



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST



OFFICE,
LONDON:
10, N. ST.
W.C.

ESTABLISHED IN

Branch Offices:
MELBOURNE
and
SYDNEY.

ENGLAND ... 1859.

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MAY 25, 1895.

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D.


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Manufacturers of Improved

Jujubes & Pastilles

ANISEED LIQUORICE.
BLACK CURRANT. DELECTABLE.
EXTRACT OF MALT.
GLYCERINE. GUIMAUVE.
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BY PATENT PROCESS.



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A.D. 1715.

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ROSE. RASPBERRY.
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CRYSTALLISED FRUIT PASTILLES. **CRYSTALLISED CHLORODYNE PASTILLES.**

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Manufacturers of all Lozenges of the British Pharmacopœia, Throat Hospital, and from Private Formulæ.

Supplied in bulk, or in 1/- boxes, attractively labelled for retail sale, at 8/- per doz. Quotations given for any quantity.

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Fragrant and Refreshing, imparting a sweet odour to the Breath.

These Cachous are both elegant in appearance and most agreeable to the taste, the finest materials only being used in their manufacture, whilst, from being supplied in bulk, purchasers can adopt them as their own specialities. They are prepared with the following flavours:—

Ess. Bouquet.	Jockey Club.	Lavender.	Patchouli.	Rose.	Vanilla.	White Lilac.	Wood Violet.
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Exchange Column, p. 42. Advertisers' and Buyers' Reference List and Index to Advertisements, pp. 67-70.

THE INDEX REFERENCES APPLY TO FOLIOS AT FOOT OF PAGES.

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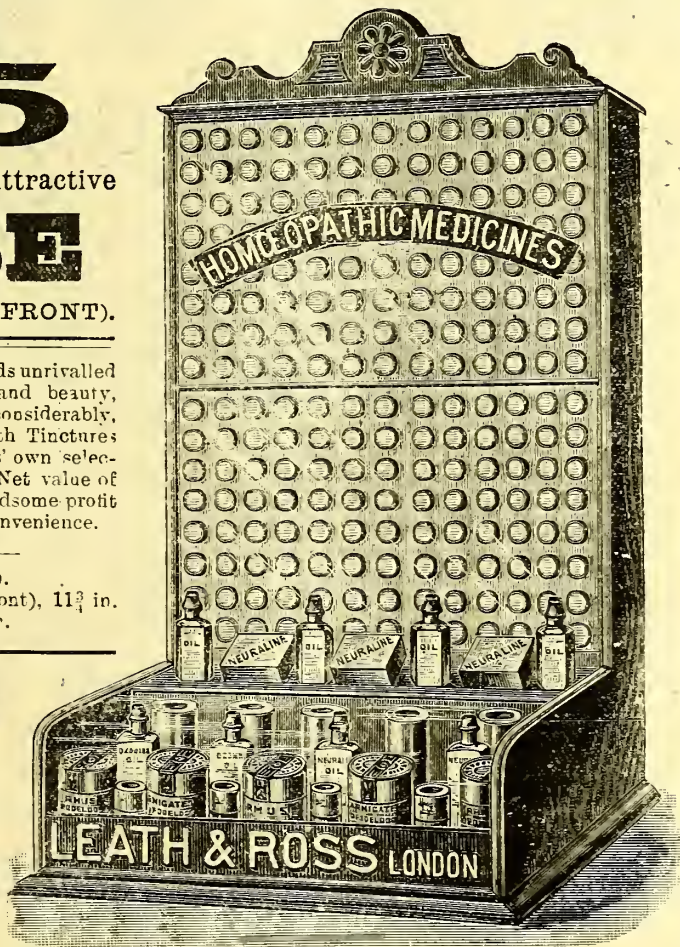
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PILULES,
AND
CAMPHOR

Are in great demand everywhere, and can be had in any strength from the φ (mother), 1x: 1, and upwards.

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A smaller Case can also be had of the same pattern.

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9 VERE ST., OXFORD ST., W. (WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT) } LONDON.
And JEWRY HOUSE, OLD JEWRY, E.C.

What

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"

"PEARS' PUZZLE-BOX.—Messrs. A. & F. Pears (Limited) have been advertising during the past week an advertising novelty, which they send to applicants for seven penny stamps. We wish, by the way, they had given the distribution to chemists; it would have brought plenty of customers in. The principal thing in the box is the spectrum top, a disc of cardboard, half of which is jet black, and on the white half are twelve segments of concentric rings. When the disc is revolved one sees red, green, grey, and purple rings on the top, but the colours really vary according to the quality of people's eyes and the rapidity of the revolutions. Two persons have in our presence detected pink, green, cardinal-red, crimson, grey, blue, heliotrope, and many more would doubtless be observed, provided one gazed long enough. Such a delightful spectacle it would be to get a roomful of people to note down what colours they make out of this black and white disc, then compare notes. The other contents of the box are Pears' bicycle-wheels, deceptive geometrical figures, misleading railway track, tumbling cubes, and Yorick's skull. This week Professor Crum Brown has delivered the fourth Robert Boyle Lecture at Oxford on 'The Relation between the Movements of the Eyes and the Movements of the Head.' We wonder if Pears' box was used in the demonstrations; the contents would admirably apply."—*The Chemist and Druggist*, May 18, 1895.

Says

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PEARS' BOX OF OPTICAL ILLUSIONS

This Box contains six scientific Optical Illusions, which afford an interesting, amusing, and instructive entertainment for a whole evening.

CONTENTS.

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No. 5.—THE GEOMETRICAL FIGURES. Of a somewhat similar character to No. 4, but perhaps an even greater illusion.

No. 6.—THE TUMBLING CUBES. Inexplicably curious.

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"of believing one's own eyes."*

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This famous soap is known all over the world. It is used by Her Majesty the Queen in all her Palaces, while its low price places it within the reach of the humblest of her subjects.

In boxes containing 6 small square tablets (6 to lb.)	...	...	...	...	12/-	per doz. boxes
" " 3 (3 to lb.)	...	...	...	...	12/-	" "
" " 12 oval tablets (4 to lb.)	36/-	" "
" " 12 " " "Castle" Brand...	30/-	" "

**SHARP'S
WHITE ROSE
AND
CUCUMBER SOAP.**

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Treble Milled and
Superfatted.

Matchless Perfume of
Great Strength and
Sweetness.



**SHARP'S
WHITE ROSE
AND
CUCUMBER SOAP.**

Prices:
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12 " " " (3 to lb.) 30/-
12 " " " (3 to lb.) 42/-
Subject to usual discounts.

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12 ... 33/- " "

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A STICK OF VINOLIA SHAVING SOAP

*Yields Gallons of Lather, and is
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Toilet, 18/4; Vestal, 27/6 per dozen.

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DELICATE.

PURE.



FRAGRANT.

REFRESHING.

LASTING.



RETAIL PRICE, per bottle 1/3 1/9 3/- 5/- 9/-
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Vinolia Bouquet
Jequilla
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Losaria
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White Rose
Opoponax
Stephanotis

Millefleur
Ylang-Ylang
Frangipanni
Maréchal Niel
Wood Violet
Ess. Bouquet
Jockey Club
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Ambergris
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White Lilac
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" Lys de France Soap	2/-	16/-
" Jequilla Soap	2/-	16/-
" Marequil Soap	2/-	16/-
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All the above Trade Prices are subject to our usual discounts.

	Retail Price per box	Trade Price per doz. boxes
Blondeau's Maréchal Niel Soap ..	2/-	16/-
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" Lettuce Soap	2/-	16/-
" Heliotrope Soap	2/-	16/-
" White Rose and Cucumber Soap ..	2/6	20/-
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YIELDS A CHARMING LATHER.
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PREMIER, 9/2 per doz. boxes. FLORAL, 13/9 per doz. boxes. BALSAMIC, 18/4 per doz. boxes.
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COAL TAR, TEREbene, CARBOLIC, SULPHUR, 9/- per doz. boxes.

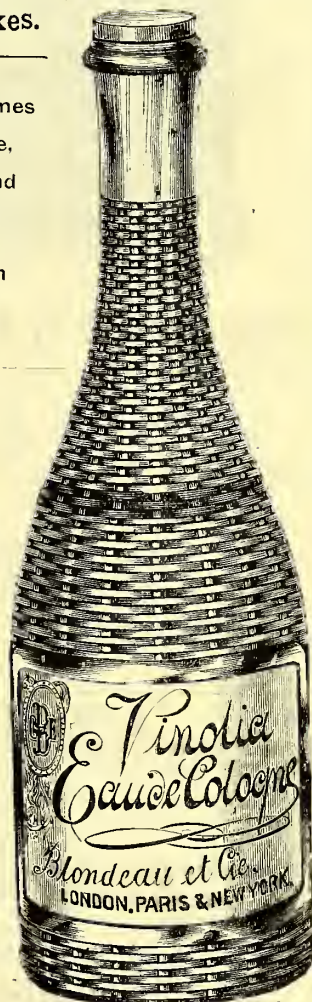
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for which our
Preparations
are noted.

Vinolia Perfumes
are delicate,
fragrant, and
lasting.
Supplied in
5 sizes.



As fine as can possibly be made.
"VINOLIA" BRILLIANTINE
Is distinguished from the old-fashioned
Brilliantines, in which the oil floats on the
surface, as in it the oil is in a state of
solution.
For the Hair, 8/-, 16/-, 23/- per doz.
For the Moustache, 8/-, 16/-, 23/-
per doz.

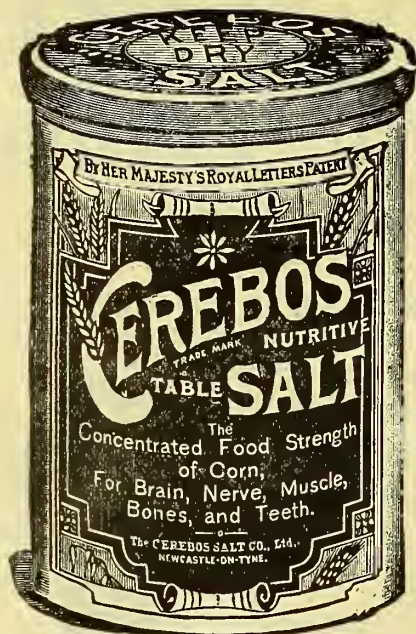
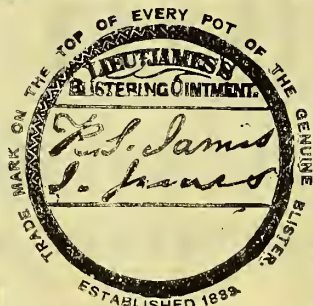
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to our usual discounts.



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profit.

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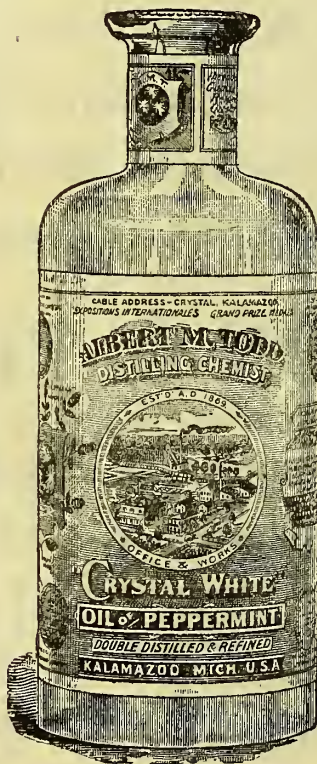
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These *ESSENTIAL OILS* are
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To secure the most complete introduction possible, the prices are placed much below their true value, bringing the *highest quality* produced within the reach of all.

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		LEPTANDRIN
DRIED MEDICINAL LEAVES.	ENGLISH DANDELION ROOT.	

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**A SUPERIOR & BENEFICIAL SOAP FOR CLEANSING
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It is made of the best materials only, and in effect leaves the Skin sweet and fresh, without the use of perfume.

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It improves by keeping, and gains a natural perfume from age alone.
Has been recommended by eminent Medical Men.
Is not only absolutely pure, but it refreshes and softens the Skin, as well as effectually cleansing it.
When long kept is a luxury to use, and increases in value.
Is altogether the sweetest and most wholesome Unscented Soap in existence.
The low price at which it is sold brings it within the reach of all classes.

BRECKNELL, TURNER & SONS, LTD.,

To Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, &c.

HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.

ESTABLISHED 1762.

FOR THE HAIR.

WHITE

HELIOTROPE OIL.

2/- PER BOTTLE.

**A NATURAL OIL OF AGREEABLE AND
REFRESHING FRAGRANCE.**

*Promotes a Vigorous and Healthy Growth.
Makes the Hair Soft and Lustrous.
Brightens, but never darkens the fairest.*

Of all Chemists and Perfumers.

Send 2/3 for a sample Bottle to the Manufacturers—

JEWSBURY & BROWN,

113 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE



This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, MANCHESTER,

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered.

Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address cards and directions for enclosure.

Best and Safest Dentifrice.

OSCAR SUTTON & CO.
PRESTON.

PREVENTS DECAY.

OSTOOTH BLOCK

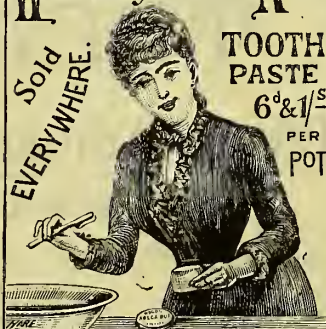
1s.

1s.

REFUSE IMITATIONS
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND
PERFUMERS

WOODS' ARECA NUT

Sold
EVERYWHERE.



TOOTH
PASTE
6³/₄ & 1¹/₂
PER
POT

Largest
Sale in the World
Hundreds
of Testimonials.
Have no Substitutes

**WOODS
PLYMOUTH.**

Removes Tartar, Whitens the Teeth, Sweetens the Breath, and Checks Decay.

PURCHASE IN ORIGINAL BOTTLES,

PURE AND GENUINE, AS BOTTLED AT DISTILLERY.

INDENT FOR

BLACK MITCHAM
WHITE
ENGLISH-RECTIFIED

IN
1lb. & 5lb.
BOTTLES



OILS OF

"Products of the highest quality."
The Late Professor Redwood.

To be obtained from all Wholesale Houses at their List Rates and no further cost than ordinary bulk oils.

INSIST ON HAVING "JAKSON'S," IN ORIGINAL BOTTLES.

WHOLESALE ONLY OF

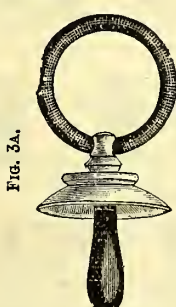
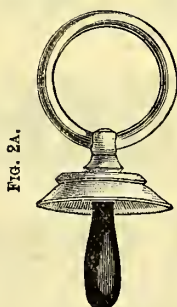
JOHN JAKSON & CO., 17 Philpot Lane, LONDON, E.C.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

'THE LILY.'

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Figs. 1, 2, and 3, with Patent Unbreakable Ring and
CONCAVE SCREW SHIELDS, TEAT and
SHIELD SECURELY FIXED.



Retail at 6d. Other Patterns supplied as usual.

Wholesale and Shippers' Orders must be sent direct to
E. MARRIOTT & CO.
HASTINGS.

NOTICE.—THE PRINCIPAL PATTERNS of our 6d. BABY
SOOTHERS are REDUCED to 4d. Revised Price List forwarded on
application.

W. KEMP & SON,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Manufacturing Chemists, Drug Grinders and Importers,

HORNCASTLE.

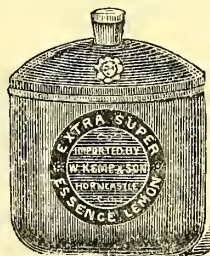
PRICES CURRENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

SICILIAN AGENCY:

OIL OF LEMON,

OIL OF BERGAMOT,

At best Wholesale Prices for first
quality.



BEST CRUSHED LINSEED,

PURE BEESWAX,

OPIUM, INSECT POWDER, GENUINE DRUGS & CHEMICALS

B.P. PREPARATIONS.

Small Expenses. Small Profits. Guaranteed and Quality

HORNCASTLE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Gold Medals

Established 1816
HAZLEHURST & SONS

CASHMERE SOAP.

MAKES THE SKIN
Feel Soft as
Velvet

GIVES
a Rich &
Creamy Lather

SEND FOR PRICE LIST
AND GROSS SCALE.
TRY A SAMPLE PARCEL.

UNSURPASSED
For all WASHING & CLEANING PURPOSES

For Home and Export

PRIZE MEDALS

The UNITED ALKALI CO. LD. HAZLEHURST'S WORKS, RUNCORN.

WATERPROOF**FABRICS, ETC.**HOSPITAL
SHEETINGS.PINK
JACONET.BANDAGE
CLOTHS.WATER-
PROOF
LINT.**THE VICTORIA RUBBER CO., L^{TD}.****Victoria India Rubber Mills, EDINBURGH.**

London Office and Warehouse—74 and 75 FINE STREET, E.C.

Samples, &c., on application.

CAUTION.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS,

FOR

SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS having purchased under an administration suit the business of the late A. S. LLOYD, with the receipt, trade-mark, and goodwill of the celebrated Euxesis, the trade are cautioned that the original and genuine Euxesis is now manufactured at our Factory ONLY, and may be obtained at either of our Warehouses.

The label is printed with Black Ink only on a yellow ground.

31, 32 & 33 Berners St., W., and 91, 93 & 95 City Road, E.C., LONDON

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS.

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.

CAUTION.

The labels on genuine EUXESIS bear signature of Inventor, A. S. LLOYD, in BLACK INK, and that of his Widow, AIMÉE LLOYD, in RED INK. Refuse any other.

Manufacturer: **AIMÉE LLOYD**

(WIDOW OF A. S. LLOYD, FORMERLY OF 27 GLASSHOUSE STREET),

3 SPUR STREET, Leicester Square, LONDON, W.C.

N.B.—When ordering from Wholesale Houses write LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S).

S. V. METH.

JONES & COMPANY,
COPPERFIELD ROAD,
LONDON, E.

LARGEST MAKERS IN THE KINGDOM.

We are prepared to supply METHYLATED SPIRIT in 5-gallon quantities at Lowest Prices.

REDUCTIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.
SAMPLES FREE.

BOORD & SON.

DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS.

ALLHALLOWS' LANE AND BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Quotations for S.V.R. Methylated Spirit and Finish on application.

FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

JAMES

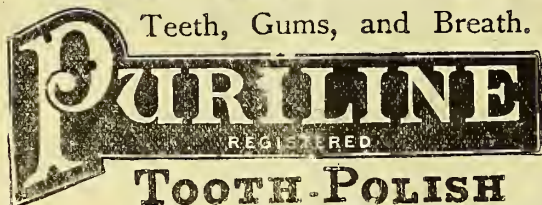
BURROUGH

FINE PORT without Tannin
FINE SHERRY for Medicinal Uses, &c.
FINE MALAGA for Steel Wine, &c.
FINE BURGUNDY for Invalids
S.V.R. and Methylated Spirit at lowest present prices

CALE STREET
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All at Lowest Prices and specially recommended.

CHELSEA.

**GOLD MEDAL
JAMAICA EXHIBITION.**PURE AND PERFECT ARTICLE FOR
Teeth, Gums, and Breath.

Will purify and beautify the Teeth with a pearly whiteness, polish the enamel; prevent tartar; destroy all living germs and keep the mouth in a delicious condition of comfort, health, purity, and fragrance. Non-gritty, and absolutely pure and harmless to use. Price One Shilling, in handsome Enamel Box.

The **POPULAR DENTIFRICE**, which Sells at Sight

Handsomely put up in Show-cases, as here shown. Printed in Twelve Colours. An ornament to any window.

Price 7/6 per dozen, of all Wholesale Houses.



The **COURT CIRCULAR** says:—" 'Puriline' emanates from the laboratory of 'Bunter's Nervine' fame. Bunter's previous preparations for the teeth have received such high encomiums from medical men that it is not surprising that this latest production should have received the recognition and approval of those best qualified to pronounce on its merits."

H. M. STANLEY, D.O.L., LL.D., the great African explorer says:—"I use 'Puriline Tooth Polish and Wash'; am much pleased with both."

The Countess of ROSSLYN writes:—"Have been recommended to use your Dentifrice, called 'Puriline.' It is extremely nice; please send me six more."

Show-cards and Handbills supplied by

A. WILSON, 422 Clapham Road, LONDON, S.W.
Proprietor of "Bunter's Nervine," "Dentine,"
and "Puriline."

50 YEARS SUCCESS
HOPGOOD'S
NUTRITIVE & HAIR
SEDATIVE CREAM.

The only preparation for the Hair recommended by leading Physicians for the removal of scurf, allaying irritation, preventing greyness and baldness, and producing a LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.

JOHN A. WALCOTT, M.D., M.R.C.S., says:—"I feel much pleasure in being able to recommend (with confidence) your NUTRITIVE CREAM in all cases of irritation of the scalp, accumulation of dandruff and loss of hair, in each of which I have freely used it with UNFALLING SUCCESS."

In Bottles to Retail at 1/6, 2/6, and 3/6. Revised Wholesale Prices, 12/6, 20/-, 30/- per doz. Supplied by all Wholesale Sundry Houses,

OR FROM THE DEPOT—

OSBORNE, GARRETT & CO., 51 Frith St., Soho, LONDON, W.

SPURWAY & CIE.

Perfume Manufacturers, Cannes-Grasse, France.

Established 1820.

Gold Medals—Philadelphia, 1876; Cannes-Grasse, 1893; Nice, 1884.

**FRENCH ESSENTIAL OILS,
PURE OLIVE OILS, POMADES, &c.**

SPECIALITY—Finest Quadruple Extracts of inimitable and lasting Fragrance.

STOCK KEPT WITH LONDON AGENTS—

MESSRS. TEALE & COX, 147 ALDERSGATE STREET, E.C.

WANTED AT ONCE

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF

ALL CHEMISTS

WHO DO NOT USE

EWEN'S LARD.**JAMES EWEN & SONS**

(Finest Lard Manufacturers in the World),

5 Hatfield St., Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.

"No. 54 ALTERMARKT"

(ORIGINAL HAUS)

EAU DE COLOGNE

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND.

Of all Wholesale Houses, and the Sole Agents for United Kingdom and the Colonies—

VAN OPPEN & CO.

HACKNEY, LONDON, N.E.

BATES' FRIZZETTA.

This useful and popular article meets with a Ready Sale wherever introduced.

Send for Cash Price List.

Retailers protected and need not be undersold.



The fancy word
FRIZZETTA
is my Registered Trade Mark. Imitators using that word or any name likely to be mistaken for that word will be proceeded against.

Showcards and Counter Bills freely supplied upon application.

SOLE PROPRIETOR—

F. W. BATES, Brooks's Bar, MANCHESTER.

THE 4711 BRAND **EAU DE COLOGNE**

ALL WHO HAVE TRIED IT PREFER IT TO ANY OTHER MAKE.



Re-tailed at 2/6 per bottle, and 12/6 per half-dozen case.

The sale of the 4711 is increasing constantly. No first-class establishment should be without it.

THE 4711 DEPOT 62, NEW BOND ST. W.

H. P. TRUEFITT'S SPECIALITIES FOR THE HAIR.

Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-,
10/6, 21/-

Egg Julep, 2/-, 4/-
CONCENTRATED

Egg Julep, 2/6,

5/-, 10/6.

Golden Fluid,

10/6, 21/-

MOXURON,

2/6,

2s.

Stimulating Lotion, 5/-,
10/6.

Astringent and Tonic

Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.

Quinine and Arnica

Hair Wash, 3/6,

5/-, 10/6, 21/-

Arnica Wash,

3/6, 5/-,

10/6.

2s.

EUCHRISMA.
Combines in one clear fluid every valuable component both of a Hair Grease and Wash.
2/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

EAU RACINE.
For restoring the original colour of Grey Hair; superior to all other restorers, being perfectly simple in its composition. Price 5/-.

An elegant Preparation for the Hair and Beard.
Price 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

BRILLANTINE.

H. P. TRUEFITT'S TONIC TOOTH BRUSH

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

20 & 21 Burlington Arcade; 13 & 14 Old Bond St., London



READ THIS!



COOK'S TOILET SOAPS

Of every description, are GUARANTEED PURE.

SPECIALITIES:-

COOK'S "RIVIERA" SOAP

(SUPER-FATTED)

FOR THE COMPLEXION:

COOK'S "SAVON DE LUXE."

THE MOST LUXURIOUS SOAP MADE.

COOK'S "HYGIENIC" TOOTH SOAP

PRESCRIBED BY THE LEADING DENTISTS.

SPECIALITIES MADE FOR THE TRADE.

COOK'S ANTISEPTIC SOAP

(THOMSON'S PATENT),

For Curing and Relieving ECZEMA, RINGWORM, and all Skin Affections.

Write for Testimonials to

EDWARD COOK & CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS.

The above Soaps can be obtained from Messrs. S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON



DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.
MADRID, 1890.



CAPE TOWN, 1878.



LONDON, 1878.



AMSTERDAM, 1883.



INTERNATIONAL HEALTH, 1384.



BRUSSELS, 1889.



MADRID, 1890.



TUNIS, 1891.



DIPLOMA OF HONOUR,
BRUSSELS, 1890.

JAMES SINCLAIR & SON,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON.



A DELIGHTFULLY PERFUMED SOAP

Made of selected materials. Superfatted and non-alkaline. In high repute among the Nobility and Aristocracy in England and the Colonies.

In Boxes of Three Tablets, per doz. boxes 12/-.

VELOURS or VELVET SOAP.

Balsamic and Musk Odour; elegantly wrapped; Purest Soap; in Boxes of three Tablets, per doz. boxes 9/-.

TREBLE-MILLED Toilet Soap.

In Varieties—Windsor, Rose, Almond, Glycerine and Cucumber, Elder-flower, Violet, Heliotrope, Cold Cream, Opoanax, Honey, Cold Cream and Honey, in boxes of three tablets, per doz. 6/-.

In boxes of 12 tablets 22/-.

MEDICATED SOAPS.

Coal Tar, Carbolic, Camphor, Camphor and Carbolic, Juniper Tar and Borax Soap, in boxes of 3 tablets, per doz. boxes, 6/-.

Special Brands from Special Formulas prepared with greatest care.

TOILET SOAPS IN VARIOUS SHAPED TABLETS.

FLORAL, HONEY, ROSE, WINDSOR, ALMOND, GLYCERINE, LAVENDER, &c., &c.

Tablets, 4, 5, or 6 to the pound, in 7-lb. and 14-lb. boxes, per cwt. 44/-.
ditto, cheaper, less perfume - - - " " 38/-.

TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

Orange, Lemon, or Cedar, oval tablets, per gross 10/-
do. do., smaller size, do. 8/-

SPECIAL SOAPS FOR EXPORT TRADE FROM 28/-

PETROLEUM JELLY, pure white, in tins about 8 lbs., 56/- per cwt; 28 lbs., 50/- per cwt.; in barrels about 4 cwt., 46/- per cwt. Ditto, Yellow, tins 30/- per cwt.; 28 lbs., 28/- per cwt.; in barrels about 4 cwt., 24/- per cwt.

We will spare no effort to secure Business. A Trial Solicited.



ESTABLISHED 1810.

SPONGES

Highest Awards: { Silver Medal & Diploma of Honour, Fisheries Exhibition, 1883.
Silver Medal & Diploma of Honour, Health Exhibition, 1884.

HENRY MARKS & SONS, LIMITED,

42, 43, 44, 45, & 46 Houndsditch, E.,

AND

5 Goring Street, E.C.,

LONDON.

SPONGE IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, & MERCHANTS.

To meet the increased demand of the Wholesale and Export Trade for extended assortments of Sponges, we have secured a new block of buildings, adjoining and opening into our old premises.

Every class and assortment of Sponges will be exhibited. Price Lists can be obtained through Wholesale Houses.

GIVEN AWAY. YOUR RUBBER STAMP. Name in Full or Monogram for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper. Voucher enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, entitling Purchaser to above.

Also FREE, with Enlarged 1/- Blue Wrapper Ink, an Improved Linen Stretcher.

CRYSTAL PALACE JOHN BONDS GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. THE CHEAPEST, BEST, AND MOST SALEABLE ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES NET.

6d.



1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE JOHN BOND'S (Daughter's) INK.

30s.

Per
Gross.

44
GOLD MEDALS and
HIGHEST AWARDS
Europe, Asia, Africa,
and America.

SPECIAL

ANNOUNCEMENT!

In order to further sale of the 1/- size, on and after date I intend giving FREE WITH ENLARGED 1/- BOTTLE an IMPROVED LINEN STRETCHER for Marking Linen, Cotton, Silk, &c., this in addition to the very successful Rubber stamp gift, and there will be NO EXTRA CHARGE. WHATEVER, the price remaining the same as hitherto.—or the 1/- size in Blue Wrappers, 60/- per gross. Better value for money could not be, as the new gift will be largely advertised. Kindly order, that no intending purchaser may be disappointed.

60s.

Per
Gross.

KINDLY ORDER AND DISPLAY IN WINDOW AND COUNTER, AND YOU WILL FIND IT DOUBLE YOUR SALE. CAUTION IN ORDERING THROUGH THE WHOLESALE.—Please state Crystal Palace John Bond's (Daughter's) Ink is required. Kindly examine each parcel received, as complaints are daily made of imitations being substituted. The Trade are invited to give all particulars where so deceived. See actions, injunctions, costs and damages awarded against wrong doers; it is libel, fraud, and criminal to palm off colourable imitations.

SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND SAMPLE OF NEW LINE.

WORKS AND OFFICES, 75, SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON. N.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE DISPLAYS OF SPONGES!

CRESSWELL BROTHERS

AND SCHMITZ,

Sponge Importers & Merchants

{ 1 & 2, also at } Red Lion Square
{ Nos. 18 & 19 }

LONDON, W.C.

The only firm with its own establishments on the
Sponge Fisheries.



SUMMER SEASON, 1895.

GREAT SPONGE SHOW

Finest Sponge Warehouse in the World.

3,000 SQUARE FEET CLEAR FLOOR SPACE.

CRESSWELL BROTHERS & SCHMITZ are now exhibiting the **LARGEST and FINEST** Stock of Sponges **EVER SEEN** in London. These Goods are the proceeds of the New Fishery, and have been collected **ON THE SPOT** by their Manager in Greece, assisted by **TWO** of their LONDON PARTNERS—Messrs. F. R. & A. G. CRESSWELL. They have been packed at the firm's own establishment at **Ægina (Greece)**, and no pains have been spared to ensure regularity in the selections. Buyers have here not only an unequalled choice, but goods at absolutely **FIRST HAND**.



SPONGES FOR AMERICA AND CANADA.

CRESSWELL BROTHERS & SCHMITZ are the largest Shippers of Sponges to the above countries, their position on the Sponge Fisheries enabling them to furnish supplies cheaper than Importers can obtain them through any other source. All Importers and Wholesale Buyers should write at once for particulars of goods packed and selected expressly for those markets.

CRESSWELL BROTHERS & SCHMITZ are the largest Sponge Importers in the World. Vide THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST: "They take now nearly 40 per cent. of the sponge imports of the United Kingdom, and showed our traveller the official documents which prove their statement."

SELECT SPONGES FOR CHEMISTS' SUMMER DISPLAYS.

The following Goods are the Best Value in the Trade:—

BLEACHED CUBAN.

At per string or dozen.

WOOL, GRASS, YELLOW AND FINE.

1/- 2/- 3/- 4/- 6/- 9/- 12/-

CARDED SPONGES.

Fresh line, mounted on handsome blue card of new design. We originated the Carding of sponges, and continue to supply the best goods on the market.

HONEYCOMB and TURKEY.

	Retail.	Per Gross.		Retail.	Per Gross.
School, 1/2 doz. on card	3/-	..	Toilet, 1/6, 1/2 doz. on card	108/-	..
" 1d., 1 "	6/-	..	" 2/6, 1/2 "	144/-	..
Toilet, 2d., 1 "	12/-	..	" 2/6, 1/2 "	180/-	..
" 3d., 1 "	18/-	..	" 3/6, 1/2 "	18/- doz.	..
" 4d., 1 "	24/-	..	Bath, 3/6, 1/2 "	21/-	..
" 6d., 1 "	36/-	..	" 4/6, 1/2 "	24/-	..
" 1/6, 1/2 "	72/-	..			

Greek Cross of Knighthood
conferred upon the Firm by
the King of Greece.

Genuine unbleached goods as imported.

HONEYCOMB
FINE TURKEY
AND
BROWN TURKEY

At following average prices
per piece.

1 1/2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1/-
1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, 1/9, 2/-, 2/3, 2/6,
2/9, 3/-, 3/6, 3/9, 4/-, 4/6, 5/-, 6/-, 7/6
and upwards.

In 1st, 2nd, and 3rd qualities. Full details sent on application.
REPACKED CASES to contain BUYERS' own Requirements.

SPONGES IN SMALL PACKAGES.

Fine TURKEY, Fine EGYPTIAN and HONEYCOMB,
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Qualities.

BLEACHED or UNBLEACHED. (State which in ordering.)
On Strings of 1 dozen pieces, or loose in Bags.

At per dozen.
2/- 3/- 4/- 6/- 9/- 12/- 15/- 18/- 24/- 30/- 35/- 42/- 48/- 54/- 60/- 66/- 72/-

To Buyers of original Cases, or over £5 worth of loose goods, and who wish to make a good display, C. B. & S. are willing to present a Photograph of Sponge Fishing, 15 in. by 10 1/2 in., together with Printed Show Bills. Mention when ordering.

LOOFAHS.

— Direct importation, consisting of best and largest assortment ever received by one house. Send for Price List. Original bales (compactly or small quantities swollen out. Chamois Leathers at Leather Dressers' Prices. Quality guaranteed.

2 1/2 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH; NET, THREE MONTHS. LOOFAHS NET.

CRESSWELL BROS. & SCHMITZ,

Sponge Importers, Exporters, 1 & 2 Red Lion Sq., London, W.C.
and Merchants,

Additional Warehouse at 18 & 19.

SAVE MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS, AND BUY FROM THE ONLY DIRECT IMPORTERS AND HOLDERS OF THE LARGEST STOCK EXTANT

EVANS, SONS & CO.

LIVERPOOL.

OFFICES—56 HANOVER STREET.

DEPARTMENTS—

Drugs, Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Preparations.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES of Every Description.

PATENT MEDICINES & PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

Shop Fixtures and Fittings, Show Cases, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, REQUISITES, AND CHEMICALS.

Lime Juice and Cordials—Sole Consignees of “Montserrat”

Lime Fruit Juice.

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES—

56 Hanover Street, and 1 to 9
Seel Street.

TINCTURE HOUSE AND PILL FACTORY,
AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLERY—

26 to 38 Wood Street.

LABORATORIES and DRUG MILLS—

25 to 29 Fleet Street.

SHOP FITTINGS FACTORY—

71 Fleet Street.

LIME JUICE STORES—

34 to 36 Fleet Street.

MANCHESTER—1 and 2 Exchange Buildings, Market St.

BIRMINGHAM—16 Ethel Street.

OUR LISTS SUPPLIED TO REGISTERED CHEMISTS ONLY.

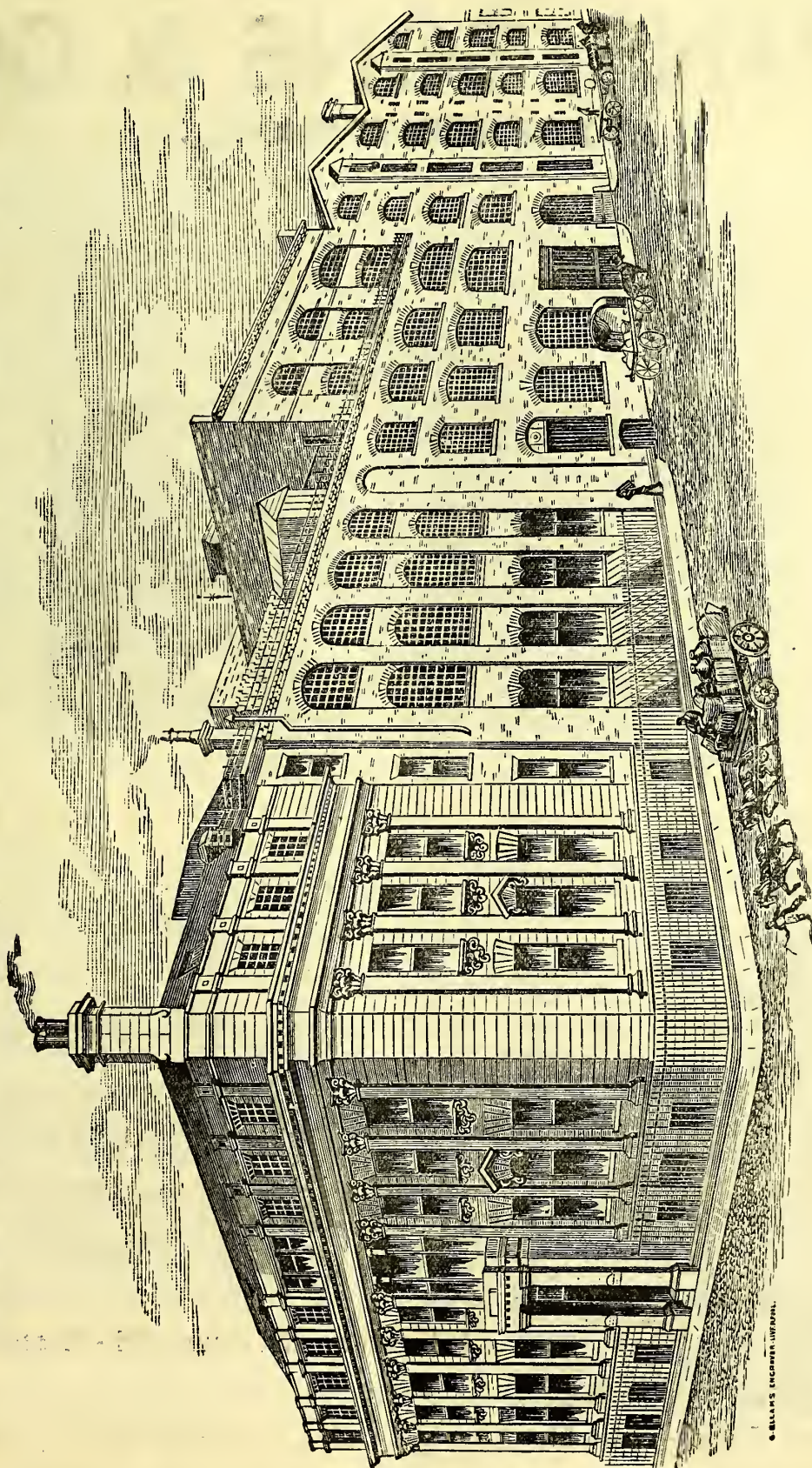
LONDON—

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB.

CANADA & UNITED STATES—

EVANS AND SONS, LIMITED.

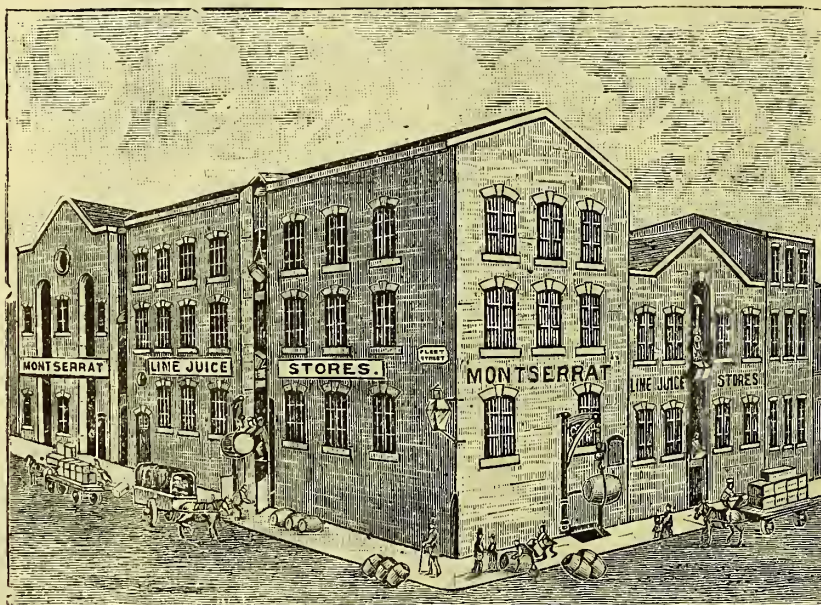
EVANS, SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL.



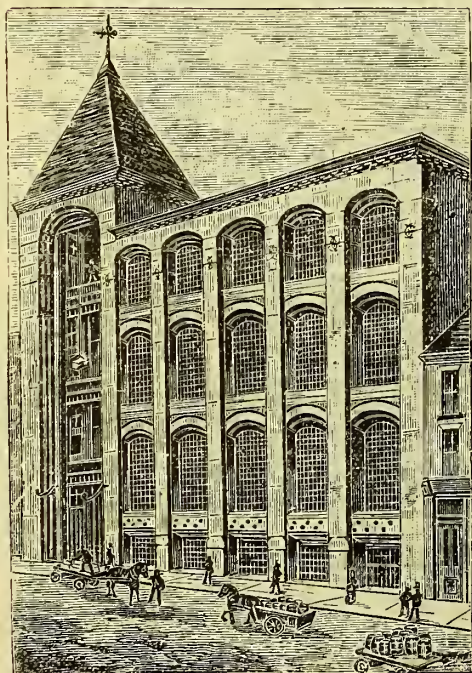
OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES—
56 HANOVER STREET, and 1 to 9 SEEL STREET.

EVANS, SONS & CO.

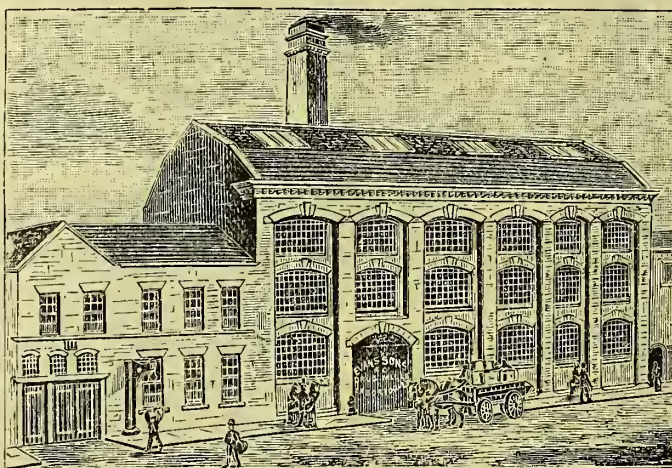
LIVERPOOL.



Lime Juice Stores—34 to 36 Fleet Street.



Tincture House—Wood St.



Laboratory and Drug Mill—Fleet Street.

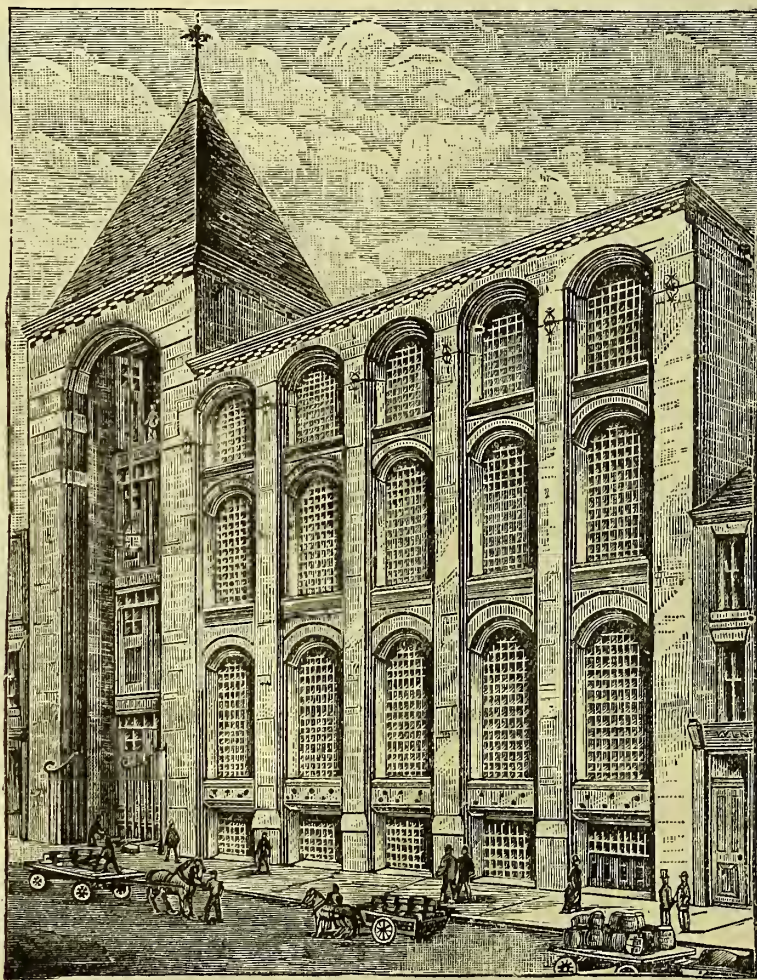
EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB LONDON.



EVANS AND SONS (LIMITED), MONTREAL (CANADA).



TINCTURES.



EVANS' TINCTURE HOUSE.

The above represents the New Building erected for us in Wood Street, Liverpool, almost entirely for the manufacture of Tinctures, Concentrated Infusions, and Decoctions, the demand for which has so considerably increased of late years—not only for the **Home Trade**, but for **Export**—under the new Excise regulations.

For the Home Trade see our Price Lists, and we give special quotations to buyers in quantity. For **Export** we can now supply in Bond—duty free—in any quantity, and also other Alcoholic Preparations.

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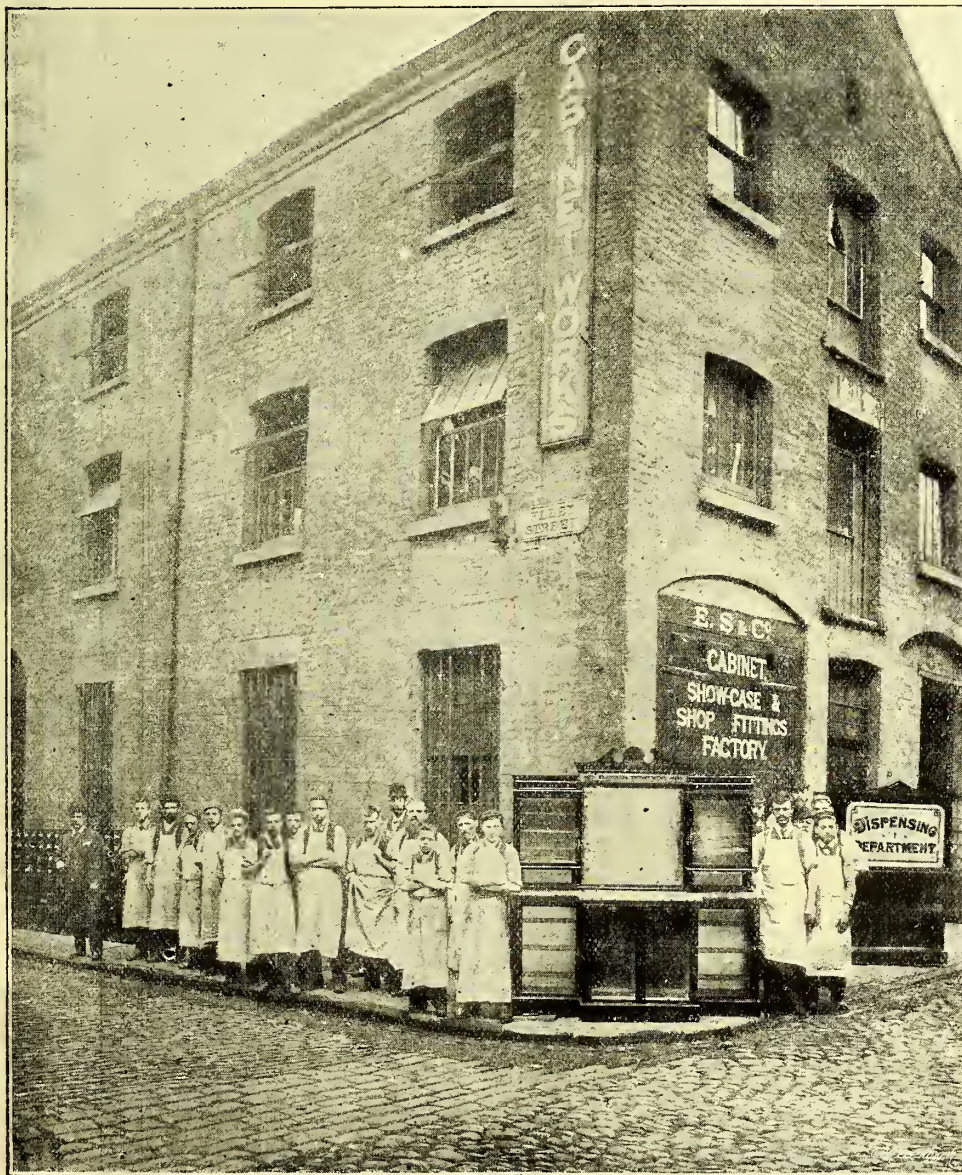
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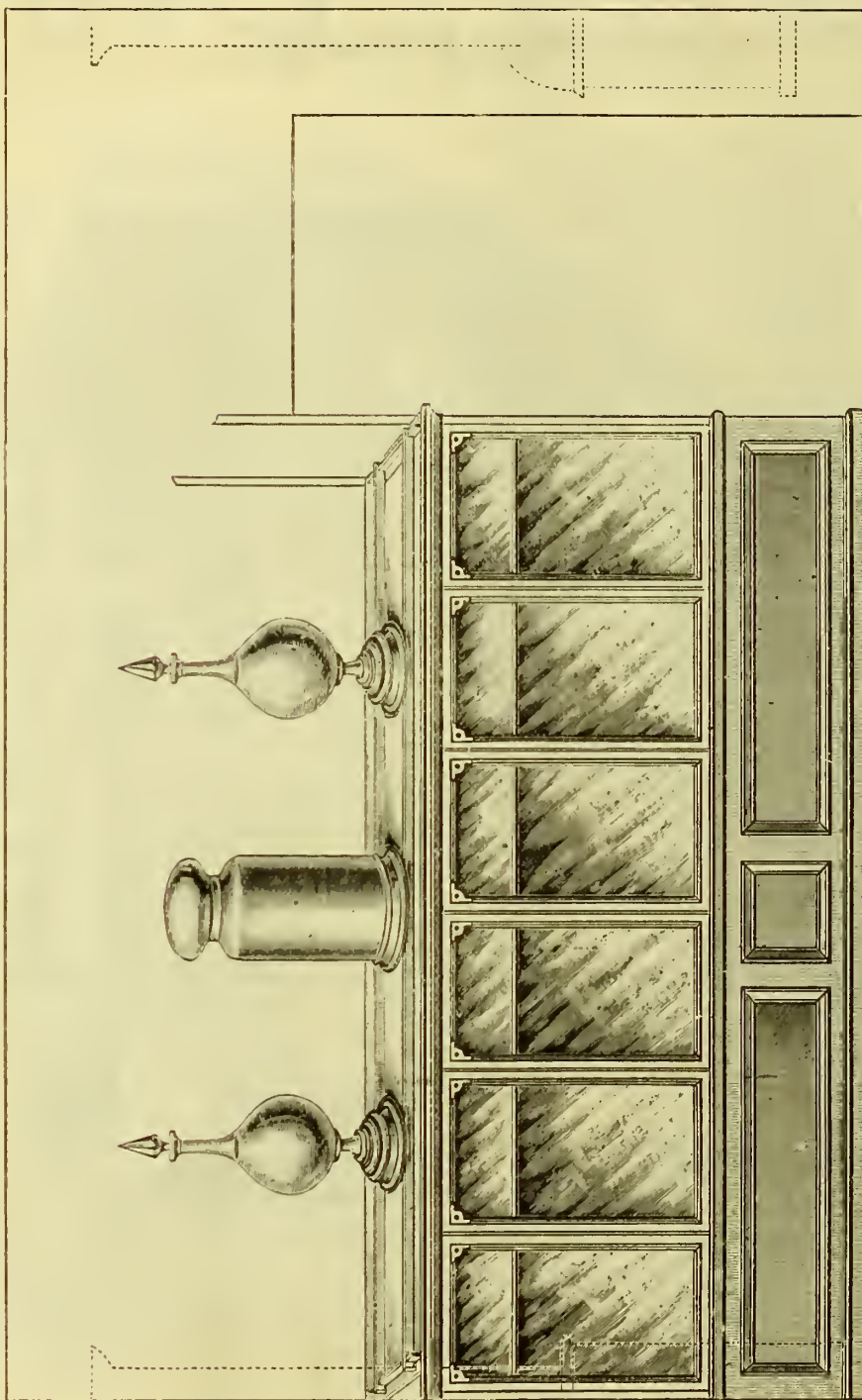


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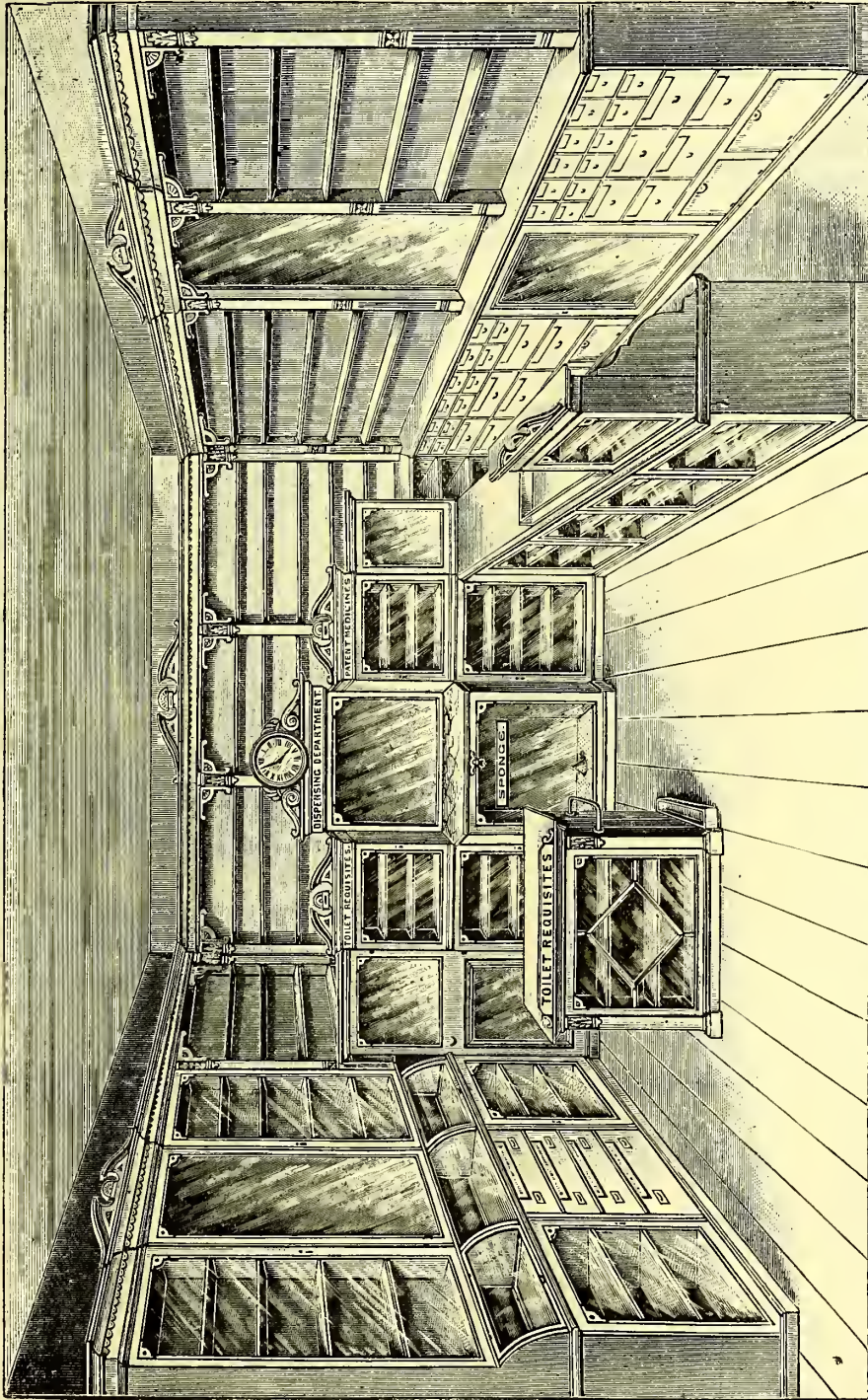
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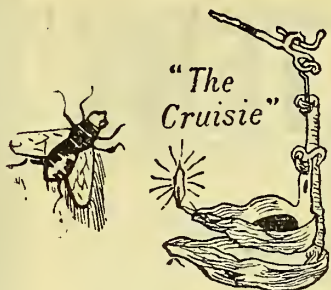
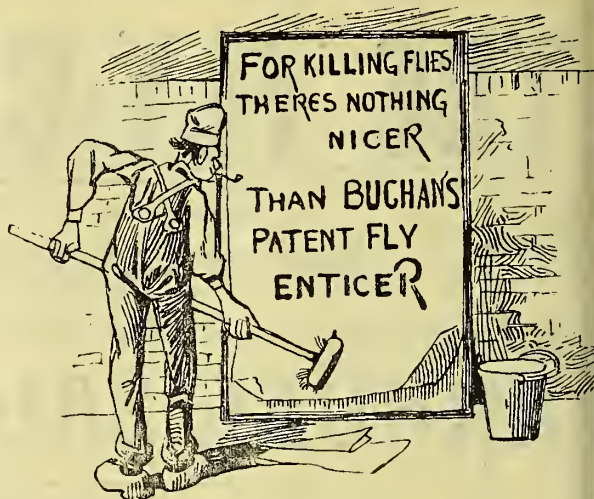
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Assisted by Mr. F. LAWSON, Ph.C.

At the April Examinations the following twelve gentlemen passed from the "Northern."

MINOR.

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" A. H. CHARNLEY.	" J. P. GAMBLING.	" A. H. LEACH.
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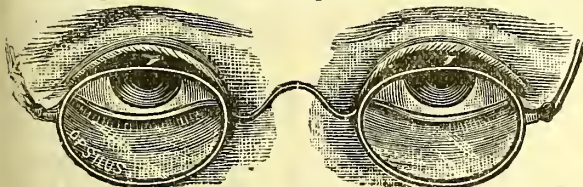
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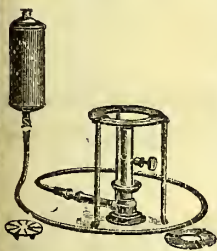
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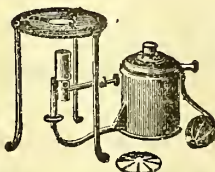
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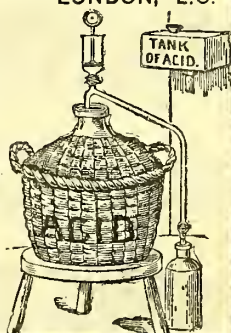
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Bombay Office—S. H. North & Co., 29 Forbes St. Sydney Office—Lion & Mosely, Wynyard Building, Wynyard Sq.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses in all
metals, Spectacle and Eyeglass
cases, Field, Marine and Opera
Glasses, Telescopes, Barometers,
Thermometers, &c., Eyeglass
chains and Cords. We invite
be inspection of intending
purchasers.Repairs, Odd Orders and Sur-
geons' Refraction Prescriptions
accurately prepared by return
of post. Special attention is
given to Chemists commencing,
and instruction is given in
Sight Testing by one of the
principals if desired.

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FOR DISPOSAL.

Proprietary Articles.

Three 5s., twelve 3s., thirty-three 1s. 6d. Dobson's black-leg drinks; good condition; price 25s. Wright, Hebden Bridge.

Formulas.

Reliable recipes, warranted practical; white oils, perfect emulsion; toothache cure, instant action; oatmeal lotion, seaside requisite; blood-cleanser, safe and pleasant; occasional pills for ladies, reliable; glycerine cream, elegant lotion; herbal extract, rich flavour; niogerine, patent waterproof blacking; 1s. 1d. each, 3 for 2s. 6d., free; half-curling fluid, special recipe, 2s. 6d., free; send for latest list. Tom Brooks, Chemist, Hornsey, London, N.

Educational.

Year Book of Pharmacy, 1874 to 1893; 20 vols., in capital condition; price 20s.; carefully packed; case free. Franks & Fox, Chemists, Ramsgate.

Squire's "Companion," 13th edition, 1882, in perfect condition, 6s., or will exchange for Sewill's "Student's Guide to Dental Anatomy," &c. Chisholm, Addey Street, Sheffield.

Bentley's "Manual," 1887, 7s.; Prandt & Vine's, 1890, 5s.; Bentley's "Materia Medica," 4s.; Martindale, 1892, 4s.; last three nearly new; prices include carriage. Ware, 3 Broad Street, Ilfracombe.

Expensive microscope by Pritchard; has 3 eyepieces, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. objectives, compound mechanical stage, complete set of accessories and slides, in mahogany cabinets; 10l. 10s. Halford, Chemist, Hockley, Birmingham.

Microscope, Hartnack's pattern; splendid condition; 3 objectives ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch), 2 eyepieces; in mahogany case; suitable for Minor or Major work; rare bargain; price 3l. 15s.; also Minor books, cheap. Burge, Woronzow Terrace, St. John's Wood.

Shop Fittings.

Mahogany dispensing-screen, 4 ft. by 4 ft. 10 in., with marble slab; drawing sent. Barrow, Chemist, Newmarket.

Flat plate-glass show-cases, 4 ft and 3 ft.; a' so tooth-brush case. Barrow, Chemist, Newmarket.

What offers, cash or exchange, for composition mortar, 17-inch diameter; also two No. 10 and one No. 11 mortars and pestles? Tusull, Chemist, Hanley.

Three handsome specie-jars, hand-painted, royal arms on each, glass gilt tops; height 2 ft. 4 in. (centre one 3 ft. high); also five carboys, cheap; offers? "Ajax," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

Five-grain pill-machine, to cut 24 pills, 5s. Midwood, Chemist, Liversedge.

Tricycle; Quadrant No. 8; solid tyres; beautiful condition; cheap. Baxter, Bramley, Leeds.

Rich or pale gold bronze, 1 lb., post free, for 1s. 11d.; quantity less; very much overstocked. Hare, Chemist, Nottingham.

Two medical coils, with batteries, &c., complete, in good working order; cost 6l. and 3l. 10s.; what offers? Rawlings, 66 Eastbank Street, Southport.

Medical battery (Darton's), quite new; cost 2l.; what offers? or will give as part exchange for good $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate camera. Whitaker, 64 Anson Street, Barrow-in-Furness.

One gross assorted medical herbs, Potter & Clarke's; 2 doz. wide-mouthed 2-lb. bottles, gold labels; 2 doz. narrow 30-oz. bottles, gold labels; 1 doz. 3-lb. pink ointments, gold labels; one swan-neck carboy, 10 gallons, cut stoppered, 3 ft. high; Christison's "Dispensary," Hooper's "Medical Dictionary"; what offers? 100 Winchester's pure Norwegian new season's cod-liver oil, non-freezing, 7s. 3d. per gallon; cash with order; sample, three stamps. Address, Carr, Telephone Exchange, Berwick.

WANTED.

Chemist and Druggist for March 17, 1893. R. W. Silson, P.O., Mauningham, Bradford.

Kelly's "Chemists' Directory"; state date and price. Apply, 260/20, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Beecham's, Seigel's, Winslow's, "Frog-in-the-Throat," and other saleable patents. 253/26, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Addresses Wanted.

The present address of C. W. Shepherd, Chemist, late of Ilkley, Yorkshire. 92/55, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Present address of Sydney Klosz, lately trading as Klosz & Co., Chemists, 19 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. J. C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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SOLIO PAPER.

The typical and standard printing-out paper of the day. Prints made upon it are distinguished by their delicacy, richness of detail, and beauty of finish.

Unrivalled for excellence of quality and ease of manipulation. Gives clear whites, exquisite tone, and high gloss; will neither curl, frill, nor blister; incomparable for ease and rapidity of working. Great depth and variety of tone.

In white, pink, mauve, and pensé—the last specially recommended for export.

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Possesses all the excellent qualities and characteristics which distinguish glossy Solio, and is printed, fixed, and toned in exactly the same manner.

The tones are exceedingly delicate, ranging from warm sepia to soft black.

Great richness of detail, softness, and fidelity of gradation are obtained.

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For enlarging, or for printing by contact from negatives. Unequalled for perfection of coating, delicacy of gradation, clearness and depth of shadows, and uniformity.

'PERMANENT.' Specially suitable for printing by contact from soft and delicate negatives, and for enlarging by daylight.

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An argentic Bromide paper, which gives the effects of Platinotype, and is at the same time far easier to work. It is distinguished by the soft grey and rich velvet and Platinotype tones, with the perfect matte surface of the finished print on both the rough and smooth paper.

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No other paper gives such perfect results with so little retouching.

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this space when the Forme
was on the Machine in conse-
quence of an order of the
High Court.

23rd May, 1895.

VINACOCA.

Sold in Bottles at 8s. 6d. each, or 40s. per dozen, Retail.

ALSO

COCA LIQUEUR

The best Restorative is

ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.

The best Nerve Tonic is

ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.

The best Renewer of Health is

ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.

Sold in Fancy Wickered Bottles, 7s. 6d. each, Retail.

COCA is prepared in various forms: COCA WINE, COCA LIQUEUR,
COCA LOZENGES, COCA TABLETS, COCA ELIXIR, COCA TEA,
COCA CHOCOLATE, COCA TOBACCO, &c.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

THE PARISIAN VAPORISER & EAU DE LIS.

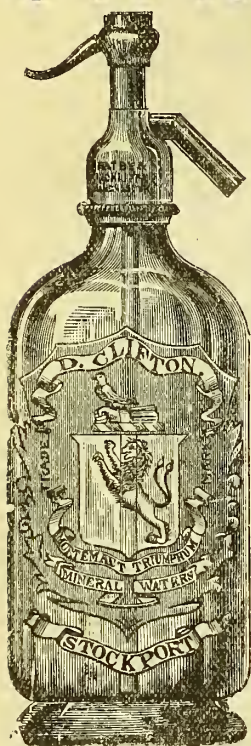
Price 15s. each ; Eau de Lis 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Usual Trade Discount. Pamphlets for distribution, carriage paid.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

THE FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY, 6 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.
REGENCY STREET,

SYPHONS & SELTZOGENES



Messrs. J. BARRE JOHNSTONE & CO., 20 Loftus St., Sydney, N.S.W.
Agents for New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand.

**SODAWATER
MACHINERY**
AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER LONDON EC
51 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW

PRICES.

SYPHONS — 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each.

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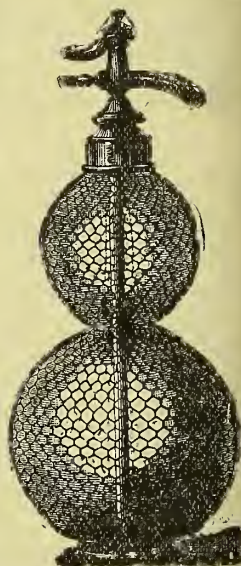
1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.
6/-	6/8	7/6	8/6	10/5	16/- each.

Including two funnels and stopper for charging.

The tops of these Seltzogenes are made of pure block tin, guaranteed.

All our Seltzogenes are manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System, and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving the works.

Messrs. NOYES BROS., 43 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria,
Agents for Victoria, South and West Australia, and Tasmania.



HALL'S COCA WINE

3/6 Size - 26/- per Case (1 doz.)

2/0 Size - 30/- per Case (2 doz.)

Can be obtained through the Wholesale Houses, or from the Proprietors,

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON.

BARNETT & FOSTER,

MANUFACTURERS.

THE "COMPACT" CONTINUOUS ACTION

SODA-WATER MACHINE.

For use with the Liquefied
Carbonic Acid Gas.

Specially designed for use where space is an object, and for those having a large retail trade, such as Chemists, Hospitals, Restaurateurs, Hotel Proprietors, &c. They are ready for work immediately, require no fixing, and produce Aerated Waters of the very highest quality at a minimum of cost.

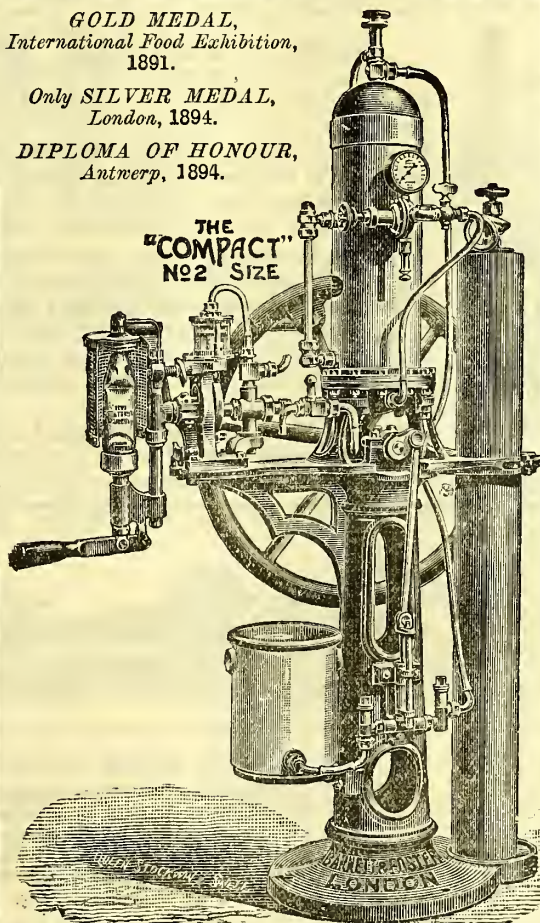
NO DANGER.
NO MESS.
PERFECTLY
RELIABLE.

TWO FILLERS
INCLUDED.

GOLD MEDAL,
International Food Exhibition,
1891.

Only SILVER MEDAL,
London, 1894.

DIPLOMA OF HONOUR,
Antwerp, 1894.



We guarantee to produce a better article with these than any other system adapted for using the Liquefied gas, and at a lower pressure, thus effecting an immense saving in bottles, and also reducing risk of accidents.

In use by
Leading Chemists in
all parts of the
United Kingdom.

No. 1 Size, complete with Turnover and Syphon-filling Machine, and fitted with fast and loose Pulleys for driving by power ... Code word (*Supremacy*) **£60**

Producing Capacity by Hand-power 600 dozen per day.

" " Power 1,200 " "

No. 2 Size, complete with Turnover and Syphon-filling Machine ... Code word (*Royalist*) **£48**

Producing Capacity by Hand-power 350 dozen per day.

" " Power 700 " "

No. 3 Size, complete with Turnover or Syphon-filling Machine ... Code word (*Retailer*) **£33**

Producing Capacity by Hand-power 200 dozen per day.

Syrup Pump fitted to the Turnover Filling Machine on either of above (*Injecto*) £2 extra. If fitted with one Filling Machine only, the two largest Machines are charged £3 less than above prices.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"NIAGARA" BOTTLE AND THE LONDON-MADE SYPHON

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

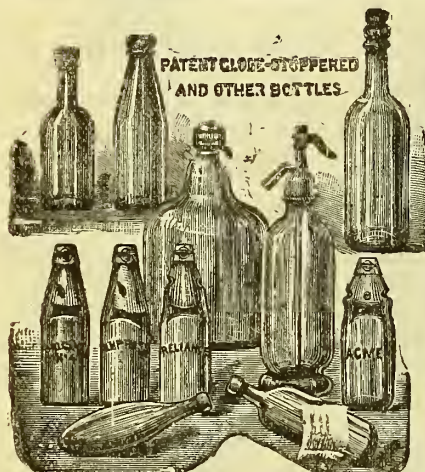
Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of every requirement for the Mineral Water Trade on application.

NIAGARA WORKS, 26^T EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.



DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED.

Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Box and Case Makers, Soda-water Machinery Engineers, and General Providers to the Mineral Water Trade.



GLASS BOTTLE DEPARTMENT.

We have had over TWENTY YEARS' experience in the making of Globe Stoppered Bottles, and have manufactured more than all other firms in the World put together. RYLANDS' "Valve," "Reliance," "Acme," and "Original No. 4," are the leading Bottles in the Trade. All our Bottles are made with a patent tool of which we are the Sole Owners, and the grooves produced there-with will be found the most reliable in the market. All Buyers should see that the name of "DAN RYLANDS" and a figure 4 are stamped upon each bottle, in order to ensure our special manufacture and extra strength of glass. The names of our various shapes of Globe-stoppered Bottles are also registered, and should be used by buyers when placing their orders.

Our Syphon Bottles are of the very first quality, with pure block-tin Tops and strong brilliant, pressure-resisting glass, elegant in appearance, and of simple construction. All kinds of screw-mouth and cork bottles for the aerated-water trade.

Our patent machine-made "Climax" and other Bottles are accurately made and specially designed for Preserves, Pickles, Confectionery, and for all purposes to which wide-mouth Glass Vessels can be applied.

ESSENCE DEPARTMENT.

Our Essences, Tinctures, and other ingredients are prepared by the Standard Essence Co., for whom we are sole agents. Their superior preparations are produced by a process which preserves the full natural aroma of the Fruits. These essences are highly concentrated, of exquisite flavour, and absolutely pure.

Essential Oil of Lemon, Acids, and Colourings of the finest quality and at moderate prices.

Try "MELOKA," Our New Beverage.



SODA-WATER MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

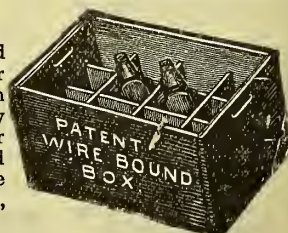
This Machinery possesses exceptional merits. The Aërated Waters it produces may be relied upon for uniformity of quality, and as regards economy our Patent Plants eclipse all others. They save materials, power, space, labour, time, and money.

We are also supplying our Patent Machines adapted for using Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas, to all who prefer this system of Aërated Water making. They are strong, simple, easily managed, and reliable. Pure Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas supplied.

Our Filling Machines are the most popular and leading fillers in the market. All kinds, for hand or power, for corks or patents. Of our Paragon Fillers there have been nearly 5,000 sold.

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Our PATENT WIRE-BOUND and "DINO" BOXES are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In our boxes, the wire is well protected from wet and rust, and these boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the trade.



Catalogues and Price Lists free on application.

DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED, BARNESLEY, ENGLAND

CHEMISTS MAY SAFELY INVEST

In these Machines if they wish to produce their own Aerated Waters.

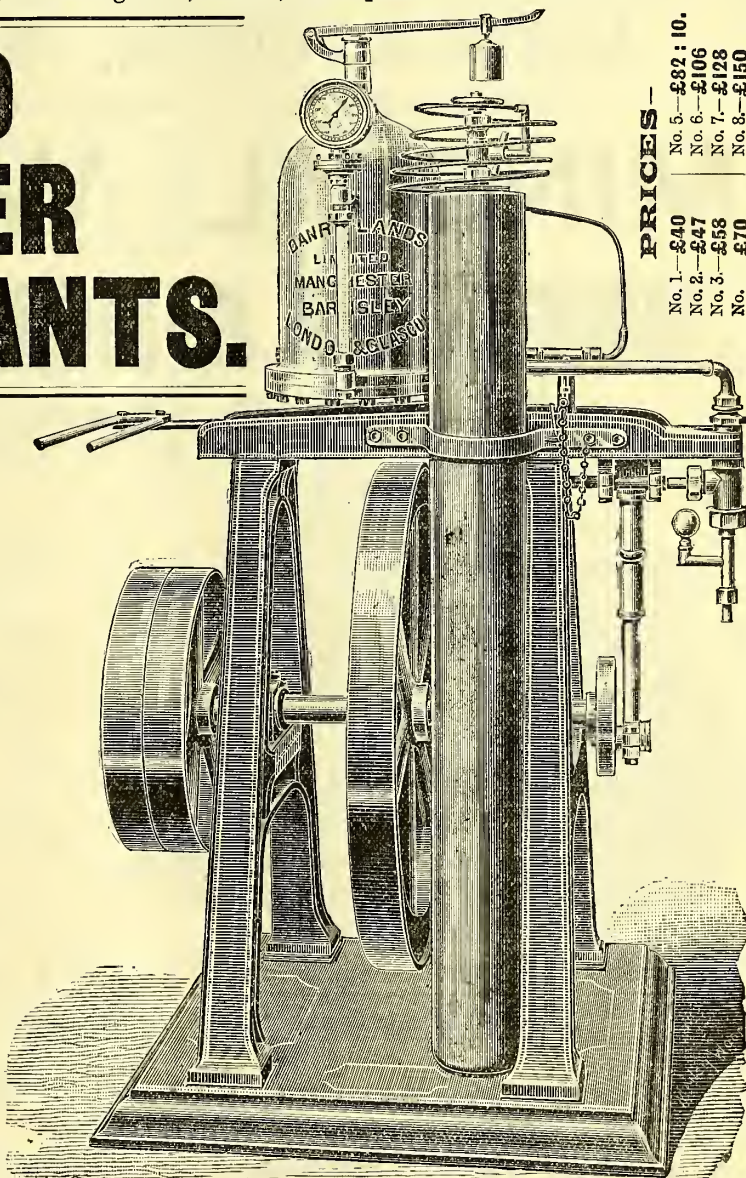
These Plants are peculiarly suited for Chemists who have little room to spare, and who wish to adopt the easiest and cleanest system. The use of whiting, acid, and other raw materials is entirely dispensed with. Pure Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas, supplied in steel tubes, is used with these machines; this gas is made to pass direct into the cylinder of the machine, entirely doing away with the old-fashioned generator and gasholder, and saving room, trouble, and expense.

AERATED WATER PLANTS.

Very Efficient in
Working.

All Sizes, for Hand
or Power.

Require only
HALF
the usual POWER.



PRICES -	
No. 1. - £40	No. 5. - £82 : 10.
No. 2. - £47	No. 6. - £106
No. 3. - £58	No. 7. - £128
No. 4. - £70	No. 8. - £150

These Plants are really good serviceable machines, suited to supply either the largest Factories with from 3,000 to 4,000 dozens per day, or the smallest Chemist's Shop, where room is so valuable; and will turn out Aerated Waters, either in Bottles or Syphons, which cannot be surpassed for quality by any machine made. These Plants are not toys, as are too many of the Compressed Gas Machines which have been offered to the public; but are of the very best make, with strong Gun Metal Cylinders, and entirely free from any metal which will contaminate the waters. As no Generator or Gasholder is used with these machines, they occupy very little space, and no doubt this economy in space, as well as the economy in price of the whole Plant, will commend these machines to those to whom these qualities are of the utmost importance.

DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED, BARNESLEY.

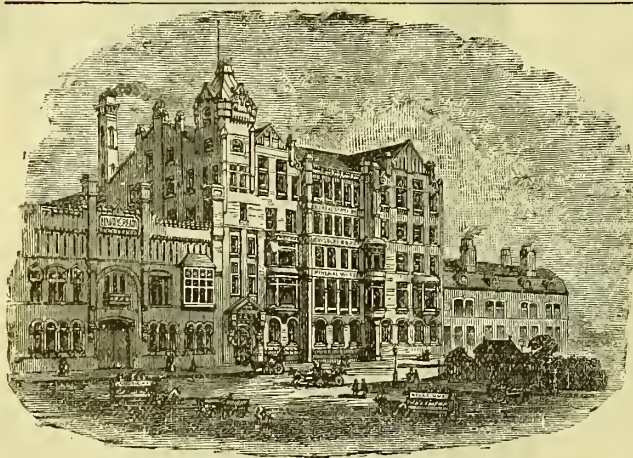
JEWSBURY & BROWN

Have pleasure in announcing that they have removed to New
Premises at

ARDWICK GREEN, MANCHESTER,

WHICH HAVE BEEN SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

MINERAL WATERS,
AND
BREWED GINGER BEER,
Aërated Beverages.



The
LABORATORIES, MACHINERY,
and APPLIANCES are
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE,
and the Water Used comes only in
contact with Pure Tin and Slate,
thus absolutely avoiding any
dangerous metallic contamination.
As heretofore, only the Finest
Qualities of Materials will be used
in every department. We rely on

the quality of our productions to ensure for them a preference with the consumer who
requires a safe and refreshing beverage of absolute purity.

Chemists who have not Stocked these Waters are invited to write for Prices.

SPECIAL
NOTE.

Read the important official analysis on page 323
~~~~~ of the Diary for current year. ~~~~~

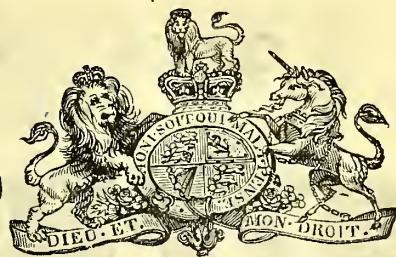
**CARRIAGE PAID ON WATERS & RETURNED EMPTIES.**

**JEWSBURY & BROWN,** Mineral Water Manufactory,  
ARDWICK GREEN, **MANCHESTER**  
ORDERS FOR EXPORT AND SHIP STORES RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.



# IDRIS

IDRIS ROYAL TABLE WATERS ARE SUPPLIED  
BY SPECIAL WARRANT TO THE QUEEN.



EIGHT GOLD MEDALS AT RECENT EXHIBITIONS.

# ROYAL

All Chemists who wish to do a large trade in Mineral Waters are advised to stock these well-known Waters, which are in constant demand by the Public, and sell better than any others.

No Firm or Association can offer such facilities to Chemists to do a large trade.

# TABLE

Medical Men strongly recommend Idris Table Waters. Chemists who have sold these Waters for many years still find their business increasing.

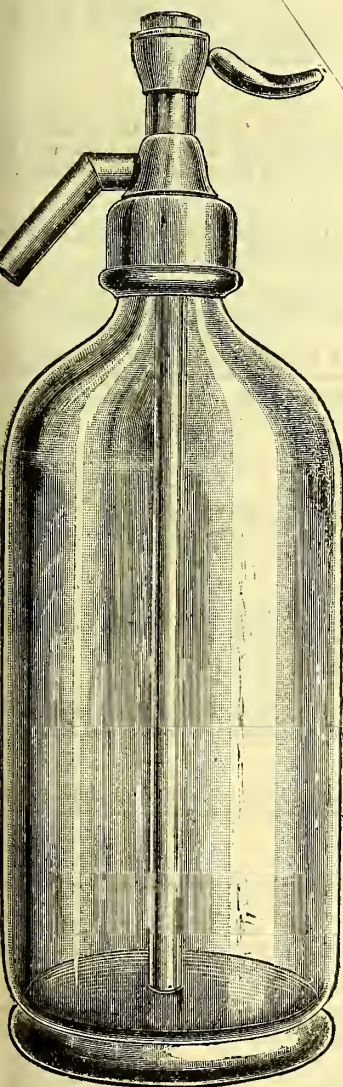
*Sample Case sent Free to any Chemist. Attractive Circulars with Chemist's name.*

HANDSOME SHOW CARDS.

# WATERS

Elegantly - designed Tablets for shop windows and doors specially prepared to suit the requirements of each customer supplied free.

*Chemists are invited  
to inspect  
Idris & Co.'s  
Factory.*



# IDRIS & CO., LIMITED,

CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, N.W.; & COLEMAN STREET, SOUTHAMPTON.



# TO CHEMISTS

## WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE

# SYPHON TRADE

Now that the Season for Mineral Waters is near at hand, the Directors of CAMWAL, representing as they do a large proportion of the Chemists of the United Kingdom, wish to advise those who have not yet joined CAMWAL to consider well before making any fresh arrangements for the approaching Season.

CAMWAL would ask Non-Members to consider what they are doing, in either starting to sell, or continuing to sell the Waters of any maker who does not give them a guarantee that he will for all time supply Chemists only.

The following are a few points worth thinking over:—

It is a well-recognised fact amongst Makers in the Syphon branch of the Mineral Water trade that the retailers of highest standing and best class are the Chemists. Naturally, therefore, a Maker who wants to do a Syphon trade will do all he can to secure Chemists as his first customers, for by inducing them to stock his goods he hopes to lend a certain air of respectability to his business.

It is principally for this reason, and not because he does the largest trade, that the Chemist is courted so assiduously and can buy cheaper and better than either the Grocer, the Wine Merchant, or retailers of a lower class.

CAMWAL warns brother Chemists who are not yet members against acting the part of the cat's-paw, decoy, or lever whereby manufacturers introduce their Waters to the public, and asks them the following important questions:—

What guarantee have they that, after spending time and trouble in establishing a sale for any particular Water, the same Water will not at some future time be supplied to neighbouring Grocers, Wine Merchants, Chandlers, &c.?

Even if at first the Waters the Chemist is persuaded to take up are supplied to Chemists only, what guarantee has he from the manufacturer of any continuity of this policy?

It would be well if the Chemist asked the representative who calls upon him the following questions:—

1. Does your firm supply Chemists only from all its branches?
2. Will your firm give me a guarantee, in writing, to supply Chemists only till 1910 say?

On the enormous advantage to the Chemists in having a brand of their own it is hardly necessary to enlarge.

The Chemist who has introduced any brand of which he has not a guarantee of the sole sale is in a most unenviable position. He must either start again with the knowledge that he has wasted time, or be content to share the sale with others who are much beneath him in the retail trade.

Why do not ALL Chemists join CAMWAL, who by their Memorandum of Association are bound for all time not to supply any retailers other than Chemists?

They will then be selling a Water no one else can obtain at first hand, thus raising themselves out of the ruck of Mineral Water retailers.

Neither Directors nor Managers have power now or in the future to change the CAMWAL rule as to the supply of Waters to Chemists only. Can this be said of any other house in the trade?

If Country Chemists will communicate with CAMWAL, arrangements can probably be made whereby they can be supplied at a price (inclusive of all carriage) which will compare favourably with the terms offered by Local Manufacturers, thus enabling them to deal with their own Association.

**The Chemists' Aërated and Mineral Waters Association, Limited,**  
**"CAMWAL,"**  
**LONDON, BRISTOL, HARROGATE & MITCHAM.**      Head Offices—45 Gifford Street, Caledonian Road, N.



# IMPORTANT NOTICE.



## THE CARLSBAD MINERALWASSER VERSENDUNG

Beg to draw the attention of the Medical Profession and the Trade to the fact that the Natural Salts of Carlsbad Mineral Water are now also prepared in the form of Powder ("Pulverförmig"), which contains *all the constituents* of the Sprudel Spring, the water of which is largely prescribed in cases of Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Hyperæmia of the Liver, Gall-stones, Chronic Constipation, Diabetes, Renal Calculi, Gout, and Diseases of the Spleen, &c.

The Powder has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the most reliable—especially for Export.

A SAMPLE of the SALT in POWDER FREE to Members of the Medical Profession or Chemists on application to the Sole Importers for the United Kingdom and the Colonies—

**INGRAM & ROYLE,**  
52 FARRINGDON ST., LONDON, E.C.  
AND 19 SOUTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

## EUGENE GERAUT & CO.'S LATEST NEW PATENT SELTZOGENE.

PATENT No. 18,305.

The Best Seltzogene Extant and Warranted.



In place of Screw on Top, there is a Clip, which is easily fastened to the Seltzogene, any Child being able to Screw the little Key at top, and making perfectly air tight the Apparatus.

Wear and Working Guaranteed.  
No more Screwing required.  
Tap cannot get Corroded.

### GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

|                          |    |            |
|--------------------------|----|------------|
| 3-Pint Patent Wire, 11/- | .. | Cane, 12/2 |
| 5-pint " " 14/9          | .. | " 16/3     |
| 8-pint " " 22/6          | .. | " 25/6     |

Large Discounts allowed off for quantities.

POWDERS FOR ABOVE.

|                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------|
| 3-pint—1 doz. boxes containing 12 charges, 16/- |
| 5-pint " " " 24/-                               |
| 8-pint " " " 40/-                               |

Liberal Discount allowed off for quantities.

This Patent can be fitted to any Seltzogene if required.

CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

The Premier Manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

SOLE ADDRESS—139 & 141 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.  
Seltzogenes and Gazogenes Repaired.

To be had of S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON.

## BOVRIL

THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF PRIME OX BEEF, IS 50 TIMES MORE NOURISHING THAN ORDINARY EXTRACT OF MEAT OR HOME-MADE BEEF TEA.

BARON LEIBIG discovered and publicly avowed the unsuitableness of Meat Essences, Meat Extracts, and home-made Beef Tea as resuscitating agents or as food in any direct sense.

BOVRIL was introduced to supply the nourishment so conspicuously absent in these preparations, and this is secured by the introduction of albumen and fibrine (or rather the entire lean of beef) desiccated at a low temperature by special process, and subsequently pulverised to a minute degree of subdivision. By this means the entire nourishment of animal food is adapted to the feeblest and most sensitive stomach, and perfect assimilation is secured with the least possible expenditure of vital energy.

## INVALID BOVRIL

Is specially prepared for use in the Sick Room. It is put up in porcelain jars and sold by chemists and druggists only; and it differs from ordinary Bovril in being more concentrated and quite devoid of seasoning.

It is the most perfect form of concentrated nourishment at present known, and is enjoyed by Invalids when ordinary food and stimulants are rejected.

**BOVRIL, LTD., Food Specialists, LONDON.**

Chairman—RT. HON. LORD PLAYFAIR, K.C.B., LL.D.



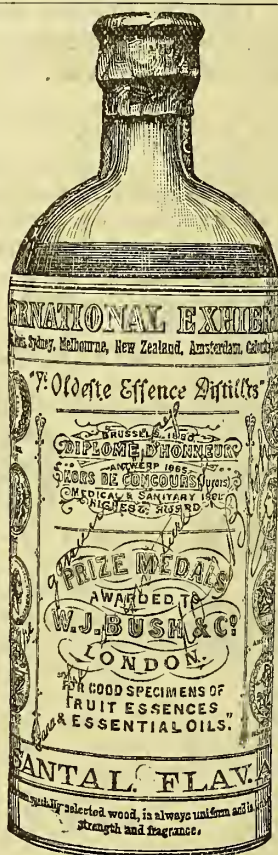
# W. J. BUSH & CO.'S

## PHARMACOPŒIA

# ESSENTIAL OILS

Packed in Original 1-lb. Bottles.

Ol. Anisi Ang.  
Ol. Amygd. Essent. Ang.  
Ol. Anethi Ang.  
Ol. Anthemid. Ang.  
Ol. Carui Ang.  
Ol. Caryoph. Ang.  
Ol. Cinnam. Ver. Ang.  
Ol. Copaibæ Ang.  
Ol. Coriand. Ang.  
Ol. Cubebæ Ang.  
Ol. Juniperi Ang.



Ol. Menthæ Pip. Ang.  
Ol. Myristicæ Ang.  
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Ol. Santal. Flav. Ang.

ALL OWN DRAWING.

Ol. Bergamot, Extra  
Ol. Eucalypti, Extra  
Ol. Lavand. Flor., Extra  
Ol. Limonis, Extra  
Ol. Rosmar., Extra

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

SPECIALLY SELECTED.

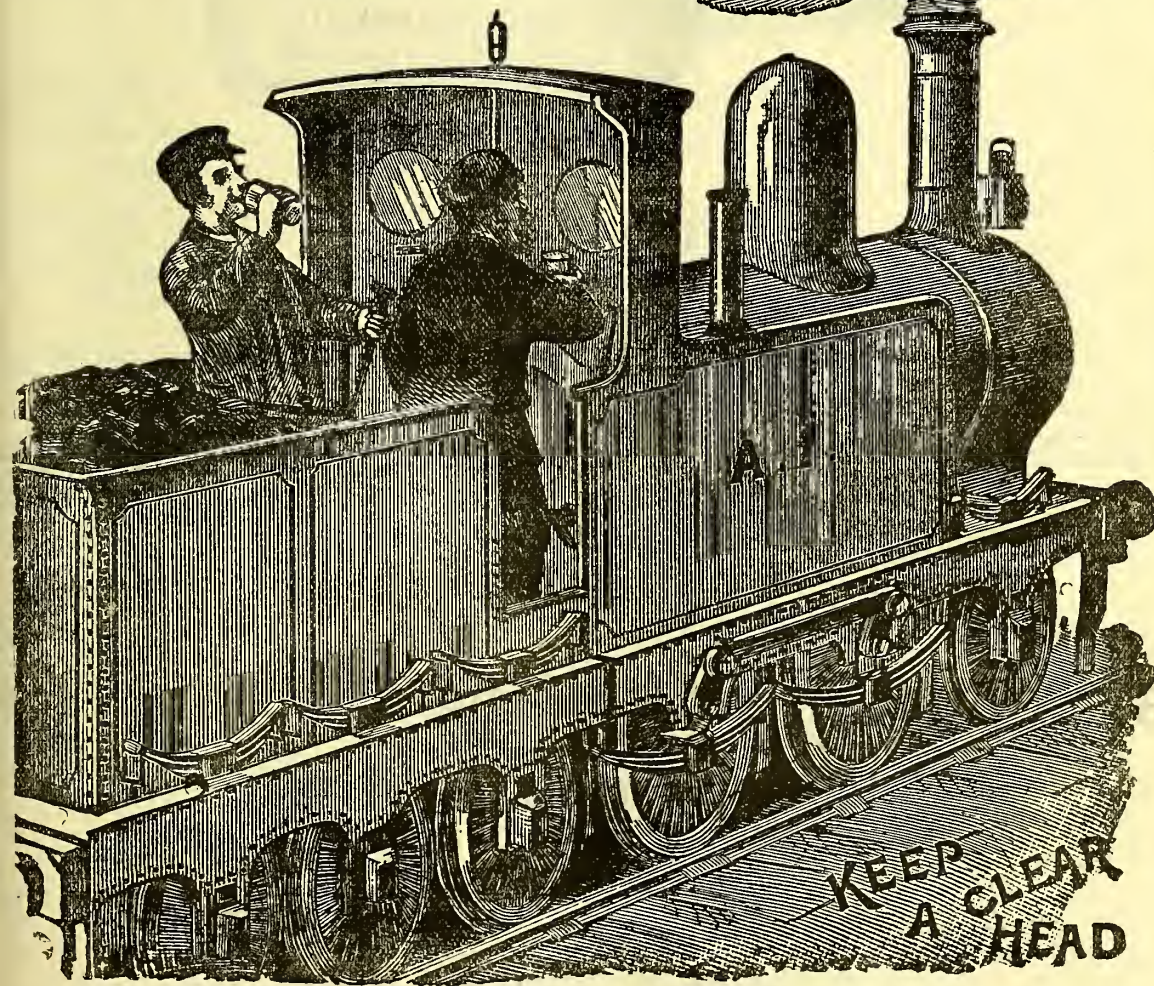
It is imperative that Chemists and others requiring Essential Oils for Medicinal purposes should purchase genuine and finest qualities only. These can only be obtained from W. J. BUSH & CO., who supply them as above, in 1-lb. Bottles, and guarantee their quality and purity. Nearly all Essential Oils offered in the Market are Impure.

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DRAWERS OF ENGLISH ESSENTIAL OILS,  
**18 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON.**  
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**EXTRACT OF NON-INTOXICATING BEER**



**THE FINEST BEVERAGE IN THE WORLD.**

Do not be persuaded to buy any other kind, as the market is now flooded with vile rubbish, most of which contain no Herbs at all, and will not produce the same result. We guarantee ours to be  
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Chemist by Examination, HAMBURG,  
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❧ **MEDIUM.** ❧

4/= a bottle, retail.

THE ORIGINAL BRAND.

36/= dozen. Shipping Discount, 10%  
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IN order to suit the convenience of those who wish to test the value and saleability of our goods, we have made arrangements by which a supply of our specialities may be ordered through any wholesale house. Please ask your traveller for

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THOROUGHLY RELIABLE AND SATISFACTORY. 6d. bottles, 3/6 per dozen. Posters, Handbills, &c., with all orders.

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Retails at 1d. each. Formula absolutely unique. No injurious effects. Acts rapidly. Boxes containing 20 powders, 9/- per dozen. On handsome cards, 7/- per gross.

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Retails at 4d. each. Has had a phenomenal sale. Always of the same efficacy and power. On 1-dozen cards, at 2/8 per dozen.

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Retails at 6d. per tablet. Composed of vegetable emollients. One of the daintiest and purest soaps ever invented. The best for Skin Diseases. In 1 dozen boxes, price 3/- per dozen.

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Each packet gives directions for use, explanation of the properties of herb, and in most cases a valuable recipe. Supplies of the pamphlet entitled "Popular Herbal Remedies," also Show-cards, Bills, &c., sent free. Contents of packets guaranteed to be pure and of the best quality. Price 7/- per gross.

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**POTTER & CLARKE,** WHOLESALE BOTANIC DRUGGISTS,

60, 62, and 64 Artillery Lane (late Raven Row), LONDON, E.

And at 54 GT. ANCOATS STREET, MANCHESTER.





## ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

### REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. Robinson, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).

December 15, 1888.

Introduced 1855.]

## ROBINSON'S CONCENTRATED WATERS.

[Introduced 1855.]

One ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopoeia, and free from all Chemical impurity. They will keep good any length of time in any climate.



|                               |                                     |                                 |                                |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Aqua Anethi, Concent., 4/ lb. | Aqua Cinnam. Ver., Concent., 6/ lb. | Aqua Fœniculi, Concent., 4/ lb. | Aqua Pimentæ, Concent., 4/ lb. |
| " Anisi " 4/ "                | " Cassiæ " 4/ "                     | " Menth. Pip. " 4/ "            | " Rosæ " 8/6 "                 |
| " Camphoræ " 4/ "             | " Flor. Aurant. " 8/6 "             | " Ang. " 6/ "                   | " Rosæ Virginæ " 10/6 "        |
| " Carui " 4/ "                | " Flor. Sambuci " 8/6 "             | " Virid. " 4/ "                 |                                |

The above are put up in Bottles of 1/2 lb. or 1 lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over Cork.

From the LANCET, July 15, 1882:—"CONCENTRATED WATERS (Robinson's, Pendleton, Manchester).—Among the samples sent us, we find Aq. Anethi, Anisi, Cinnam. Ver., Rosæ, and some dozen of others. Diluted with forty parts of water they form ordinary waters of the Pharmacopœia. They are excellent in quality, and will be very useful, especially in country practice."

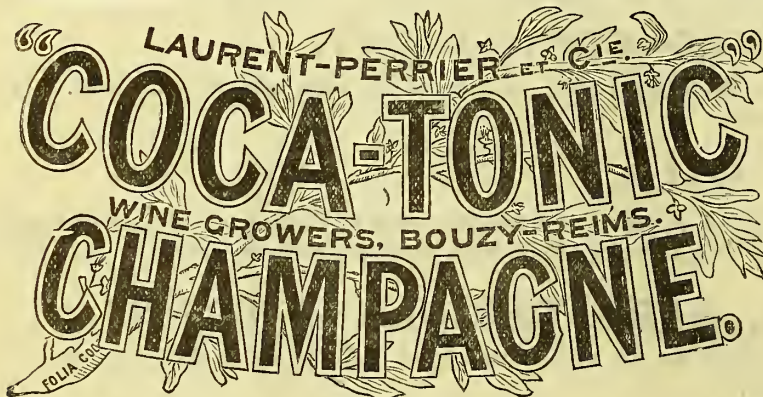
Wholesale Agents: HEARON & Co., London, and most Provincial Wholesale Druggists. PREPARED BY THE INVENTOR

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(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.



SUGAR FREE.

Carefully Standardised.

Prepared by Actual  
Champagne Growers

Prescribed as the Best  
Restorative Tonic for  
Influenza, and in case  
of Insomnia, Neurasthenia, etc.

In Bottles, 2/- and 3/9.

Full Particulars of HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 4 SUSSEX PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

## ORANGE QUININE WINE.

When made with Dowden's Seville Orange Wine (detannated), this article no longer gives either trouble or unsatisfactory results. The Quinine should be added in the usual way, in any convenient closed vessel, and allowed to settle a few days, when the wine will be found Brilliant without filtration, and will so remain permanently after bottling. See opinion of Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in Winter Issue, page 150.

Ask for Samples and state quantity to quote for.

## DOWDEN'S ORANGE WINE.

DOWDEN & CO., Limited, ST. PAUL'S DISTILLERY, BOURNEMOUTH



# JOHNSON & JOHNSON

PREPARATIONS OF KOLA.

## VINO-KOLAFRA.

(WINE OF KOLA),

PREPARED FROM FRESH KOLA NUTS.



It has now become an established fact that the marvellous tonic and remedial qualities of KOLA, long lauded by African travellers, exist in reality, but reside only in the undried nuts at the period when they reach maturity.

The peculiar Glucoside Kolanin, and other delicate principles, are not found in the dried, mildewed, and worm-eaten KOLA that has for some years found its way to European markets. The Pharmaceutical products heretofore prepared from such Kola have been shown to be quite valueless in comparison with those properly prepared from fresh Kola.

**VINO-KOLAFRA** is prepared from fresh White West India Kola by a process which ensures the retention of all of the Glucosidal, caffeic, and other principles of the nuts. It is a true restorative tonic, in the most agreeable form that can be devised, and one that

**POSSESSES MARKED ADVANTAGES OVER THE ORDINARY  
TONIC WINES OF COCA, &c.**

It is readily borne by the stomach, and leaves no after effects.

**JOHNSON & JOHNSON, Sole Agents,**  
12a LONG LANE, LONDON, E.C.



SILVER MEDAL, EDINBURGH, 1890.  
GOLD MEDAL, JAMAICA, 1891.  
GOLD MEDAL, DERBY, 1891.

# COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

OR

## LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT & MALT WINE

Is a delicious beverage and tonic made from  
Port Wine, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and  
Extract of Malt.

## WINCARNIS

*Is a New Name Registered to prevent fraudulent imitations.*

## OVER TWO THOUSAND

Unsolicited Testimonials have been received from  
Medical Men.

### IMPORTANT UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM

T. POYNTZ WRIGHT, Esq., Medical Officer of Health,  
New Street, St. Neots.

New Street, St. Neots, January 28th, 1894.

I have much pleasure in giving you my experience as to  
the "Meat and Malt Wine" received from you some time  
since, and in bearing testimony as to its value as a recupera-  
tive and restorative agent.

In the early part of last year my wife was seriously unwell,  
suffering from loss of flesh and appetite, together with  
mental and bodily exhaustion and sleeplessness. She was  
under treatment for a considerable time without relief, and  
I at last determined to try "Wincarnis."

The effect was marked, and convalescence commenced from  
that date; the appetite returned and the weight hourly  
increased, and in about two months the health was restored,  
and this result was in a great measure attributable to the  
use of "Wincarnis"—of this I feel certain, that in many  
cases this preparation is a most valuable adjunct to  
medicinal treatment.

T. POYNTZ WRIGHT,  
Medical Officer of Health, St. Neots.

## WINCARNIS

Is sold by all Druggists, Wine Merchants, and Patent-medicine  
Vendors. Ask for Coleman's "Wincarnis," or Liebig's  
Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, and see that the word  
"Wincarnis" is on the shoulder of the bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., everywhere.

If there is any difficulty in getting the Wine, write direct to  
the manufacturers, who will forward

Sample Pint Bottle free by Post on receipt of 33 stamps.

" Doz. " Rail " 30s.

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ST. GEORGE'S AND BANK PLAIN, NORWICH;

AND 3 NEW LONDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

*Sole Proprietors of "Ozmaon," the New Beef Tea, Coleman's Crown  
Imperial Invalid Stout, and also Coleman's Crown Imperial Invalid Cham-  
pagne, which is strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty.*

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Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each.

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The Best in the World. 1d. packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

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One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 Eggs. In 1d. packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

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Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., & 1s. each.

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Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

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Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In 1-pint, 1-pint, and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

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Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries  
&c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS



# Peter Tyrer's SAUCES.

**VORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE.**

|                                           |     |     |     |     | Per Gross.   |     |     | Extra Quality |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|---------------|
| 1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5/3          | ... | ... | 6/6           |
| 1d. "Giant" " ½-gross boxes               | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5/9          | ... | ... | 7/-           |
| 1d. " " " dozen parcels                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6/6          | ... | ... | 9/-           |
| " " " ½-gross boxes                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7/-          | ... | ... | 9/6           |
| ¼ Bottles, flat or round, reputed ½ pints | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16/-         | ... | ... | 26/-          |
| ¾ " " " " pints                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26/-         | ... | ... | 38/-          |
| 1 Pint Imperial, round stoppered bottles  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52/-         | ... | ... | 62/-          |
| 12½-Gallon Casks ( <i>casks free</i> )    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...each 20/- | ... | ... | 32/-          |

## ROYAL CAFE SAUCE,

**A RICH FRUITY & EXQUISITE FLAVOUR.**

square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly ½ pint Imperial, 42/- per gross. Sample Bottles at 7/- per gross.  
8 oz. in doz. 3/9 per doz.

**"BOROUGH" KETCHUP.**  
**SILVER MEDAL.**

Cash Price—20s. for 12½ Gallons.  
CASKS FREE.

THOSE WHO BUY FOR CASH

School of Cookery, Crystal Palace, S.E.,  
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SIR,—I have been using the "Borough" Ketchup, and am very pleased with it as flavour is excellent, both for all kinds of Savoury dishes and Soups; and I most certainly should advise every cook and housekeeper to use it, FOR I HAVE NEVER MET ITS EQUAL.

MARIAN SMITHARD,

*Lectress on Cookery.*

[2]

**DO NOT THROW MONEY AWAY**

**BUT WRITE FOR SAMPLE OF**

**Tyrer's**

**"BOROUGH"**

**Ketchup**

**SENT FREE**

**SILVER MEDAL LONDON.**

MANUFACTORY—

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**CHIEF SCOTCH AGENCY—West Nile Street, GLASGOW.**



**UNSWEETENED (Condensed) MILK**

"FIRST SWISS" BRAND.

THE PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS. ALL DOCTORS RECOMMEND IT.

Ask for and accept only the "First Swiss" Brand.

London Offices—5 LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, E.C.

INDEX &amp; BUYERS' GUIDE,

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**'DUCA DI CORIGLIANO'**

THE CHEMISTS' LIQUORICE JUICE.

"THE BEST AND PUREST."

Larger sale than any other first-quality juice. To be had of all Wholesale Houses.

SOLE AGENTS FOR ENGLAND, AMERICA, AND THE COLONIES—

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES—"DILUGGO LONDON." "DENNIS NAPLES."

**BRAND & CO.'S  
MEAT  
JUICE.**

IN BOTTLES,

Price 28/- per dozen,

Less the usual discount.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, The Empress of Germany, &amp;c.

**NESTLÉ'S FOOD***An entire Diet for Infants, Children, and Invalids.*

"Renders valuable assistance in Wasting Fever."

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Pamphlet containing Extracts from Standard Medical Works in which the above Testimony is given, sent free with Sample Tin on application to H. NESTLÉ, 48 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

The attention of the Medical Profession is also drawn to

**NESTLÉ'S  
SWISS (CONDENSED) MILK.**

Which, through its RICHNESS in CREAM and UNIFORMITY of QUALITY, has obtained the Largest Sale in Great Britain. It can be used for all purposes of FRESH MILK.

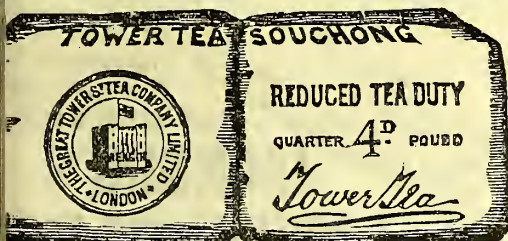
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Before the Public for nearly a quarter of a century.  
The favourite drink of millions who will have no other Tea.

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Facsimile of Paper Packet.

2, 4, 8, and 16-oz. Lead Packets.  
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**HANDSOMELY DECORATED CANISTERS.**

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Every Genuine Packet bears the  
Registered Trade Mark and Signature,

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Good Terms to Agents. Carriage Paid.

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HIGHEST AWARD COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

These Cachoux are supplied only  
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No. 4's at 3/6 doz. (Export).  
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SIXPENNY & SHILLING SIZES,  
4s. and 8s. per dozen.

A Genuine  
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**JACKSON'S CEMENT**  
*Chinese Diamond.*  
*It has stood the test of time in all quarters of the globe.*  
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**JACKSON'S  
LIQUID GLUE.**

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BRUSHES INCLUDED. (B)

ADHESIVE,  
TENACIOUS,  
AND KEEPS WELL.

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## THE CHEMISTS' BRAND.

THE TESTIMONY OF "THE LANCET."

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Recommended also by "The British Medical Journal," "Health," "The Chemist and Druggist," "Food and Sanitation."

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And No. 1 GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON,

have now completed their EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS, New Machinery and the most modern Appliances making their works the most complete of the kind in the Kingdom.

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have gained a high reputation everywhere. FOR EXPORT TRADE. They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. tins. Packed in Casks or in 1-doz. Cases as required, and delivered F.O.B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure. We specially recommend

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ALL KINDS IN ANY QUANTITIES.

## CHLORATE OF POTASH PELLETS

IN 1-CWT. ORIGINAL BARRELS. BARRELS FREE.

## HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES, COUGH LOZENGES,  
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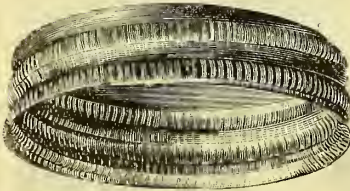
# THE PATENT STOPPER, BOX & STAMP CO., LIM.

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Works—BIRMINGHAM.

C. HOUGHTON BROWN,  
Secretary.

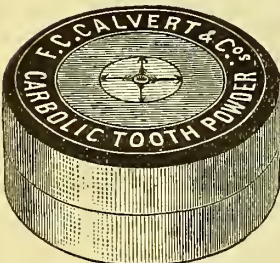
MANUFACTURERS of every description of  
**BOXES, STOPPERS,  
POMADE & SCREW CAPS,  
CAPSULES, &c., &c.**



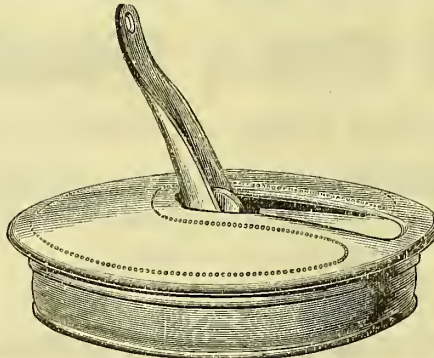
**SCREW CAPS OR CAPSULES.**  
Nickel, Zinc, Tin, or other Metal.



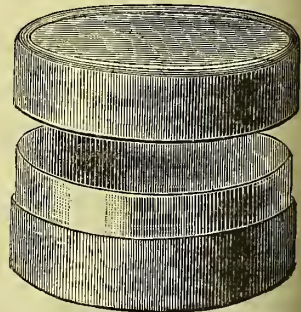
**PATENT UNION STOPPER.**



Patent No. 12711.  
**THE UNIQUE BOX.**



**PATENT LEVER STOPPER.**



Patent No. 12711.  
**THE UNIQUE BOX.**

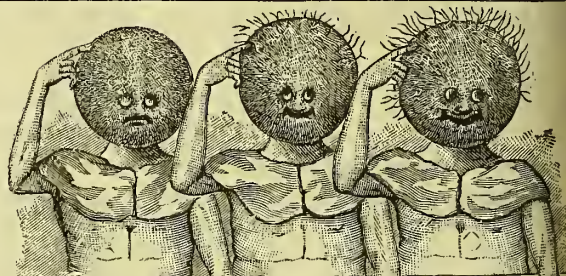
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Advertising Balloons, printed with name, trade, and address, from 12/- per gross; each Balloon fitted with the improved long nozzle, so that a child can blow them out. We put name, &c., one side, and any figure the other: also Carboys and Pestles. Advertising Balloon Squeakers with Advertisement, 3/- gross 10-gross lots. As a testimony to the quality of our manufactures, the largest advertising firms in the world have adopted our goods. Makers of all kinds of Pessaries, Skins, Sheet Rubber Surgical Appliances, &c., &c. Special terms for Shipping and the Wholesale.

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Grown bald with worry  
and Trade Depression,  
Bowers Brothers'  
Recipes  
catch his eye.

He has tried  
them. Note  
the evolution  
and surprising  
result.

He's happy  
now because  
he uses  
regularly  
Bowers  
Brothers  
Nuts.

**BOWERS BROTHERS,** The Chemists' Attractive Printers  
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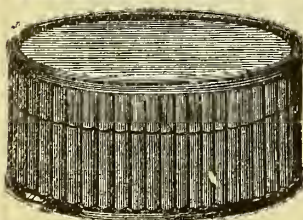
47 LAMB'S CONDUIT ST., LONDON, W.C.,

MANUFACTURE THE FOLLOWING SPECIALITIES—

"STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.

"STIPENDUM" CORK-LINED CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" OPENERS, for Stopped Aerated-water Bottles.



**"STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS.**

IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly-fitting lids, are practically unbreakable and the only articles really answering the purpose intended  
To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen. Wholesale only of the Company.



# JAMES BOULTON & CO., LIM.

## CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, CRAYFORD MILLS, STRATFORD.

TELEGRAMS—"ACETATE LONDON."

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

# GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS

of the very finest quality. We invite buyers and shippers to send for  
Samples and Quotations.

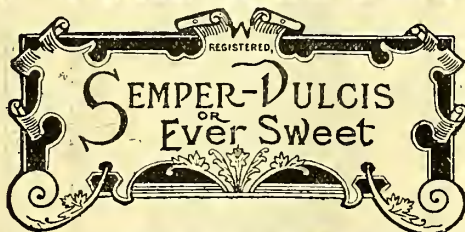
- ACIDS** - - Acetic, Hydrochloric, Nitric, Pyrogallic, Sulphuric,  
Sulphurous, and Phosphoric.
- AMMONIUM** - Acetate, Carbonate, Chloride, Nitrate, Oxalate, Phosphate
- IRON** - - Acetate, Carbonate, Chloride, and Sulphates
- POTASSIUM** Acetate, Citrate, Oxalate, Sulphate, &c.
- SODIUM** - - Carbonate, Oxide, Sulphate, Sulphide, &c.
- MAGNESIA** - Carbonate Calcined (Citrate Effervescent), Sulphate, &c.

**FRUIT ESSENCES, &c.**  
Spirit Colouring. Camphor Bells, Flowers and Tablets.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## NEW PRESERVATIVE

FOR  
BUTTER,  
CREAM,  
MILK,



FOR  
MEAT,  
JELLIES,  
FISH,

**AND ALL KINDS OF FOOD.**

The very Best Preservative for Butter, Margarine, or Milk, being a Pure Homogeneous Chemical compound, not a Mixture.

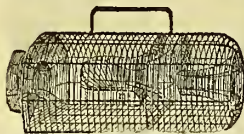
ALSO

**THE FINEST BUTTER COLOUR.  
BUTTERCUP BRAND.**

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE MILLS.



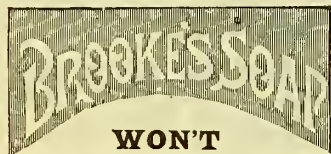
## "WONDER" RAT TRAP.



### BEST RAT TRAP EVER INVENTED.

Price per doz. . . . . 28/-  
Please read this from Messrs. John Barker & Co. (Limited), High Street, Kensington:—

29th April, 1895.  
Messrs. FORDHAM,—Please forward a further supply. We caught in one of your "Wonder" Traps, on Saturday night, 24 Rats—quite a family.



## WON'T WASH CLOTHES.

Stock held in London, Bristol, and Dublin.  
Cases of 100 Large Bars . . . . 25/-  
Cases of 60 Large Bars . . . . 15/-  
Boxes of 48 Half-Bars . . . . 6/3  
If any difficulty in obtaining in any part of the world, write Sole London Consignees—

"FORDHAMS, LONDON."

## TOILET PAPER.



### A SPECIAL LINE.

13 oz. Perforated Rolls of Thin Glazed Paper.

Per doz. Rolls . . . . . 3/6  
„ Case of 100 Rolls . . . . . 27/-

## PINNACLE SOAP STAND.



Made of Best Rubber. Oblong, Round, and Oval. Prevents Waste. Soap always dry and pleasant to use. Either shape, each in a box, Retail, 9d. each. Per doz., 6/-

## "THE PHOTORET."



Equal in size and appearance to a Gentleman's Watch, fitted with fine lens. Takes Six Pictures without changing films. Complete with box of extra films, sufficient for 36 Pictures. 5/- each.

## THE THREE CRAZES.

THE "LITTLE SIREN."  
QUITE NEW.



SURPRISES EVERYONE. SIMPLIFIED.

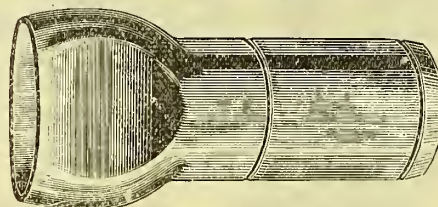
HOLDS ITS TONE.

Packed 3 dozen in a box. Special arrangements with Buyers of original packages of 25 gross.

Dozen, 19. Gross, 20/- . Sells at sight.

The Cycle Manufacturer of to-day says:—"We herewith illustrate a new cyclist's whistle only just introduced. As will be seen it is very similar in appearance to whistles already on the market, but it is smaller and is intended to be retailed at 3/7. Although small we can answer for it, it is capable of a big noise. Fordhams supply the trade and have an enormous stock of them. They are also headquarters for the original larger whistle"

### IMPROVED "ST. PANCAS."



ACTUAL SIZE.

HIDEOUS! UNEARTHLY! MELODIOUS! SOOTHING!

Dozen, 3/- . Gross, 35/- .

Packed 1 dozen in a cardboard box. Special arrangements with Buyers of 10 and 20 gross.

The Hardwareman says:—"Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited) are putting on the market a novel cycle alarm or syren whistle, which is a wonder as regards both quality and price. The 'St. Pancras' alarm whistle, as this new cyclist's road-clearer is called, retails as a sixpenny line. The cyclist can, at will, utter the shrillest of ear-piercing whistles, imitate a fog-horn or the screech of a steam syren."

### THE "DEVELINE."

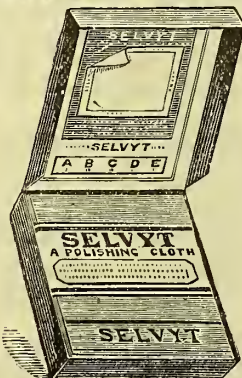
Dozen, 3/6. Gross, 40/- .

Packed 1 dozen in a box. Special Price for 10 or 20 gross lots.

A delivery to-day of 500 Gross enables us to Reduce Prices on after 27th as above.

## SELVYT.

COUNTER BOX OF SIX FOR 3/-

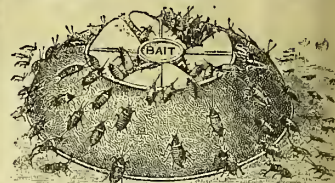


CONTAINS TWO EACH, B, C & D, FOR 3/-

The cloth is possessed of remarkable properties, imparting with ease and rapidity a brilliant and lasting polish to Silver, Gold, Glass, Metals, Furniture, Patent Leather, and everything in general use for which wash-leathers would be required. These "SELVYT" Cloths are made in the following sizes and prices—

| Nos.   | A         | B       | C        | D        | E       |
|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| Inches | 10½ × 10½ | 14 × 14 | 17½ × 14 | 21 × 17½ | 21 × 20 |
| Dozen  | 2/9       | 3/11    | 5/3      | 7/11     | 9/6     |

## "DEMON" BEETLE TRAP.



Acknowledged to be the best Beetle Trap ever invented.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.—Beetles do not get "accustomed to it," as with other Traps. No glass to get broken. Can be emptied with great ease. Is always ready for use.

8/- per doz.

If 12 doz., 7/9, and carriage paid in United Kingdom.

## LIGHTNING FREEZERS.

NOW IN STOCK.



1 to 32 QUARTS.

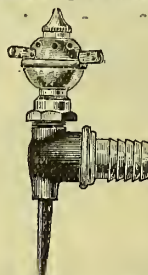
All inside parts covered with Pure Best Tin. Pails of best Virginia White Cedar, with Electric Welded Wire Hoops.

| 1    | 2    | 3    | 4       | 6                       |
|------|------|------|---------|-------------------------|
| 5/6  | 7/-  | 9/-  | 11/-    | 14/-                    |
| 8    | 10   | 14   | Quarts. | With crank.             |
| 18/- | 24/- | 31/- | each.   |                         |
| 14   | 20   | 24   | 32      | Quarts. With fly-wheel. |
| 46/- | 60/- | 77/- | 100/-   | each.                   |

Also "White Mountain," "Star," "Granite State," "Jack Frost," and other makes in stock.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL LIST.

## THE LAST AND BEST GARDEN SPRINKLER.



To Fit—  
1 in. Hose  
" " "  
" " "  
" " "

Complete—  
2/2 each.  
2/3 "

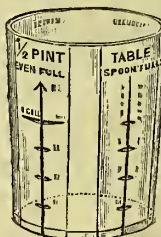
Nickel Plated, with Union.

For Lawns, Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. Special Prices to Shippers.

Best value ever offered. Also 4 and 8 Arm and "Enterprise" Sprinklers in Stock.

## MEASURING GLASS.

VERY STRONG.



With various measures for Solid and Liquid. 2/6 per doz., or 28/- for original Cask of 1 gross. Cask free.

W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, LIMITED, 36 to 40 York Road, King's Cross, LONDON, N.



**Telegraphic Address—CHEMICUS LONDON.**



## CLASSIFIED LIST OF ALL ADVERTISERS

Whose Announcements appear in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." Those whose Names do not appear in the preceding Index are published in one of the other issues of this month.

**ACETIC ACID**

Lorenz, H.  
Morrie & Callard (Salts)

**ACIDS**

Boulton J., & Co., Lim.

**ADVERTISING SPECIALITIES**

Corsan, J. B. | Harrie, J.

**AERT & MINRIS**

Anderson & Co. (Lisburn)  
Apollinaris Co.  
Barnett & Foster  
Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.  
Chemists' Aerated Waters Association, Lim.  
Ellis & Son (Henthin)  
Idris & Co., Lim.  
Ingram & Royle  
Jewsbury & Brown  
Mills & Co. (Bourne)  
Oberbrunn

**DITTO PLANT**

[See SYRPHONS and BESANONS.]

Barnett & Foster  
Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.  
Rylands, Dan, Lim.  
Tyler, Hayward, & Co.

**AGENCIES ABROAD**

Anstralian Drug Co.

Boisay

Chemphorns, Prosser & Co.

Lennon, B. G., & Co. (N.Z.)

Peake, Allen & Co.

Taylor & Colledge

**ALKALOIDS**

Howards & Sons (Olinchona)

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

Smith, T. & H., & Co.

**AMMONIA**

May & Baker, Lim.

White, A., & Sons

Woolley, Sons & Co.

**APPARATUS**

Bennett, Sons & Shears

Berend, O., & Co.

Christy, T., & Co.

Deroy Fils Aine

Rogers, P.

**BAKING POWDER**

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

**BANDAGES**

Bailey, W. H., & Son

Donnen Belt Co.

Hatrick & Co., Lim. ("Shoot")

Robinson & Sons

Schntze, F., & Co.

Wood, Vincent

**BATH & FLESH GLOVES**

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Chemists' Association, Lim.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

Solport Bros.

Wood, Vincent

**BATH SALTS**

Cosmosine

Lander, Anderson & Co.

Tidman & Son, Lim.

**BEESWAX**

Bowdler & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Kemp & Son

**BICARB. SODA**

Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.

Howards & Sons

May & Baker, Lim.

**BIPALATINOLIDS**

Oppenheimer, Son & Co.

**BISMUTH PREP.**

Heaton, Squire & Francis

Hewlett & Sons

Howards & Sons

May & Baker, Lim.

Symes & Co. | Tyrer, T., & Co.

White, Alfred, & Sons

**BOOKS**

Hargreaves, Dr. M.D.

Heinemann, | Muller, W. P.

Leggett, W. T.

Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia

Squire's "Companion"

**BORAX**

Howards & Sons

**BOTTLES**

Ayrton & Saunders

Barnett & Foster

Barrett, H. H.

**BOXES**

Austin & Co. (Cardboard)

Ayrton & Saunders

Evans, Sons & Co.

Ford, Shapland & Co.

Kent, G. B., & Son

Kilner Bros. | Kirtley, G. C.

Patent Stopper, Box, and

Stamping Co. (Lim.) (Tin)

Remus, T. (Cardboard)

Robinson & Sons

Rylands Dan Lim.

**BRUSHES**

Evans, Sons & Co.

Howenden & Sons

Kent, G. B., & Sons

**BUNSEN BURNERS**

Berend & Co.

**BUTTER COLR., &c.**

Baker, J. W.

Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.

Crawshaw & Co.

Tomlinson & Hayward

Wells & Richardson Co.

**CACHOUS**

Bleasdale & Co.

Ryland, Astley & Co.

Jackson, T.

Kaines & Co. | Warrick Bros.

**CAMPFOPH**

Howards & Sons

May & Baker, Lim.

**CAPSULES**

Demouli, J. (Medicinal)

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Hatrick & Co., Lim. (Dun's)

Hooper, B., & Co.

Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.

Lofthouse & Saltmer

Parke, Davis & Co. (Co., Lim.)

Patent Stopper Box and Stamp

Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.

Warrick Bros. | Wyler, J.

**CARBOLIC ACID**

Manon, C. E., & Co.

Stevenson, H. E., & Co. (Lim.)

Wandsworth Chemical Works,

**CSCRA SAGRADA**

Anderson & Co.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Ford, H.

Harker, Stagg & Morgan

Moss, J., & Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.

**CERESINE WAX**

Boehm, Fredk. | Plister, F.

**CHALK, PRECIP.**

Levermore, Aug., & Co.

Nicholls, G. W.

**CHECK TILLS**

Stokes, G. R., & Co., Lim.

**CHEMICALS**

Boehm, Fredk.

Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne

Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.

Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Graf, F.

Hill, A. S., & Son (Clarke)

Hodgkinson, Treacher &

Howards & Sons (Pharm.)

Lofthouse & Saltmer

Lorenz, H.

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

May & Baker, Lim.

Morris & Callard | Moss & Co.

Oppenheimer, Son & Co.

Smith, T. & H., & Co.

Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

Tyrer, T., & Co.

Whitington Chemical Co.

White, A., & Sons

Zimmermann, A. & M.

**CHEST PROTECT.**

Ayrton & Saunders

Hockin, Wilson & Co.

Live-pool Patent Lint Co.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

Newbery, F., & Sons

Schntze & Co. | Solport Bros.

Wood, Vincent

CHLOR. OF LIMB

Government Sanitary Co.

Hebden, W. C.

National Chemical Co.

CHLORODYNE

Blyton, Astley & Co.

Davenport (Browne's)

CHLOROFORM

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

Smith, T. & H., & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

Zimmermann, A. & M.

COCA & CHOCOLTS

Cadbury Bros. | Christy & Co.

COCAINE-HYDRO.

Howards & Sons

COCA WINE

Armbricht, Nelson & Co.

French Hygienic Soc.

Lorimer & Co.

Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)

**COD-LIVER OIL**

Allen & Hanbury

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Hill, A. S., & Son

Hockin, Wilson & Co.

Kemp & Son

Linton, Hubbard & Co.

Woolley, Sons & Co.

Lorimer & Co.

Moller, P. | Moss, J., & Co.

Oppenheimer, Sons & Co.

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

Smith, T. & H., & Co.

Spratt's Patent (Dog Cakes)

Scott's Emulsion

Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

Terrill Co. (substitute)

Woolley, Sons & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

**COLAPSE TUBES**

Betts & Co.

**COMBS**

Howenden & Sons

**COMP. MEDICINS**

Allen & Hanbury

Blyton, Astley & Co.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

**CONCENT. LIQRS.**

Baiae Bros., & Co.

Cooper & Co.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Oppenheimer, Son & Co.

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

**CORKS**

Johnson & Co.

**CORN CURES**

Gardner, C.

**COTTON WOOL**

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)

Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)

Sanger, J., & Sons

Barclay, Son, Lim.

Mumford, G.

**DENTIFRICES, &c.**

Beecham, T.

Bronley, H., & Co.

Fontinam & Co.

Howenden & Sons

Jewsbury & Brown

Lakeman, J. J. | Stevens, P. A.

Luthel & Co.

Sutton, O., & Co.

Warrick Bros. | Wilson, A.

Woods, W. (Arecia Nut)

**DIPHTHERIA**

Jaques & Co.

**REMEDY**

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Beadler & Co. | Brooks, T.

Drysdale, J. W., & Co.

Fletcher Bros. & Co.

Government Sanitary Co.

Hebden, W. C.

Jevay Sanitary Compounds Co.

Lake, M. A., & Co.

Mackay, Mackay & Co.

Mason, C. E., & Co.

May & Baker, Lim.

National Chemical Co.

Ross & Co.



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>LIQUORS</b><br>Cooper & Co.<br>Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.<br>Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.<br>Moss, John, & Co.<br>Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <b>MENTHOL</b><br>Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.<br>Christy, T., & Co.<br>Evans, Sons & Co.<br>Hockin, Wilson & Co.<br>Shaw, S., Son & Thompson<br>Shirley Bros.   Tyrer, P.                                                                      | <b>PAT. MEDCNS, &amp;c.</b><br>Anglo-American Drng Co.<br>Lim.<br>Atkinson & Barker (Infant)<br>Barclay & Sons, Lim.<br>Beecham, T. (Pills)<br>Bow's, Dr., Liniment<br>Chemists' Association, Lim.<br>Clark's Blood Mixture<br>Cullwick's Skin Ointment<br>Cullwick's Blood Tablets<br>Edwards & Son<br>Evans, Leacher & Webb<br>Fessett & Johnson<br>Fenning (Powders)<br>Goodall, Backhouse & Co.<br>"Hermanine"<br>Holloway (Pills and Oint.)<br>Hovenden & Sons<br>Lalor (Phosphodyns, &c.)<br>May, Roberts & Co.<br>Newbery, F., & Sons<br>Norlion & Co. (Influenza cure)<br>Powell, T.<br>Roberts & Co.<br>Warner, H. H., & Co., Lim.<br>Wilkinson & Co.<br>Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nervins) | <b>PEPSIN, &amp;c.</b><br>Armour & Co.<br>Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.<br>Newbery, F. & Sons (Ingluvin)<br>Oppenheimer, Son & Co.<br>Parke, Davis & Co.<br>Stevenson, H. E., & Co.<br>Warner & Co. (Ingluvin)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>PHOTOGRAPHIC</b><br>Ains & Co., Barclay & Sons, Lim.<br>Blackfriars Photographic Co.<br>Boehm, Fred, & Co. (Lim.)<br>Botwright & Grey<br>Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.<br>Dorton, F., & Co.<br>Eastman Photo Materials Co.<br>Evans, Sons & Co. (Lim.)<br>Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.<br>Howards & Sons (Cheimicals)<br>Kombi Camera<br>Raphael, J., & Co.<br>Thomas, E. W., & Co., Lim.<br>Thornton-Pickard Co.<br>Tyrer, T., & Co.<br>Verel, F. W., & Co.<br>White, Alfred, & Sons<br>Zimmermann & Co.                                                                               |
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Per 1,000,  
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Per Stopped Vase,  
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Graduated .. per doz. 2/9, 3/6, and 4/6

**Menthols**

All Kinds and Prices kept in stock or obtained to order at usual rates.

**Oiled Silk**Per doz. .. .. 3/6 and 6/6  
Per yard .. .. 3/6**Papyroles**

Per doz. 3/-, 3/6, 4/-, 4/9, 5/-, 6/-, and 7/6.

**Perfume Bottles**

A Large Selection in above Price List.

**Plasters, Spread**Emp. Adhesive, per doz. yards, 3/- and 3/6  
" Belladonna, per yard, 1/6 and 2/6.**Puff Boxes, Glass**

New Lace Pattern, &amp;c. .. per doz., 8/-

**Reading Shades**

American pattern .. per doz., 4/6

**Sanitary Towels**

Per doz. packets of 12, 9/6, 14/3 and 19/-

**Seltzogenes**

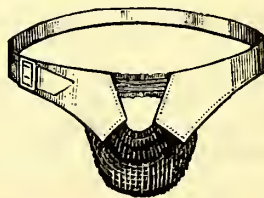
Each .. .. 8/- and 11/6

**Shampoo Powder**

1/- Boxes (seven 2d. packets) .. per doz., 7/6

**Smelling Salt Bottles**

A Numerous Selection.

**Sponge Bags**Best check .. .. from 4/6 doz.  
Check saleen .. .. " 5/- "**Spray Producers**Double Action .. from 14/- per doz.  
New Pump Action, per doz. 30/-, 36/-, and 39/-**Suspensory Bandages**

Per doz. .. .. 7/6, 12/-, 15/-, 18/-

**Thermometers of all kinds****Tooth Picks**

Per doz. Bundles .. .. 1/8

**Trusses**

Per doz. .. .. 16/- and 24/-

**Vaginal Douches**

Each .. .. 2/3, 2/9, 3/-, &amp;c.



Fig. 55E.

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS, 1 & 3 King Edward Street, LONDON, E.C.



PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO



# "SALVO PETROLIA"

Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities—  
**WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, AND VETERINARY.**

PACKED IN TINS, 1, 5, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs.—Also in 3-cwt. casks.  
*Samples and Prices on application.*

**"EDIBLE SALVO PETROLIA,"**  
For Public Speakers, Actors, and Singers.  
1s. 6d. per Tube.

# "OLEUM DEELINÆ"

(REGISTERED).

Universally adopted by the Medical Profession for  
**OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA,  
AND ALL SKIN-DISEASES.**

For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.

PACKED IN OASES—  
One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles.  
Pint Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, less Trade Discounts.

For Hospital and Dispensary purposes in larger quantities.  
**TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.**

The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

## THE DEE OIL COMPY. LIMITED.

Works—SALTNEY, CHESTER.

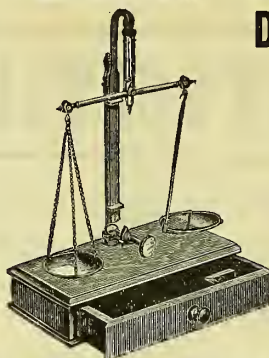
LONDON OFFICES—

### 49 LIME STREET, E.C.

Liverpool, Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow, Hull, Cardiff,  
Bristol, Belfast, Barrow-in-Furness, Nottingham,  
Paris, Hamburg, &c.

SPECIAL IMPROVED

## DISPENSING SCALE,



with patent screw lift, brass box end beam, pillar, &c., and 2 glass pans on mahogany box. Stamped in accordance with Board of Trade Regulations.

Beam 8 ins. long; Box 10 ins. long.

Price 27/6 each.

Stamped weights, ½ grain to 2 drams  
2/- per set extra.

Discount 10 per cent. for cash against invoice.

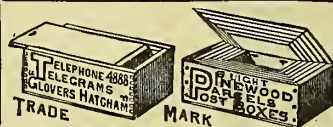
See our name is on, as we are the only makers of this Scale.

PETER ROGERS & CO., 48 Green Street, BIRMINGHAM.

## "A CAPITAL IDEA"!!

Said friend JONES, the GO-AHEAD CHEMIST. "I'VE DOUBLED MY TRADE last year since I commenced packing all my customers' prescriptions in Glover's small wood boxes."

And JONES CHUCKLED!!



## "CAPITAL, INDEED"!!!

Said the Colonial Shipper. "Those light nested boxes, shipped in cases (each containing 1-gross nests), are just what is wanted, and I am getting repeat orders doubled. We are all indebted to the Makers,

Messrs. C. H. GLOVER & CO., of Hatcham Sawmills, Ormside St., Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E."!!

## EVERY CHEMIST SHOULD SELL

"HIS OWN"

# BROWN BOOT POLISH

Made and put up for him in 3-oz. stone bottles, each in carton, at 3/6 dozen, by

## BLEASDALE, LIMITED, YORK.



## NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

For value received, we disposed of our Agency for the Franz Josef and Levico Waters on May 6th, 1895, to Messrs. HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 4 Sussex Place, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co.

# DON'T SQUEEZE YOUR LEMONS

USE

## THE LEMON JUICE EXTRACTORS

WE SELL AT 2/- & 2/6 PER DOZ.

BARCLAY & SONS, Ltd., 95 Farringdon Street, LONDON.

THE NEW PERMANENT

## ENGRAVED WINDOW TABLETS,

PRIZE MEDAL,  
International  
Health Exhibition,  
1884.

IN RUBY, BLUE, AMBER,  
AND  
OPAL GLASS.

AWARD OF MERIT,  
International  
Sanitary Exhibition,  
1881.

Send particulars of size, subject matter, and colour, when price for one Tablet and upwards will be sent.

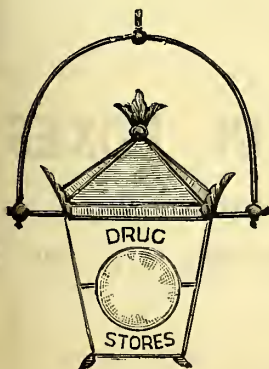
For Proprietary Articles, 100 8 x 6 Ruby Tablets, £3 15s. Od.

**J. R. CORSAN,** THE LONDON  
SAND-BLAST WORKS, **58A GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.**  
TO PREVENT FRAUD, DEMAND BUSINESS CARD FROM TRAVELLERS.

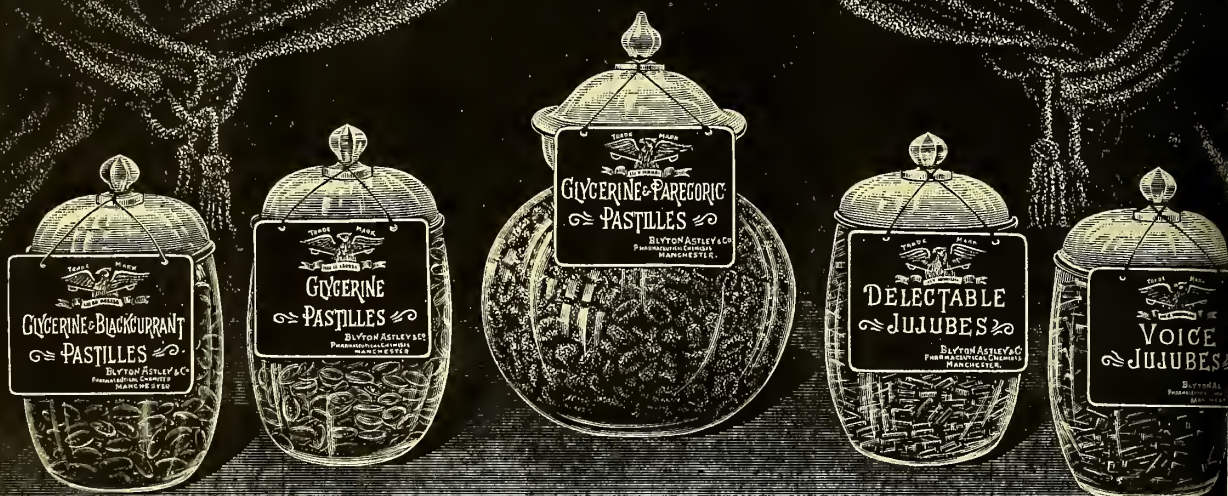
**LAMPS FOR CHEMISTS**  
At Manufacturers' Lowest Prices.

**ENGRAVED  
WINDOW TABLETS**  
In Opal and Coloured Glass.

A Sample Tablet, 13 by 10 ins., framed complete, with any wording, carriage paid, 4/6.  
**CASPAR & CO., LIM., 76, 77, & 78 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.**







# J UJUBES and PASTILLES.

MANUFACTURED BY

**BLYTON, ASTLEY & Co.,** Manufacturing Pharmacists,  
**MANCHESTER.**

## SALES

Doubled, sometimes Trebled,  
by suitable display  
of these Jars.

**WHY HIDE YOUR GOODS IN TIN BOXES?**

*Try a set of Jars. The result will surprise you.*

4-lb. Jars, 2/- per lb. nett. Glycerine and Paregorics, 1/8 per lb.  
Jars, 1/- each, nett.

Telegrams, "TROCHES MANCHESTER."

New Telephone, 1,159.



# Lanoline" Products

## FOR THE SKIN AND HAIR.

**Lanoline.** A perfected preparation of the pure cholesterine of lamb's wool. It is well known to the medical profession that this fat is similar to the fat of the human skin and hair; "Lanoline" is therefore the natural nutrient for invigorating and restoring their normal health and beauty. Unlike ordinary fats which rapidly decompose and turn acid, "Lanoline" never becomes even tainted with rancidity; consequently ointments and all other preparations having "Lanoline" for their basis do not irritate the skin or act detrimentally upon it, as is the case with ointments made with ordinary fats. Ointments of all kinds are more quickly absorbed when prepared with "Lanoline." The following products contain "Lanoline":—

Physicians can confidently advise their patients to use the "Lanoline" Toilet preparations. "Lanoline" supplied at 2/8 per lb.

**Toilet "Lanoline."** A delicately perfumed Cream, natural to the human skin; is quickly absorbed. Softens and nourishes the skin, rendering it clear, elastic, and healthy, and prevents wrinkles, roughness, and redness. Especially useful for sunburn, chapped lips and hands, and for irritation, abrasions, and eruptions of the skin.

Toilet "Lanoline" is a delightful application after shaving.

Toilet "Lanoline" supplied in collapsable tubes at 4/6 and 9/- per dozen. Retail, 6d. and 1/-

**Lanoline" Toilet Soap** thoroughly cleanses, softens, and nourishes the skin. The free "Lanoline" in "Lanoline" Toilet Soap replaces any fat which may be removed.

Ordinary toilet soaps contain an excess of alkali which extracts a certain amount of natural fat, causing the skin to become dry, harsh, and liable to crack. Supplied at 4/6 and 9/- per dozen tablets. Retail 6d. and 1/-

**Lanoline" Pomade** is a natural nutrient for the hair; it cleanses the scalp from dandruff, prevents premature baldness; renders the hair soft, and glossy, and stimulates its growth.

Supplied in 2-oz. pots at 14/- per dozen. Retail 1/6 each.

**Lanoline" Cold Cream.** A pure emollient and soothing agent for the skin; prevents and remedies roughness, chapping, and tender skin; a valuable safeguard against wrinkles.

Supplied in 2-oz. pots at 14/- per dozen. Retail 1/6 each.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.  
MELBOURNE:—456 Collins Street West.



# SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO., FELLOWS

**CONTAINS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS** of the Animal Organisation—Potash and Lime;

**THE OXIDISING AGENTS**—Iron and Manganese;

**THE TONICS**—Quinine and Strychnine;

**AND THE VITALISING CONSTITUENT**—Phosphorus: the whole combined in the form of a Syrup with a **SLIGHTLY ALKALINE REACTION**.

**IT DIFFERS IN ITS EFFECTS FROM ALL ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS**, and it possesses the important properties of being pleasant to the taste easily borne by the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

**IT HAS GAINED A WIDE REPUTATION**, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs. It has also been employed with much success in various nervous and debilitating diseases.

**ITS CURATIVE POWER** is largely attributable to its stimulant, tonic, and nutritive properties, by means of which the energy of the system is recruited.

**ITS ACTION IS PROMPT**; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion it promotes assimilation, and it enters directly into the circulation with the food products.

The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; *hence the preparation is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections.* From the fact also that it exerts a double tonic influence, and induces a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

## NOTICE—CAUTION.

The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined samples of several of these, **FINDS THAT NO TWO OF THEM ARE IDENTICAL**, and that all of them differ from the original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, **IN THE PROPERTY OF RETAINING THE STRYCHNINE IN SOLUTION**, and in the medicinal effects.

**As** these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "Syr. Hypophos. FELLOWS."

**As** a further precaution, it is advisable that the Syrup should be ordered in the original bottles (4/- or 7/-): the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—

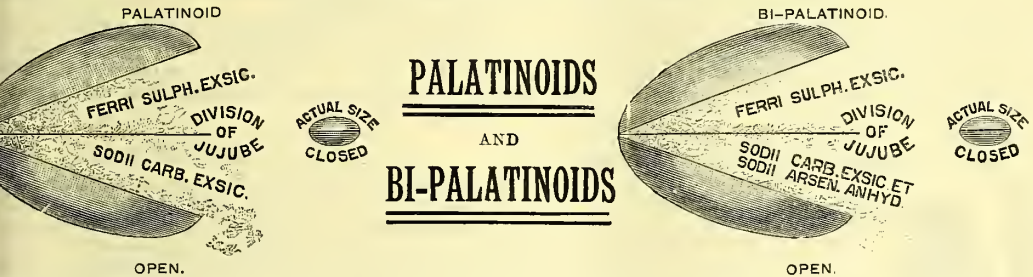
**BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.**





# WE SUGGEST TO CHEMISTS

THAT it is by taking up really scientific advancements in Pharmacy that fortunes are made. It is to their interest, therefore, to recognise new preparations of undoubted merit. Why be satisfied with the old-fashioned Pill and slowly soluble Compressed Goods, when

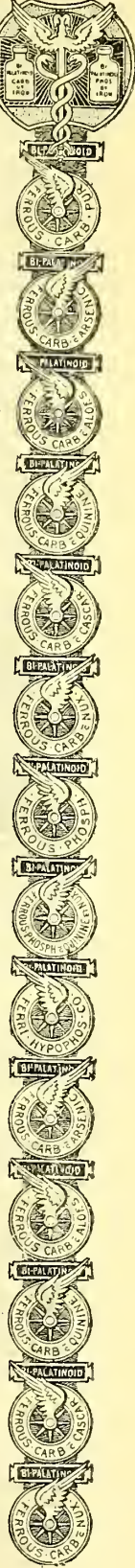


For such improvements over those antiquated forms of medicine? Medicines in powdered form are much more readily assimilated than Pills, the ingredients of which are massed with gums and other excipients, or compressed goods, which are very slowly—if at all—soluble. Palatinoids are readily swallowed even by children—proverbially bad pill-takers—and delicate ladies, their envelopes, when moistened, being very easy of deglutition. We can now supply Palatinoids containing any liquids which do not affect gelatin—e.g., oils, balsams, alcoholic tinctures, &c. Both Palatinoids and Bi-Palatinoids are put up in bottles of attractive form and handsomely labelled. For export orders we provide the bottles with air-tight glass stoppers. Twelve of these bottles, either of one kind or assorted, are provided in a handsome box for display on the counter, in itself an advertisement ensuring the ready disposal of stock.



The Bi-Palatinoid is recognised as the only way in which Iron Carbonate and other easily composed drugs can be administered, the salts being prepared fresh in the stomach, thus allowing of their assimilation in the nascent state. Dr. Hans Heger, in his paper read before the Pharmacological Section of the Eleventh International Congress of Medicine (where our manufactures received the honour of the only Gold Medal conferred on preparations in the class in which they were exhibited), declared that Bi-Palatinoids were "the only new thing really worthy notice in the way of medicinal administration," and prophesied for them a great future.

PRICE LIST AND DISCOUNTS PROMPTLY FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.  
**APPENHEIMER, SON & CO., LTD., 14 Worship St., LONDON, E.C.**





## The Kepler Solution,

AND WHY IT IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FLESH FORMER.

TO place before our readers anything like a complete history of past attempts to render Cod-liver Oil palatable and acceptable to the patient would require volumes. As a matter of fact, the emulsification of Cod-liver Oil has in the majority of cases been carried out on the false assumption that its chemical constitution was analogous to that of other oils, whereas, as we have reason to believe from very recent reports, the main constituents are absolutely unique and easily decomposed. It is now admitted that the real value of Cod-liver Oil as a food depends entirely upon the fatty acids (glycerides), and that these, to be of any real service, should be present unchanged. What, then, can be the value therapeutically of a preparation which has actually been saponified by an alkali? The delicate character of these acids is in itself the strongest possible argument against the use of the so-called alkaline emulsions, since it renders them open to rapid oxidation, and thus to become valueless as contributing material to maintain the balance in these cases of abnormal tissue waste.

Scientific Evidence.

"The Kepler Solution," reported the *British Medical Journal*, "is a great advance on anything hitherto attempted in this direction. . . . The production of a Solution of Cod-liver Oil in Malt is a great advance, and marks an epoch in the history of rational therapeutics." In the Kepler Solution the taste and smell of the oil are perfectly masked, and is so palatable that it is cheerfully taken, and indeed relished by even the most delicate of patients. In the case of children and invalids this is a great point gained, since it places in the hand of the medical adviser a combative food material of immense usefulness which is increased by the fact that the Kepler may be taken comfortably in summer as well as in winter—in fact, all the year round. The place of the Kepler Solution in Modern Pharmacy is, it will be thus seen, an enviable one, since it is a typical preparation—typical of modern elegance and of modern practicability and rationalism.

Kepler Solution is supplied in bottles (two sizes) at 1/8 and 3/4 each. For export in ½ kilo. and 1-kilo. tins.

### OPHTHALMIC "TABLOIDS."

Both in consequence of the discomfort to the patient and with respect to the very partial and incomplete physiological effect produced upon the eye, the application of solutions and gelatine discs alike is open to grave objections. The frequent instillation of a solution is often very distressing and irritating, and in acute inflammation is certainly injurious, since it disturbs the absolute rest which is so important a feature of the treatment, and in children frequently excites alarm and resistance. When dropped into the conjunctival sac a solution is retained only to a small extent, and that quantity is so greatly diluted by the lachrymal secretion as to become almost, if not absolutely, without effect.



To supply a perfectly sterile and reliable mode of administering remedies to the eye, Ophthalmic "Tabloids" were introduced to the medical profession. They are minute discs as thin as notepaper, extremely delicate in appearance, very soluble, and prepared with a perfectly sterile and non-irritating basis. With two exceptions they are intended

to be inserted within the conjunctival sac. The Boracic Acid and Mercury Perchloride "Tabloids" being intended to be converted into solutions for cleansing and deodorising purposes.

We append a list of these "Tabloids." In prescriptions, pharmacists will find them generally indicated by the distinguishing letter only; for instance, "Tabloid" *Ophthalm.*, "A" (*B. W. & Co.*). A Atropia Sulph., 1/200 gr.; B Atropia Sulph., 1/200 gr. with Cocaine, 1/200 gr.; C Cocaine, 1/20 gr.; D Atropia Sulph., 1/20 gr.; E Homatrop. Hydroch., 1/40 gr.; F Eserine Salicyl., 1/600 gr.; G Eserine Salicyl., 1/500 gr.; H Homatrop. Hydroch., 1/400 gr.; I Tropacocaine Hydroch., 1/30 gr.; K Pilocarpine, 1/400 gr. with Cocaine, 1/200 gr.; L Tropacocaine Hydroch., 1/30 gr.; M Pilocarpine, 1/500 gr. with Cocaine, 1/200 gr.; N Homatrop. Hydroch., 1/600 gr.; O Homatrop. Hydroch., 1/240 gr. with Cocaine, 1/24 gr.; P Boracic Acid (perfumed with Otto of Rose), 6 gr.; Q Duboisine Sulphate, 1/250 gr.; R Zinc Sulphate, 1/250 gr.; S Scopolamine Hydrobromate, 1/100 gr.; T Scopolamine Hydrobromate, 1/200 gr.

Mark This List.

Ophthalmic "Tabloids" supplied in tubes each containing 24 "Tabloids," with the exception of letters C, D, E, G, L, O, and S, which contain only 12, 6s. per doz. P "Tabloids" supplied in bottles, each containing 25-6 gr. "Tabloids," 6s. per doz.

\* For use in Solution.

### THE KEPLER EXTRACT OF MALT.

The preparation of concentrated extracts of vegetable products is always a most delicate operation on account of the danger, ever present, of destroying an unstable active principle during the process, or by partial decomposition of other alterable constituents, imparting an undesirable character, as to odour, flavour, or appearance, to the finished product. The Kepler method of preparing malt is just one of these processes, and is the outcome of a very long and varied experience in the preparation of the Extracts of Malt, and thorough appreciation of the difficulties in the way of producing a sound, reliable, and uniform extract. The Kepler process is one which secures the fullest possible percentage of those constituents of Barley Malt to which authorities attribute chiefly the nutritive influence of a well-made Extract of Malt—viz., diastase, the amylolytic agent and digestant; soluble albuminoids and soluble phosphates; and carbo-hydrates (a group of dextrins associated with maltose). It is asserted that the dextrins have a special function in this connection, that of increasing the secretion of Pepsin, and thus adding materially to the digestive powers of the gastric process, and this is a matter of great moment in the constitutional treatment of disease by what may be considered as food-medicines. To keep the digestive process in full activity is to maintain the general economy in the fittest state to ward off disease or to defend it in attack; and this is the rôle which the Kepler Extract of Malt fills so satisfactorily and the reason why it is so largely prescribed. The Kepler Extract of Malt is supplied to the trade in two sizes, at 20s. and 36s. per dozen. For export in ½ kilo. and 1-kilo. tins.

Chemical constitution.

"HAZELINE" CREAM.

The wide field of usefulness of "Hazeline" in the household, and the wonderful adaptability of "Lanoline" as a salve in all irritative conditions of the skin, suggested a combination which succeeded in winning the immediate and universal favour of the profession. In "Hazeline" Cream the anodyne and styptic properties of "Hazeline" are associated with the emollient qualities of "Lanoline," a union that has shown itself to be singularly happy. "Hazeline" Cream is recognised as a very valuable and effective adjunct, and is now largely prescribed by the medical profession. It keeps excellently well, both constituents contributing to this end; in fact, since "Lanoline," on account of its chemical character, cannot become rancid or offensive, this preparation is absolutely free from the disadvantages attendant

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London.

Cable and Telegraphic Address—"BURCOME, LONDON."



pon the use of preparations of which glyceryl fats are the ases. The latter are too prone to become rancid, and thus o cause irritation in the very cases wherein they are supposed to allay it.

"Hazeline" Cream may be applied to the most delicate surfaces without fear of irritation or other undesirable influence. Thus, for allaying irritation of the skin caused by unburn, insect stings, &c., and for producing both sedative and soothing effects upon the membrane of the rectum, rethra, or vagina, and in abrasions, chaps, and inflamed conditions induced by prolonged exercise, such as walking, ding, rowing, &c., or exposure to severe weather, this preparation is reported to produce an immediately beneficial result in the majority of cases.

Curved or straight vulcanite nozzles are supplied to fit on the collapsable tubes, and are very highly appreciated for self-application of the cream, the vulcanite nozzle being sent to a convenient angle to facilitate safe and easy application.

"Hazeline" Cream supplied to the Trade in collapsable tubes, at 4/6 and 8/6 per dozen, and in glass pots at 8/6 per dozen

#### "HAZELINE" SUPPOSITORIES.

These are hollow cones of Cacao Butter filled with plain Hazeline." They afford a ready and convenient method for the application of "Hazeline" to the lining membrane of the rectum or vagina. The cone itself melts readily at blood temperature, and the "Hazeline" is thus brought into intimate contact with the surfaces affected. Supplied to the Trade, in boxes of one dozen each, at 22/- per dozen boxes.

The Compound "Hazeline" Suppositories differ from the ordinary "Hazeline" Suppositories in that they contain, in addition, Hamamelidin and Oxide. They have the same basis as the simple "Hazeline" Suppositories and the same melting-point. Hamamelidin, it should be remembered, will cause discoloration of linen. Supplied to the Trade, in boxes of one dozen, at 22/- per dozen boxes.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC "TABLOIDS."

are now stocked by all those who make any pretence to supply the wants of the amateur and worker in this delightful art. While to the experienced the saving of time, space, and material, is a point of considerable importance, they cannot but have a beneficial influence on the tyro, since "tabloids" naturally induce to orderly, methodical, and reliable ways, and thus elp on to success. The favourable opinion of experts, and the unanimously favourable comments from photographic journals, show how widely photographic "tabloids" are appreciated. Whether at home or *en tour* the amateur cannot fail to value the immense advantages these compressed reagents present.

- Eikonogen "Tabloids."
- Eikonogen with Quinol.
- Paramidophenol.
- Pyro Developer.
- Pure Pyrcgallic Acid, 1 gr., 2 gr., 4 gr.
- Pyrogallie Acid with Eikonogen.
- Quinol.
- Quinol with Pyro.
- Accelerator "Tabloids" for Developing "Tabloids" generally.
- Restrainer "Tabloids," Bromide of Potassium, 1 gr. each.
- Restrainer "Tabloids," Bromide of Ammonium, 1 gr. each.
- Gold Toning "Tabloids" in tubes containing three.



#### ANTI-DIPHTHERITIC-SERUM EXSIC. (B., W. & Co.).

We have much pleasure in announcing that we are the first to successfully produce a dried Anti-Diphtheritic-Serum of full potency. Its advantages are as follows:—1. Its keeping qualities are guaranteed. 2. It is perfectly sterile, and most convenient for use. 3. It is readily soluble in cold water, which must be freshly boiled and sterilised. 4. The contents of each tube equal 10 c.c.'s of normal serum; it may be dissolved in 5 c.c.'s of water, boiled and cooled immediately before use. This quantity is sufficient for one dose.

This, like the fluid Serum, is prepared under the direct personal supervision of a well-known London bacteriologist, in strict accordance with the latest developments, ensuring the most powerful immunising serum, so that for both potency and freedom from septic influences the new product is beyond question. In one-gramme tubes at 1s. each.

The pamphlet on Sero-Therapy which we have had in preparation for some time is now ready. A table of contents may be made up as follows:—Introduction; nature of the remedy; the origin of the remedy; method of preparation; types of cases; the necessity for bacteriological diagnosis; how to perform this; local treatment; instruments necessary; precautions to be observed in injection; mode of administration; dose; statistical report of cases; favourable prognosis; unfavourable prognosis.

By reason of the perfect precautions taken to preserve Anti-Diphtheritic Serum (liquid form), out of the thousands of bottles sent out to all parts of the world, we have no record of any having been rendered useless through putrefactive changes.

#### HYPODERMIC "TABLOIDS."

In constructive criticism of the proposed new Pharmacopœia the question of sterilisation of hypodermic solutions is still, evidently, a vexed one. Now that "Tabloids" are available why worry about Official solutions? "Tabloids" obviates the many objections to ready-made solutions and meet every possible requirement. Time and again it has been shown that solutions which have been made for some time cannot be used without incurring grave risks. By using Hypodermic "Tabloids" a solution



may be made with ease and celerity at the time of using—thus doing away with the possibility of deterioration and the consequent production of untoward effects. Each "Tabloid" contains an absolutely exact quantity of active principle, combined with a perfectly sterile base. That the active principle must be pure goes without saying, but it is also a *sine qua non* that the basis used should be completely inert. The presence of an extraneous substance for the purpose of either hastening disintegration or aiding the solution of principles which, though therapeutically powerful, are yet delicate of constitution, is highly objectionable for hypodermic purposes. The *British Medical Journal* reports on Hypodermic "Tabloids" that they are "free from irritative acid salts," thus recognising this very important characteristic; and the *Lancet* also says of them that they are "very soluble and not at all irritating."

Extract from a letter recently received from a medical practitioner:—"The fact that with your 'Tabloids' and a few drops of freshly-boiled water one can always procure an absolutely sterile hypodermic injection of exact strength appears to me not sufficiently accentuated, and on the European Continent, for instance, to be almost entirely unknown. There I find that people are continually inventing something new and complicated to keep their solutions sterilised without having the strength too much altered through the evaporation of water."

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London.

Cable and Telegraphic Address—"BURCOME, LONDON."



## LIST OF HYPODERMIC "TABLOIDS."

|                           |           |                        |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| b Aconitine Nitrate       | 1-260 gr. | a Morphine Sulphate    | 1-12 gr.  |
| a Apomorph. Hydroch.      | 1-10 gr.  | a Morphine Sulphate    | 1-8 gr.   |
| a Apomorph. Hydroch.      | 1-15 gr.  | a Morphine Sulphate    | 1-6 gr.   |
| a Atropine Sulphate       | 1-150 gr. | a Morphine Sulphate    | 1-4 gr.   |
| a Atropine Sulphate       | 1-100 gr. | a Morphine Sulphate    | 1-3 gr.   |
| a Atropine Sulphate       | 1-60 gr.  | a Morphine Sulphate    | 1-2 gr.   |
| b Caffeine Sodio-salicyl. | 1-2 gr.   | a Morphine Sulphate    | 1-12 gr.  |
| a Cocaine Hydrochlorate   | 1-10 gr.  | a Atropine Sulphate    | 1-250 gr. |
| a Cocaine Hydrochlorate   | 1-6 gr.   | a Morphine Sulphate    | 1-8 gr.   |
| a Cocaine Hydrochlorate   | 1-4 gr.   | a Atropine Sulphate    | 1-200 gr. |
| a Cocaine Hydrochlorate   | 1-2 gr.   | a Morphine Sulphate    | 1-6 gr.   |
| b Codeine Phosphate       | 1-4 gr.   | a Atropine Sulphate    | 1-180 gr. |
| b Colchicin               | 1-100 gr. | a Morphine Sulphate    | 1-4 gr.   |
| b Curarin Hydroch.        | 1-60 gr.  | a Atropine Sulphate    | 1-150 gr. |
| b Curare                  | 1-12 gr.  | a Morphine Sulphate    | 1-3 gr.   |
| a Digitalin Crystalline   | 1-100 gr. | a Atropine Sulphate    | 1-120 gr. |
| b Ergotin Citrate         | 1-100 gr. | a Morphine Sulphate    | 1-2 gr.   |
| b Ergotin Citrate         | 1-200 gr. | a Atropine Sulphate    | 1-100 gr. |
| a Eserine Salicylate      | 1-100 gr. | a Nitro-Glycerine      | 1-250 gr. |
| b Homatropin Hyd.         | 1-250 gr. | † Pilocarpine Hydroch. | 1-10 gr.  |
| a Hydrarg. Perchlor.      | 1-60 gr.  | † Pilocarpine Hydroch. | 1-6 gr.   |
| a Hydrarg. Perchlor.      | 1-30 gr.  | † Pilocarpine Hydroch. | 1-3 gr.   |
| b Hydrarg. Soziodiol      | 1-4 gr.   | b Quinine Hydrobrom.   | 1-2 gr.   |
| a Hyoscine Hydrobrom.     | 1-200 gr. | b Sclerotinic Acid     | 1-2 gr.   |
| a Hyoscine Hydrobrom.     | 1-75 gr.  | b Sclerotinic Acid     | 1 gr.     |
| b Hyoscine Hydrobrom.     | 1-10 gr.  | b Sodium Phosph. Co.   |           |
| a Hyoscyamine Sulph.      | 1-80 gr.  | b Sparteine Sulphate   | 1-2 gr.   |
| b Hyoscyamine Sulph.      | 1-20 gr.  | b Strophanthin         | 1-500 gr. |
| b Morphine Bimeconate     | 1-8 gr.   | b Strychnine Nitrate   | 1-15 gr.  |
| b Morphine Bimeconate     | 1-6 gr.   | b Strychnine Nitrate   | 1-10 gr.  |
| b Morphine Bimeconate     | 1-4 gr.   | a Strychnine Sulphate  | 1-150 gr. |
| b Morphine Bimeconate     | 1-3 gr.   | a Strychnine Sulphate  | 1-100 gr. |
| a Morphine Hydrochlor.    | 1-4 gr.   | a Strychnine Sulphate  | 1-60 gr.  |
| a Morphine Hydrochlor.    | 1-6 gr.   |                        |           |

Hypodermic "Tabloids" supplied in tubes of non-actinic glass, each containing 20 "Tabloids" (except those marked with asterisks, which contain only 12). Those marked a, 6 per tube; those marked b, 8 per tube.

† Owing to the scarcity and consequent high price of Pilocarpine, we do not quote prices in this list, but they may be had on application.

For list of Hypodermic Pocket Cases, with full equipment, see price list.

## VEREKER IMPROVED CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM INHALER.

The chief advantages afforded by this Inhaler are that it is easy to put into working order, that the fumes are neutral, extremely simple to use, is easily taken apart and re-charged, and once charged can be used many times without any further trouble; may be used in combination with any oxygenising body, such as Pinol, Eucalyptia, or Terebene. The fumes it yields cause no irritation and exert a truly wonderful action upon congested mucous membrane and thick tenacious secretions. They reach the remotest part of the respiratory mucous surfaces, and are absolutely harmless. Supplied to the Trade at 5s. each.



## "PINOL-EUCALYPTIA" DRY INHALER

Consists of a glass tube something like a cigar in shape, filled with absorbent pine-wood chips. One end of the tube forms a glass mouth-piece, and at the other end is a piece of wire gauze. The Pinol is dropped into the wide end of the tube until the absorbent chips are saturated, and the



Inhaler is then ready for use. By taking deep inspirations, the air drawn through the Inhaler is fully charged with the vapour of the Pinol. This mode of inhalation possesses special advantages over steam inhalations:—1. The Inhaler may be used at any time without danger of catching cold. 2. It is extremely portable, and may be conveniently carried in the vest pocket ready for immediate use. Each box, in addition to the Inhaler, is supplied with specimen phials of both Pinol and Eucalyptia. Price 14/- per dozen.

## EMOL (TRADE MARK) KELEET.

A most delightful, mildly astringent, absorbent dusting-powder, of soft and silky texture, vastly superior to any drying or dusting powder hitherto known. Speedily dries

and soothes in cases of moist, sensitive, inflamed, irritated, or chafed surfaces. Softens and smoothes hard and rough skin. A perfect soothing and absorbent powder for toilet purposes and for prickly heat in hot climates. Efficacious in Eczema and Acne. In cases of eruptions in Scarlet Fever and Measles, it relieves irritation.



This powder is a simple, purified, natural product, which on analysis is found to be somewhat allied to superior varieties of Fuller's Earth. It contains a considerable percentage of

Steatite, Silica, Alumina, and traces of Calcium Salts and Ferrous Oxide. The value of Emol Keleet in the treatment of skin diseases has already excited great interest amongst the Medical Profession. In all cases it is perfectly harmless.

## "TABLOIDS" OF TINCTURES

Are more reliable than the tinctures themselves. It is only in very exceptional cases that the properties of spirit are desired by the prescriber, therefore there is

Irreliability of no reason why it should be retained. We made this fact the basis of exhaustive experi-

ments, and succeeded in preparing "Tabloids" of Tinctures, containing all the active principles and all the therapeutic activity of the Tinctures themselves, but without the alcoholic body. "Tabloids" of Tinctures are very small, consequently very easy to swallow. Being prepared from freshly standardised tinctures, they are absolutely accurate in dosage, each "Tabloid" representing a given quantity of Tincture, and thereby doing away with the necessity for measurement. One of the most important characteristics of Tincture "Tabloids" (and, for the matter of that, of "Tabloids" generally) is their extreme portability, which offers to business people and to all who are continually moving about, such facilities for taking their prescribed doses with regularity as are obtained by no other method.

## LIST OF TINCTURE "TABLOIDS."

Aconite, 1, 5 min.; Belladonna, 1, 5, 15 min.; Camph. Co.; 2, 5, 15 min.; Cannabis Indica, 5 min.; Capsicum, 1 min.; Cinchona, 30 min.; Cinchona Co. 30 min.; Digitalis, 1, 5 min.; Gelsem. Semp., 5 min.; Hyoscyamus, 1, 10 min.; Nux Vomica, 1, 3, 10 min.; Opium (Laudanum), 2, 5, 10 min.; Strophanthus, 2 min.; Warburg, 30 min.; Zingib. Fort., 5 min.

## "TABLOIDS" OF COMPRESSED DRUGS.

"Tabloids" of Compressed Drugs are now prescribed so largely, and their advantages so deeply appreciated by the medical profession and patients generally, that they are constantly in demand. This is why we insert this list here in order that pharmacists may have it handy to refer to. List corrected up to date, May 24, 1895.

## TABLOID

## TABLOID

Aconite Tinct., 1 and 5 min.  
Agathin, 4 gr.  
Aloin, 1-10 gr.  
\*Aloin Compound (Anti-Constipation).  
Alumol 4 gr.  
Ammon. Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.  
Ammon. Carb., 3 gr.  
Ammon. Chloride, 3, 5, and 10 gr.  
Ammon. Chloride with Borax.  
Antacid (Magnesium-Calci).  
Antifebrin, 2 gr.  
Antim Tartarate, 1-50 gr.  
\*Antipyrin, 2½ gr.  
Antipyrin, 5 gr.  
Apomorphine Mur., 1-50 gr.  
Arsenious Acid, 1-100, 1-50, and 1-20 gr.  
Atropine sulph., 1-100 gr.  
Belladonna Tinct., 1, 5, and 15 min.  
Beozonol, 5 gr.

Bismuth and Soda, 2½ gr. each.  
Bismuth Salicylate, 5 gr.  
Bismuth Subnitrate, 5 and 10 gr.  
\*Blaud's Pill, 4 gr.  
\*Blaud's Pill c. Aloin, 1-20 gr.  
\*Blaud's Pill c. Arsenic, 1-64 gr.  
\*Blaud's Pill. Co.  
Blue Pill, 3 gr.  
Borax, 5 gr.  
Caffeine Citrate, 2 gr.  
\*Calcium Sulph., 1-10 gr.  
Calomel, 1-10, 1-2, and 1 gr.  
Camphor Comp. Tinct. (Paregoric), 2, 5, and 15 min.  
Cannabis Indica Tinct., 5 min.  
Capsicum Tinct., 1 min.  
\*Cascara Sagrada Ext., 2 gr.  
\*Cascara Comp.  
\*Cathartic Comp., U.S.P.  
Cerebrin, 5 gr.  
Charcoal (Pure Willow), 5 gr.

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Cable and Telegraphic Address—"BURCOMBE, LONDON."



Calamid, 5 gr.  
Coral Hydrate, 5 and 10 gr.  
Ch. Tr., 30 min.  
Ch. Co. Tr., 30 min.  
Cine Mur., 1 gr.  
Cine with Potash and Borax  
(“voice”).  
Copper Arsenite, 1-1000 gr.  
Cæ Aromat. cum Opio Pulv., 5 gr.  
Ch and Belladonna Efferves.  
Cb Comp.  
Catalol, 5 gr.  
Lysed Iron, 10 min.  
Lymen, 5 gr.  
Litalis Tinct., 1 and 5 min.  
Litalin, 1-100 gr.  
Lretin-“Knoll,” 5 gr.  
Der Powder, 1-4 and 5 gr.  
Lston’s Syrup  
Lgotin, 3 gr.  
Laymin Resin, 1-8 gr.  
Lgin, 2 gr.  
L Sulph. Exsic., 3 gr.  
Lchem. Semp. Tr., 5 min.  
Ll Bromide, 1-100 gr.  
Ll Carbonate, 5 gr.  
Llacum and Sulphur, aa 3 gr.  
Llarg., Colecyth., c. Hyoscyamus  
Llarg. cum Cretâ, 1-3, 1-2, & 1 gr.  
Llarg. cum Cretâ, 1 gr., with  
ulv. Ipecac. Co., 1 gr.  
Llarg. Iod. Rub., 1-16 gr.  
Llarg. Iod. Vir., 1-8 gr.  
Llarg. Perchlor., 1-100 gr.  
Llarg. Subchlor., 1-10 gr. (See also  
Calomel.)  
Ldrastia Comp.  
Lronaphthol, 3 gr.  
Lscyam. Tr., 1 and 10 min.  
Lnal, 5 gr.  
Lthylol, 2½ gr.  
Lthylol Co.  
Lthylol Pyoktanin Co.  
Lo Hydrarg., 1-6 gr.  
Lpyrin, 5 gr.  
Lac. and Opium, 1-4 and 5 gr.  
Lover Powder).  
Lac. and Squill, 5 gr.  
Lac. Powder, 1-10 and 5 gr.  
Lac. Pulv. cum Antim. Tart., aa  
100 gr.  
Lac. Vin., 5 min.  
Lan and Arsenic Comp.  
Lan and Quinine Cit., 3 gr.  
Lative Vegetable.  
Ld and Opium, 4 gr.  
Lia Carbonate, 2 gr.  
Lhia Co. (Mr. Hugh Lane).  
Lnes. Carb. Comp. (Antacid).  
Lne Sulphate, 5 gr.  
Lganesse Dioxide, 2 gr.  
Lulla, 1½ gr.  
Lthol Comp.  
Lphine Sulph., 1-20 and 1-8 gr  
Lal (Dr. Carl Seiler).  
Lal (Dr. H. Tilley).  
Lal, Alkaline.  
Lal, Antiseptic and Alkaline.  
Lopharyngeal (Dr. Macnaughton  
ones).  
Lro-glycerine, 1-100 gr. (See also  
Trinitrine.)  
L Vomica Tinct., 1, 3, and 10 min.  
Lum Tinct., 2, 5, and 10 min.

Opium 1-2 and 1 gr.  
Ovarium Tissue, 5 gr.  
\*Pancratin. (See “Zymine” “Tab-  
loids.”)  
Papain, 2 gr. (Dr. Finkler & Co.).  
\*Pepsin (Fairchild).  
Pepsin, Bismuth, and Charcoal.  
Pepsin, Saccharated (Wyeth), 5 gr.  
\*Peptonic, 3 gr.  
\*Peptonic (new process).  
Phenacetin (Bayer), 5 gr.  
Phenacarin Mur., 1-20 gr.  
Pituitary Body, 2 gr.  
Podophyllin Resin, 1-4 gr.  
Podophyllin Co. (Sir William Moore).  
Potash-Mint.  
Potass. Bicarb., 5 gr.  
Potass. Bichromate, 1-10 gr.  
Potass. Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.  
Potass. Chlorate, 5 gr.  
Potass. Chlorate with Borax,  
Potass. Iodide, 5 gr.  
Potass. Nit., 5 gr.  
Potass. Permanganate, 1 and 2 gr.  
Potass. Salicylate, 5 gr.  
Quinine Bisulphate, 1-2 gr.  
\*Quinine Bisulph., 1, 2, 3, and 5 gr.  
Quinine Sulphate, 1, 2, 3, and 5 gr.  
Reduced Iron, 2 gr.  
Resorcin, 3 gr.  
Rhubarb Comp. Pil., 3 gr.  
Rhubarb Comp. Pulv. (Gregory  
Powder), 5 gr.  
Rhubarb and Gentian (Stomachic  
Comp.).  
Rhubarb and Soda, 5 gr.  
Rhubarb, 3 gr.  
Saccharin, 1-2 gr.  
Salicin, 5 gr.  
Salol, 5 gr.  
Santonin, 1-2 gr.  
Sodium Bicarbonate, 5 gr.  
Sodium Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.  
Sodium Dithio-salicylate, 4 gr.  
Soda-Mint (for Neutralising “Tab-  
loids”).  
Sodium Salicylate, 3 and 5 gr.  
Spleen Substance, 4 gr.  
Strontium Bromid., 5 gr.  
Strophanthus (2 min. of Tincture in  
each).  
Sulphonal, 5 gr.  
Sulphur Comp. (Sir A. Garrod).  
Tannin, 2½ gr.  
Tar, 1 gr.  
Tar with Codeine.  
Test “Tahloids” (for preparing  
Thirst. [Fehling’s Solution]).  
Thymus Gland, 5 gr.  
Thyroid Gland, 5 gr.  
Tinct. “Tabloids” (in oval bottles  
and hotties of 100).  
\*Tonic Comp.  
Trinitrine (Nitro-glycerine), 1-100  
and 1-50 gr.  
Trinitrine and Amyl Nitrite.  
Trinitrine Comp.  
Urethane, 5 gr.  
Voice (Potash, Borax, and Cocaine).  
Warburg Tincture, 30 min. in each.  
Zinc Permanganate, 1-8 gr.  
Zinc Sulphate, 1 and 10 gr.  
Zinc Sulpho-carbolate, 2 gr.  
Zingib. Fort. Tinct., 5 min.  
†“Zymine” (Fairchild).  
†“Zymine” Comp. (Fairchild).

\* May also be had sugar-coated.  
† May be had sugar- or keratin-coated.

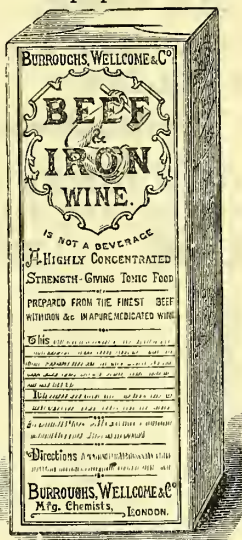
**ZYMINISED NUTRITIVE SUPPOSITORIES.**

The increase of knowledge and skill in medicine and therapeutics is in nothing more conspicuously exemplified than in the now perfected method of feeding Artificially per rectum. That the rectum has great powers of absorption is generally known, but the difficulty which confronted the Medical Profession for many years was the administration of foods in an easily assimilable form, in which at the same time would not cause rectal irritation. Dr. Barlow, in a report before the Clinical Society some years ago, said: “With regard to rectal alimentation it is often observed that after two or three days the rectum becomes intolerant of nutrient enemata.” It is manifest that the assimilation of a food must be easiest when that food is digested beforehand. The Zyminised Suppositories contain only peptonised (predigested) concentrated meat or

milk and digested oil, and it has been amply demonstrated that they may be successfully employed to sustain life in infants and adults, whenever, for any reason, feeding by the stomach is impossible or undesirable. Zyminised Meat and Zyminised Milk Suppositories, in boxes of one dozen, supplied to the trade at 22s. per dozen boxes.

**BEEF AND IRON WINE AS A NUTRIENT.**

In this preparation are contained the stimulant properties



of beef together with a readily-absorbed salt of iron. Its value as a tonic-nutrient and stimulant cannot be over-estimated, and in this character it has been largely prescribed of late during convalescence after influenza. The combination of beef constituents with a ferrous salt seems in the debilitated conditions mentioned to have an extraordinary roborant effect in cases wherein nutrition has failed or been disturbed. Each tablespoonful contains the essence of an ounce of beef with two grains of citrate of iron dissolved in good sound sherry, which has been specially treated. In ½-lb. and 1-lb. bottles, at 22s. and 42s. per dozen respectively; with Quinine, at 27s. and 50s. respectively.

**INSUFFLATIO MENTHOLATIS COMP. (B., W. & Co.).**

The formula for this includes Menthol, Ammon-Chloride, Cocaine, Camphor, with a harmless organic diluent. The frequency with which this preparation now appears on prescriptions proves how effective it is as a means of applying menthol to the nasal mucous surfaces, &c. It never clogs the nares, nor does the powder itself, having been prepared by a special process, become lumpy or gritty. Supplied to the trade at 8s. per dozen boxes.

**“SOLOIDS” OF COMPRESSED ANTISEPTICS.**

We would point out here that the term “Soloid” was specially coined to distinguish this class from “Tabloids”; “Soloids” generally represent antiseptic agents of a highly toxic and dangerous character, and are intended for the instant production of strongly antiseptic solutions.

“Soloids” of Mercuric Chloride enable the surgeon to produce almost instantly a solution of any strength he may desire to use. One “Soloid” dissolved in a pint of water yields a solution of one in one thousand. The Mercurial Salt is associated with a sufficient quantity of an alkaline Chloride to prevent decomposition in case of hard waters, and precipitation by albumen in gynaecological irrigations. To avoid their being confused with the “Tabloids,” corrosive sublimate “Soloids” are coloured so as to make the resultant solution unlike any liquid usually associated with the operating table or the sick room. They are supplied to the Trade in bottles of 25 and 100 at -/9 and 2/- per bottle.

We also prepare “Soloids” of Iodide of Mercury with Iodide of Potassium, said to be not nearly so toxic and so liable to cause irritation as Mercuric Chloride. For antiseptic purposes we originally made up “Soloids” of this combination, each containing one grain, and this is the strength we have always spoken of in all leaflets and pamphlets up to the present date. Now, however, we have been advised to make these “Soloids” uniform with the others, and hereafter each “Soloid” will contain 8-75 of the double salt, so that one dissolved in a pint of water will give a solution of one to one thousand. Supplied to the Trade in bottles of 24 and 100 at 1/8 and 5/8 each.

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Cable and Telegraphic Address—“BURCOME, LONDON.”



# FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF "VASELINE."

"VASELINE" (Pure). Card Cases.

"VASELINE," Blue Seal.

"VASELINE" Cold Cream.

"VASELINE" Camphor Ice.

POMADE "VASELINE."

"VASELINE" Toilet Soaps.

No. 1 size, 3/0½; No. 2, 6/1; ½-lb. Tins, 7/-; 1-lb. Tins, 12/- per doz.

No. 1 size, 21/-, and No. 2 size, 42/- per gross.

No. 1 size, 4/9; No. 2, 7/-; No. 3, 12/-; No. 4, 21/- per doz.

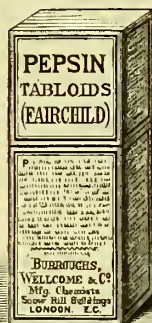
Tins or Tubes, 3/0½ per doz.

No. 1 size, 3/11, and No. 2 size, 7/10 per doz.

Unscented, Perfumed, or Tar, 20/6 per gross.

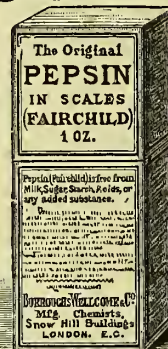
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PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MAKERS OF "VASELINE."

## PEPSIN (FAIRCHILD).



This is absolutely free from any extraneous substance whatever. One grain of Pepsin (Fairchild) in Scales or Powder will digest 3,000 grains of albumen. By experience and constant experiment we have steadily improved this product, and now present the peptic ferment in a state of marvellous activity.

Pepsin is supplied in the form of scales for making solutions and general manufacturing purposes, in powder for dispensing, and in "Tabloids" for easy and convenient administration. Fairchild Pepsin is no more expensive than most of the common pepsins, though it possesses many times the strength and activity.



Supplied in bottles of 25 and 100, at 8/6 & 24/- per dozen.

Supplied in ½ oz. and 1-oz. bottles, at 20/- and 60/- per dozen.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

# BEST BLACK INK KNOWN.

# DRAPER'S INK (DICHROIC).

When this Ink is used writing becomes a pleasure  
May be had from all Chemists and Druggists and Stationers.

Can be obtained in London through Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farringdon Street; W. Edwards & Son, 167 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; F. Newbery & Son, Newgate Street; S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street; Ayrton & Saunders, Duke Street, Liverpool; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds; John Heywood, Deansgate Street, Manchester; James Hemmings, 8 Moor Street, Birmingham; Henry Hodder, Broad Street, Bristol.

In Jars, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

London Depot—HAYDEN & CO., 10 Warwick Sq., E.C.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

BEWLEY & DRAPER (LIM.), DUBLIN.

## Benger's Food.

For Infants, Children, and Invalids.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED—HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.  
HIGHEST AWARD—ADELAIDE, 1887, and MELBOURNE, 1888.

*The Lancet* describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

*The London Medical Record* says: "It is retained when all other foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

*The British Medical Journal* says: "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

*The Illustrated Medical News* says: "Infants do remarkably well on it. There is certainly a great future before it."

*Benger's Food* is sold in Tins at 1/6, 2/6, 5/-, & 10/-, by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.





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## Summary.

AN attempt is being made to prevent cutting amongst  
 coopers (p. 731).

A FEW first class-formulæ for American toilet-preparations  
 are given on page 743.

WE refer on page 743 to the candidature of Mr. A. M. Todd  
 for a seat in Congress.

MR. A. L. SAVORY and Mr. Octavius Corder are the new  
 pharmacological councillors (p. 722).

WEST-END chemists want the Pharmacy Act amended.  
 Their views on the subject are given on p. 716.

THE evidence in the birdlime case has been concluded  
 and counsel are to be heard on Friday (p. 711).

DR. SIZER, of Brooklyn, gives some interesting informa-  
 tion regarding American dental diplomas (p. 751).

MR. J. F. BROWN gives particulars regarding the prepara-  
 tion of arsenate of lead to be used as an insecticide (p. 726).

MR. DOTT points out, in a note on p. 741, that the acidity  
 of bismuth nitrate may have an injurious influence upon the  
 teeth.

MR. MELLIN, the maker of the Food, has announced that  
 he will guarantee a minimum profit of 10 per cent. to retailers  
 (p. 713).

WE illustrate and describe a powder-divider, a new filtra-  
 tion vessel, a mechanical sieve, and a still for making dis-  
 tilled water (p. 738).

WE give another selection of prescriptions for remedies for  
 children and for diarrhoea, taken from our Counter-Practice  
 competition (p. 727).

SEVERAL suits under the Pharmacy Act for the recovery  
 of penalties from unregistered persons who have sold poisons  
 are reported on p. 744.

MR. BILLINGTON, an English botanist who has been  
 resident in West Africa, contributes an interesting note  
 upon native medicines (p. 737).

MR. GERRARD, in the pharmacopoeial article on ointments,  
 discusses the best bases for the same, and suggests some  
 desirable improvements in official formulæ (pp. 735-7).

WE give portraits of Messrs. Greenish and Richardson,  
 two members of the Pharmaceutical Council now retiring,  
 with brief notes of their careers in pharmacy (p. 742).

THE President of the Pharmaceutical Society has urged  
 before the Weights and Measures Committee the necessity  
 for making the use of metric weights and measures permis-  
 sible (p. 715).

THE directors of the Chemists' Co-operative Society  
 (Limited) have gone to allotment; but it is understood that  
 the money subscribed will only allow them to carry out a part  
 of the scheme (p. 730).

A SUMMONS by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland  
 against unregistered persons who were alleged to have sold  
 arsenical sheep dips has been dismissed at Roscommon on  
 account of an informality in the summons (p. 711).

MR. CHARLES UMNEY has given evidence before the Food  
 and Drugs Commission on behalf of the drug-trade, arguing  
 that drugs should be treated on a distinct basis from foods.  
 Mr. Alex. Leckie (Van Houten's agent in this country)  
 has told the Commission all about the cocoa-trade, and  
 how cocoa is made soluble (p. 714).

THE members of the Pharmaceutical Society and their  
 friends dined at the Hôtel Métropole on Tuesday evening,  
 when speeches were made by Mr. Bryce (President of the  
 Board of Trade), Sir Richard Quain, Dr. Thorne Thorne, Pro-  
 fessor Michael Foster, Professor Burdon Sanderson, and  
 others. We report the meeting fully and give portraits of  
 some of the speakers (p. 722).

AT the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society this  
 week Mr. Carteighe, speaking on the annual report, made  
 some pertinent references to recent decisions regarding the  
 sale of poisons. Thereafter Mr. E. N. Butt attacked the  
 Research Laboratory and its director, suggesting that the  
 latter should retire; but the feeling of the meeting was that  
 the matter should be left in the hands of the Council (p. 717).  
 We comment upon the business of the meeting on p. 728.

## TO AMERICAN FIRMS.

MANY business houses in the United States and Canada  
 will get this issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and  
 they will understand by reading from cover to cover that  
 every word of what is herein is addressed to them. British  
 firms solicit American business, and it will be good for  
 American firms to communicate with these advertisers  
 direct. Those who do not receive this journal regularly  
 should note that we send it, mailed free, week by week, for  
 \$2.50 a year.

Another point. We are often asked by American callers  
 and correspondents regarding the big issues of THE CHEMIST  
 AND DRUGGIST, which are the wonder of the American drug-  
 trade. The next one—our Summer Number—will be pub-  
 lished on July 27. We can receive circulars and price-lists  
 for insertion in that issue. It makes no difference if they  
 are printed on the American side of the Atlantic, for there  
 is no duty to pay on this side, and American printing has a  
 distinction of its own which attracts attention. This is one  
 reason why the insets which we have hitherto inserted for  
 American firms have been successes. We can take more of  
 them. The publisher will give full particulars as to size  
 and charges to any firm which sends him a postal-card.  
 Parcels of printed matter for insertion in our Summer  
 Number should reach us by July 20.





## English News

*The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.*

### Public Analysts and Somerset House.

Mr. Napier, the county analyst for West Suffolk, has written a letter complaining of the standards adopted by Somerset House chemists, and this letter his county council has resolved to forward to the chief analyst at Somerset House for his observations thereon. In the course of the discussion which followed, Alderman W. Cuthbert Quilter remarked that it was a most unfortunate thing that analyses made by county analysts should be so frequently over-riden by the analysts at Somerset House, and it was very desirable that steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of that kind of thing. Colonel Pocklington said the committee were desirous of supporting the county analyst, and that was the reason the letter was sent to Somerset House.

Recently, some butter was seized by the chief constable of Truro, and Dr. Bernard Dyer corroborated his supposition that it was adulterated; but the Plymouth analyst said it was pure, and the reserve sample was sent to Somerset House, where the purity was also proved. The Board of Inland Revenue, in a letter to the Truro authorities, state that "they are unaware that sanitary authorities have felt themselves seriously hampered by the occasional differences of opinion which the Board's chemical officers have been compelled to express regarding the genuineness or otherwise of samples referred to this laboratory by the Magistrates under the Food and Drugs Act. The Board are fully aware that the greatest care is exercised in the Government laboratory in all the cases referred to them, and in all cases in which the analysts have attended the Courts, under subpoena or by request, they have been able to satisfy the Court as to the correctness of their conclusions. In the present case the Board observe that, from the certificates forwarded, there is nothing to show that the same analytical results may not have been obtained in each case, although different conclusions were arrived at by the several analysts connected with this case."

### Oxalic Acid in Baking-powder.

The adjourned inquest regarding the death of Elizabeth Hardwick, a married woman, at Newport (Mon.), referred to last week, was held on Friday. Mr. Grain, barrister, London, appeared for the proprietors of the Canadian baking-powder. Dr. Mullin deposed to finding deceased in a state of extreme prostration due to continued vomiting. A sister of deceased told him that Mrs. Hardwick was taken ill after eating some cake, and she thought there must have been something in the cake or the baking-powder. She handed him a packet of Canadian baking powder which the deceased had been using, but all the cake had been eaten. He took the powder to Mr. Thompson, public analyst, who tested it in his presence and found oxalic acid. Witness afterwards administered antidotes to the deceased, but she died on the following evening. Five persons partook of the cake, and they were all sick. Mr. G. R. Thompson, analyst, said that at the opened end of the packet the powder consisted of pure oxalic acid. At the unopened end the powder was absolutely free from the acid. The whole packet, after being thoroughly mixed, yielded 6 per cent. of oxalic acid. Next day he examined five other packets of Canadian baking-powder which the police had procured at the shop from which the deceased had made her purchase—that of Miss Copes, grocer. All these were absolutely free from oxalic acid. Mr. J. T. Hosking, manager for fifteen years to the Canadian Baking-powder Company, Bermondsey, said oxalic acid was not used in the powder, nor for any purpose in the works. He had never received any complaints about the powder. The Coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict that

the deceased died from the effects of oxalic acid, but how such poison was administered there was no evidence to show. They added a rider exonerating the manufacturers of the baking-powder from all blame.

### "Camwal" First Again.

The second Harrogate May horse show and trades procession was held last week, and the Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Water Association (Limited) had a large and interesting show, designed by Mr. John H. Wilson, J.P., the local managing director. The exhibit consisted of three waggons. The first of these constituted a pyramid of syphons numbering about 36 dozen in all, and set off at the corners and top by enormous syphons, with silver-plated tops, filled with "Camwal" beverages; on the second, the process of syphon-filling was briskly carried on; and on the third waggon was a cargo of waters manufactured by the company. The exhibit took first prize.

### Sampling.

The chemists of Islington are by no means satisfied at the manner in which the medical officer of health has got up his cases against some of their number. They contend—and it is the avowed intention of some to lay it before the Vestry—that a sample should be got from articles of daily use amongst the people, and not some extinct or almost unheard-of compound. In one of the recent prosecutions in Islington, the chemist, who had been in business twenty-six years, had never been asked for such a compound, and he had to turn up the British Pharmacopoeia to see if such a thing were known; whilst we heard of another chemist in an adjoining parish who had been in business over thirty years who had never heard of "liquor iodi," and who actually turned up his Pharmacopoeia to see if the newspaper reporters had not made a mistake in printing "liquor" for "tincture."

### Cutting in Lancaster.

At their recent annual meeting the Lancaster Chemists' Association unanimously resolved to lower the prices of all patent medicines, proprietary articles, drugs, mineral waters, &c., to store prices for cash; and a selection of these prices is now being advertised in the local papers. The names of the following chemists in the town are appended to the advertisement as belonging to the Association:—W. Arkle, W. Briggs, Bagnall & Wilcock, E. Cuthbert, W. Hall, W. J. Lund, D. E. Macdonald, C. B. Marshall, H. Troughton, Vince & Co., and Whimpray & Tibbits.

### Strange Poisoning Cases.

George Denning, farmer, of Chard, told his wife that he was going to his sister to borrow some money. He returned in the afternoon, and appeared to be in a very low state. Shortly after he called his children and kissed them affectionately, and then told his wife that he had taken poison, pointing to two empty packets, which had contained powders used for foot-rot in sheep and other cattle-diseases. Before the arrival of a doctor Denning was dead. He left lengthy letters in his pockets addressed to his father and wife, bidding them good-bye, and stating that he had had bad luck with his cattle, and was heartbroken and penniless.

At Worsley Mesnes, Pemberton, Elizabeth Kenny left a child, aged four months, in charge of her daughter, and instructed her to give the child some gripe-water if it became cross. By mistake the girl gave the child a dose of laudanum from an adjoining bottle, the mother being horrified to find the child in an unconscious state upon returning home. The child never rallied, despite medical attention.

### Fatal Trap Accident.

On Wednesday morning, last week, a pony and trap, the property of Mr. Alfred Briggs, chemist and druggist, Horbury, were standing in a stable-yard, off Queen Street, when Mr. Briggs's little boy, aged 5 years, got into the trap, and, it is supposed, started the animal by hitting it with the whip. It bolted down the yard into the street, throwing out the boy and knocking down another child. It then galloped down Queen Street, and an old man named Craven was knocked down and run over by the vehicle. He died later in the day.



## The B. A. Meeting.

his year's meeting of the British Association will open atwich on September 11. Sir Douglas Galton is the president. Following are among the presidents of sections:—Professor Meldola, chemistry; Professor Herdman, zoology; Mr. , economics and statistics; Professor Vernon Harcourt, chemical science; and Mr. Thistleton-Dyer, botany. Discesses will be delivered in connection with the meeting by Professor S. P. Thompson on magnetism in rotation, and Professor Percy Frankland on the work of Pasteur.

## Jersey News.

fortnight ago a young doctor holding the degree of helor of Medicine of the University of Berne applied to Royal Court of Jersey for leave to exercise his profession. This was, however, refused on the ground that the ne University is not mentioned in the definitions of the al law which guides this procedure, though the Attorney-eral pointed out that the petitioner could practise in gland in virtue of his diploma, and simply came to Jersey account of his wife's health. The doctor proceeded, ver, to Guernsey, where he fared better, for the Court e has given him the necessary permit to practice.

efore the Royal Court of Jersey, on May 16, M. Camille art obtained confirmation of a dstraint effected on etels belonging to M. F. J. Sigris (St. Aubin) for ment of 18*l.* 15*s.* The officer of the court reported the tor had left Jersey, and judgment went by default.

I. Chat has acquired the chemist's business formerly ed by M. C. Hazart, in Conway Street; and Mr. T. Le elleur has opened on his own account in Beresford Street.

## The L.C.C.'s Chemist.

t next week's meeting of the L.C.C. the following report of General Purposes Committee (adjourned from last Tues-) will be considered:—Mr. Dibdin was appointed by the Board of Works in 1877 as gas examiner, and in 1878 s employed by the consulting chemist to the Board (Mr. tes) as his assistant. At the death of Mr. Keates in 2, Mr. Dibdin was appointed chemical assistant at a salary 50*l.* a year to carry out the duties of the department, and 1884 his title was altered to "chemist," and his salary ed by two instalments to 400*l.* The following year, his ies having largely developed, his salary was increased to 1, and in 1886 to 600*l.* In 1891 the Council increased Dibdin's salary to 700*l.*, and it has since remained at that out. Mr. Dibdin's duties involve the superintendence of 20 -testing stations, 3 gas-meter testing-stations, 3 chemical oratories (employing in all 83 assistants); advising the ious committees and officers on matters relating to sewage atement and the purification of the river Thames; the quality the London water-supply; giving evidence before Royal mmissions and in Parliamentary inquiries; the supervision the analyses of the foods and stores for the Asylums mmittee; oils, paints, and other things for the Stores mmittee; building-materials for the Building Act Com-tee; and the conduct of inquiries relating to gas supply, ich of late have been very heavy. Mr. Dibdin points out t previously to 1882 the chemical and gas department isted of the consulting chemist and one assistant at e chief office, 10 gas-testing stations, and 3 gas-meter ing-stations, the total staff numbering 30; whereas at e present time the staff at the chief office alone is 15; the mber of gas-testing stations has increased to 20; there e two additional laboratories—viz., one at each of the age-precipitation works; the whole of the gas-meter ing-work has been reorganised and the staff increased. e total number of the staff of the department has thus eased from 30 to 83. Mr. Dibdin's work is well known most members of the Council. Under the Main Drainage mmittee, he has initiated the system of purification of the age, which has already produced satisfactory results. s investigations into the standard of light have resulted e Board of Trade adopting the standard suggested by n, and the analyses of the water that he has been making ring the last few years have been of great service to the ater Committee. We think that the services rendered by e chemist merit recognition, and we recommend—That the lary of Mr. Dibdin, the chemist to the Council, be raised

from 700*l.* to a maximum of 1,000*l.* a year by two annual increments of 150*l.*

## Chemicals for the L.C.C.

The London County Council on Tuesday ordered cheques to be drawn in favour of the following firms:—Messrs. Townson & Mercer, 28*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, for chemicals, apparatus, and repairs for the Main Drainage Committee; Messrs. Townson & Mercer, 25*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, for chemicals and apparatus for use in connection with the water inquiry for the Parliamentary Committee; and Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 3*l.*, for oxide of copper for analysis of water for the Parliamentary Committee.

## Influencing the Chemical-trade.

At the annual meeting of the Chemical-trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday, the report submitted referred to Home Office rules for the better regulation of chemical-works, the Thames Conservancy Bill, the use of metric weights and measures in trade, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. In regard to the last subject, the Section affirm that it is desirable that drugs should be treated in a separate part of the Act. Two members of the Section have been appointed to appear before the Committee to recommend the adoption of that course. It was also urged that a Board of Reference for appeal in cases of disputed analysis should be constituted. Representations were made to the Home Office through H.M. Inspector of Factories, on behalf of white-lead manufacturers, as to certain rules which it was proposed to issue for the better preservation of the health of employes engaged in that industry. The result of these representations was that rules were ultimately issued which were considered satisfactory to the employers concerned. Other subjects discussed by the Section included bills of lading, Government contracts, and the patenting of machinery.

## Purity and Excellence.

Mr. A. W. Stokes, F.C.S., F.I.C., public analyst to St. Luke's Vestry, presented his quarterly report to the Board on Tuesday, in which it was stated that he had analysed several samples of drugs and disinfectants, and found all genuine. Amongst the samples tested were sulphur tablets, cod-liver oil, carbolic powder, and carbolic acid. Out of 36 samples of food submitted 10 were found to be below the required standard of excellence; and seven of the vendors of these were prosecuted and three were cautioned.

## Open to Conviction.

The St. Luke's (Middlesex) Vestry had before them at their meeting on Tuesday night, a letter from Messrs. Hope & Sons, Oak Lane Works, Limehouse, forwarding a sample of a new disinfectant for use with the street water carts. The Vestry decided to have the compound analysed and tested, and to act accordingly with regard to any orders they may give.

## Contra Accounts.

Last week Thomas Brooking, a plumber, went into Mr. A. Curtis's pharmacy, Westgate Street, Gloucester, to ask Mr. Curtis to settle a long-standing account. There was a contra account, and when the matter was talked over high words came, then blows, a scuffle, and a policeman (at the chemist's request). Mr. Curtis took out a summons against Brooking for assault, and there was a cross-summons, both of which, after a long hearing, were dismissed by the Magistrate.

## Fraternal.

We mentioned last week that Mr. Wetzel, one of the partners of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, was in London. Before he left for the Continent he entertained the firm's English travellers and heads of departments to dinner in the Holborn Restaurant. We hear that they spent a happy evening, and some very good things were said.

## Riotous.

Robert Winnie, chemist, was fined 10*s.* and costs, or fourteen days, at Liverpool last week for being drunk and riotous. He thus gets on the police register, but he is not on the register of chemists and druggists.



### Found Dead in a Chemist's Shop.

The dead body of James William Bush, an elderly man, who had charge of Mr. Poll's branch chemist's shop, at Blackfriars Road, Yarmouth, was on Monday morning found on a couch at the right-hand side of the shop. A bottle of laudanum was standing on a table by the side of the deceased. It is believed that an overdose of this poison had been taken.

### A Coroner on Poison-bottles.

Mr. Brighthouse, the County Coroner at Wigan, held an inquest last week regarding the death of an infant, accidentally poisoned with laudanum. Addressing the jury in regard to the sale of poisons, Mr. Brighthouse said it had been suggested that poison ought to be kept in a particularly-shaped bottle, so that the public would in time associate it with poison. Many chemists would not sell poison except in blue fluted bottles. An inventor sent him the other day a bottle with a bell attached to the cork, so that if the bottle were used in the dark the bell would ring. He had not, however, seen the bottle in the market yet.

### Chemists at Cricket.

Burgoyne Burbidges' cricket club commenced their season with a match against the Pharmaceutical Society's cricket club, on the former's ground at Willesden, when Burgoyne Burbidges' proved victorious by 44 runs, the scores being: B. B. & Co.'s 92, Pharmaceuticals 48; the chief scorer for the winners being Ryley (26). Burghes took six wickets for 24 runs.

### Carbolic-acid Poisonings.

Martha Alice Rafferty, aged 23, a domestic servant employed at Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, W., on Sunday afternoon last went to her bedroom, locked herself in, and was shortly afterwards discovered unconscious and dying. Dr. R. Armstrong, who was called, said the deceased expired within three-quarters of an hour of his arrival from the effects of carbolic-acid poisoning. An empty bottle, which had contained that poison, was discovered in her drawer. On the top of her box was found an old letter of her lover's, on the back of which the deceased had written him a pathetic message complaining of his neglect, which she said she was unable to bear any longer. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

Sarah Craighan, aged 25, died at Rochdale on May 16 from drinking carbolic acid. A man at the gasworks stated that that day he gave Samuel Barrow, without permission, a pint of carbolic acid to convey to witness's home for disinfecting purposes. Barrow deposed that when coming out of the gasworks gates Sarah Craighan, ciuder-collector, asked him for a drink. Thinking it was tea or coffee, he handed her the bottle, and she drank, corked, and gave it back, and he left. About 300 yards higher up the road he took a drink himself, and spat it out, and became ill, and Police-constable Lilley administered an emetic. Craighan was taken to the infirmary, and died a few hours after.



*Irish News*

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### No Applications.

At a meeting last week of the Governors of the County Mayo infirmary it was announced that there were no applications for the vacant position of compounder of medicines. It was decided to re-advertise.

### Dumb Bells.

At an inquest last week, at Dublin, on the body of a woman named Ansley, who died from the effects of irritant poisoning,

it was stated by a witness that he had repeatedly rung the night-bells of two pharmacies, on a direct line and within a short distance of each other, but failed to get an answer, and that a similar effort at a doctor's establishment a little farther on was equally resultless. When he returned the woman was dead.

### Doctors' Risks.

Last week, at Dublin, a Dr. Hadden was mulcted in 100% for alleged carelessness in diagnosing as small-pox the illness of a young girl named Hawkins, but which it was subsequently ascertained was not that disease, but a harmless eruption. The girl's employer, a draper, brought the action, contending that his business was materially injured by the too hasty certificate of the defendant. Messrs. W. Hayes (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Thomas J. English, L.P.S.I., and T. J. Wheeler Allen, Dublin, are among the contributors to a fund raised to defray the cost of the defence.

### A Profitable Opening.

A Dublin "tent" of Rechabites want a medical doctor to attend its members and supply medicine at a salary of fifteen pence a quarter for each member.

### Error.

In our mention of a new mineral-water manufactory last week the address of Anderson & Co., Market Square, Lisburn, was given as Lismore in error.

### New Businesses.

Mr. Charles O'Hagan, L.P.S.I., has taken premises at 43 Hill Street, Newry, and has opened a new medical hall.

Mr. W. J. Meredith, L.P.S.I., formerly of Allen's Medical Hall, Lurgan, has opened a medical hall at Tandragee, co. Armagh. This is the first chemist's shop in that town.

Messrs. Davidson Brothers, chemists, Portadown, are building new premises.

### Castor-oil Pills.

At Ballyclare Petty Sessions on May 16 James Hill, shop-keeper, Ballynure, was summoned for selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, castor-oil pills not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. Sergeant McGivney, who bought the pills, prosecuted; and Mr. James W. McNinch, Larn, appeared for the defence.

Mr. McNinch, reading from the wrapper of the pill-boxes in question, showed that they were certified to contain "the finest cold-drawn castor oil, together with the choicest Pharmacopœia ingredients, and are so compounded as to produce an effect as nearly approaching that of castor oil itself as possible without any of its unpleasantness." The wrapper adds: "We wish it to be understood that the purgative effects are not caused by castor oil alone, as that would be an impossibility, but by the choicest ingredients of the Pharmacopœia."

Dr. Hodges had certified: "These pills are composed of ingredients different from castor oil."

The Magistrates said it was difficult to understand what that certificate meant. It did not definitely state that these were not castor-oil pills. Ultimately, they dismissed the summons, and allowed 20s. costs, on the representation of Mr. McNinch that he had a witness from Liverpool representing the makers of the pills.

### THE cost of drugs and medicines

Are having such a fall,  
Cut prices will bring sicknesses  
Within the reach of all.—Judge.

**RUSSIAN PETROLEUM OIL.**—The *Bourse Gazette* of St. Petersburg learns that the Baku kerosene manufacturers have arrived at an agreement for the establishment of a union of Russian kerosene manufacturers. The union is formed for the period of four years. After the expiration of two years it will be open to any member of the union to propose any modification in the agreement. The report that the American petroleum ring has concluded a contract with the Russian union of kerosene manufacturers may be true, but it will not receive official confirmation, because the Minister of Finance does not consider it necessary.





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#### Personal.

Mr. James Bain, chemist and druggist, Glasgow, who has succeeded to the business of the late Mr. Watt, Lybster, was, on leaving Glasgow, presented by the employés of Messrs. Cockburn & Co., manufacturing chemists, with a silver Albert and appendage and a number of valuable books. Mr. Horne, chemist, Paisley, presided; and Mr. Murray made presentation.

#### Another Knock-down.

"A Working Man" has been complaining to an Edinburgh newspaper that a chemist charged him 1s. for a simple mixture of aluminis, 20 gr.; aquæ dest., 10 fl. oz. He told the vendor that he knew it was only alum and water, but the chemist stuck to his 1s. "The Working Man" then paid each line on a separate bit of paper, and sent to a different shop. The entire cost was 1d. each—total 2d.; and the indignant son of toil wants to know if the 10d. was profit robbery!

#### Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

There is a large entry for the club sports at Powderhall on Tuesday evening next. A. R. Downer, at present the best runner in Great Britain, is to compete in the 120 yds and 150 yards invitation race in an attempt to break the Scottish record. All the local cracks have also entered, and we may expect this to be one of the good things of the athletic season.

#### The Aberdeen Analyst Warned.

Some time ago we reported that an Aberdeen firm had proceeded against for selling aerated waters containing lead. They vigorously defended themselves, and the sequel of their defence was heard at the last meeting of the City Council, when the Public Health Committee reported in the following terms:—

The committee beg to refer to the remit from the council, dated May 15, 1894, in regard to the letter from Messrs. John Wallace & Co. and Messrs. J. S. Salmond, aerated-water manufacturers, complaining of the reports of the city analyst (Mr. Thomas Jamieson) in connection with certain analyses made by him. The committee have heard the complainants and their agent, but regret that the city analyst has declined to meet them or a committee, or to hold any communication with them on the subject except by letter. The committee, after full consideration, beg to report to the council as follows:—(1) That in November, 1892, proceedings were instituted against the complainants by the sanitary inspector on reports and analyses furnished to him by the city analyst. These reports and analyses were on this occasion checked by the official analysts at Somerset House, to whom a number of specimens of aerated waters was sent. The city analyst's report showed fully seventeen times as much lead in the aerated water as did the Somerset House report. Proceedings were thereupon stopped. (2) That in the opinion of the committee the city analyst's error was a serious one. The fact of proceedings having been instituted might be unjustly to damage the trade of the complainants. The committee, therefore, beg to recommend that the council should warn the city analyst to exercise greater care in his analyses, so that there may be no risk of a similar error in future.

The minute was adopted without discussion. It is understood that the matter will not end here, but is to be brought under the notice of the Secretary for Scotland, Sir George Evelyn.

"MAN HAS TWO HANDS," wrote young Jones in a Board school "composition" essay; "one is the rite hand an one is the left hand. The rite hand is fur ritin an the left hand is fur lettin. Both hands at onse is fur stummik ake."

## French News.

THE DISCIPLINARY COUNCIL of the Paris School of Pharmacists, formed two years ago for the purpose of maintaining the dignity of the profession, continues its functions with unabated vigour. A meeting is held once a month, when all the complaints formulated against pharmacists are examined and afterwards reported on. The committee especially asks doctors to send samples of suspected preparations.

THE POISON-CUPBOARD.—A young woman, Mlle. X., who for a long time had lived maritally with a pharmacien of the St. George's Quarter, Paris, committed suicide last Monday by taking some sublimate she had obtained from the poison-cupboard of the pharmacy. It is reported that the victim had tried to commit suicide on several occasions before, and it is alleged that the door of the poison-cupboard had been left open. This is a direct infringement of the law, which will probably ensure a prosecution of the pharmacist.

AT THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES this week M. Berthelot read a letter from Dr. Guyot, who stated that he had successfully applied the serotherapeutic method to the cure of malaria fever with a special serum. Mr. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., also reported to the meeting in regard to his helium researches. He has examined by the spectroscopic the gases of many minerals, and finds sixty characteristic lines which have no connection with any known bodies. A letter was also read from M. Liévin, who mentioned that he had obtained disinfection of boilers by mixing petroleum with water. A discussion took place on the subject, the process being already well known; but its efficacy is contested, many engineers considering it dangerous. M. de Bussy said that in the French Navy petroleum is considered to bring about corrosion, and to weaken the metal. Its use is prohibited on French men-of-war vessels.

THE ALCOHOL MONOPOLY.—M. Guillemet, Deputy of the Vendée, who is the reporter designated by the French Parliament concerning the question of the rectification of alcohol, proposes to introduce amendments into the new law on the reform of the duties on alcohol, &c., now before the Chamber, to provide that every distillery for the rectification of alcohol for trade purposes shall be provided with a laboratory, under the charge of a chemist designated by the State, for the purposes of control; a minimum of purity of rectified alcohol; and an indemnity for such manufacturers as are not willing to fulfil the conditions required, guaranteeing the payment of an annuity during twenty years equal to the amount of profit lost. This will be calculated at the rate of 4f. per hectolitre, the average of the last five years being taken as a basis. To meet this, and for the cost of superintendence, he proposes a special duty of 5f. per hectolitre of pure alcohol. The new alcohol law is attracting a good deal of attention. The Paris Syndical Chamber of wholesale wine and spirit merchants have called a large meeting, to which the leading manufacturing chemists and perfumers are invited.

THE BULGARIAN DRUG-TRADE: A FIELD FOR BRITISH EXPORTERS.—The total value of the imports of chemicals into Bulgaria in 1893 was about 23,000l., of which 9,000l. worth was furnished by Austria-Hungary, 9,000l. by Britain, 2,000l. by France, and 1,500l. worth by Germany. England, France, and Austria supply soda; England potash; England and Austria alum and carbonates; Germany saltpetre; Austria sulphuric and other acids; Austria, England, and France citric acid and sulphates of copper and iron. Drugs were imported into Bulgaria to the value of 29,000l., mostly from France, which supplied 2,500l. worth of pharmaceutical goods, 60l. worth of camphor, 50l. worth of quinine, and 150l. worth of mineral waters. Austria supplied 1,344l. worth of pharmaceutical goods, mostly bearing French labels, 500l. worth of quinine, and a good deal of camphor, essences, and extracts. From Germany came 4,000l. worth of pharmaceutical products, 1,000l. worth of quinine, and 1,500l. worth of essences and extracts. Two thousand pounds' worth of perfumery came from France, 4,500l. worth from Austria, and 1,500l. worth from Germany.



## Legal Reports.

### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

#### SPENT GINGER IN THE WRONG PLACE.

AT the Colne (Lancashire) Petty Sessions, on May 15, Ann Ridehalgh, grocer, was summoned for selling 2 oz. of ginger which Dr. Walter C. Williams, the analyst, certified to contain 10 per cent. of spent ginger. Mr. Garnett, for defendant, contended that as analysts differ with respect to matters of this sort, and as there is no official standard to go by, it would be unjust and unreasonable to convict. On the ground that the ginger had been purchased from the previous tenant, the Magistrates dismissed the case on payment of costs.

Some weeks ago a Silksworth grocer was summoned at the Sunderland Petty Sessions for selling cassia which Mr. W. F. R. Stock, the county analyst, certified to be adulterated with 30 per cent. of spent ginger. The reserve sample was sent to Somerset House, and the chemists there confirm Mr. Stock's analysis. The Bench have now imposed a fine of 10s. and costs.

#### WHITE-WINE VINEGAR.

AT the Burslem Court last week, Thomas Bagley, chemist, Wolstanton, was summoned for selling white-wine vinegar which, according to the analyst's report, was diluted acetic acid. Mr. Bagley submitted that diluted acetic acid is what is now known as white-wine vinegar. He produced the price-lists of a large firm of wholesale chemists at Liverpool to show that in one list white-wine vinegar was not included, though it was in a later list. For the last thirty years diluted acetic acid had been sold as white-wine vinegar. The Magistrates, however, imposed a fine of 40s. and costs.

#### SEQUEL TO AN OLIVE-OIL CASE.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, on May 20, Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury heard the case of *Saunders v. the Vestry of St. Mary, Battersea*, and another. This was an action to recover damages for malicious prosecution, brought against the Vestry and an inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, named Purnell. The defendants pleaded reasonable and probable cause.

The plaintiff's case was that in July, 1894, he was the proprietor of an oil and colour shop in Northcote Road, Clapham Junction, which was managed for him by a person named Mrs. Cunningham. The defendant Purnell, in his capacity of inspector, called at the shop and asked for a pint of olive oil, and was informed by the manageress that she did not keep that article. Upon receiving that reply, the inspector indicated certain flasks, and inquired what they contained. Mrs. Cunningham told him that was what was sold as salad oil. Purnell made a purchase, and afterwards summoned the plaintiff for selling what was known in the trade as "sublimed salad oil" as olive oil. When before the Magistrate the inspector stated that Mrs. Cunningham did not say that she did not keep olive oil, but that her reply was, "We have not olive oil on draught, but that in the flask is what we sell for olive oil." Counsel for the plaintiff submitted that, whichever version was correct, there was nothing to bring the case within the terms of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Mr. Murphy, for the defendants, submitted that there was no evidence of malicious prosecution, and the jury, under the direction of his Lordship, returned a verdict for the defendants.

#### IMITATION BEECHAM'S PILLS.

MR. EVE applied on Friday, May 17, before Mr. Justice Chitty, at the High Court of Justice, in the action of *Beecham v. Waterhouse*. The matter came formally before the Court on a motion for an injunction against W. Waterhouse, Great Ancoats Street, Manchester, restraining him from passing off pills as Beecham's which were not made by Messrs. Beecham, the plaintiffs. Mr. Martelli appeared

for the defendant, and consented to the motion being treated as the trial of the action, to a perpetual injunction against the defendant, and to pay an agreed sum to cover damages and costs.

#### BIRDLIME FOR THE DEADLY FLY-TRAP.

THE hearing of the case *Hopkinson v. Bleasdale* was continued at York on May 17. It will be remembered that the plaintiff is the manufacturer of Slack's "deadly fly-trap," and he sues defendants for damages in respect to birdlime supplied, which, he alleges, spoilt his traps. Mr. Humphreys, secretary to the defendant company, continuing his evidence, said that plaintiff told him he had made up to that time  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million fly-traps, of which number witnesses estimated one-ninth had been made from the birdlime supplied by defendants.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chitty: When plaintiff told him of the complaints he showed witness several papers, some of which were bad. The composition was oozing through the sides. That could not be the fault of the company's birdlime, but of the manufacture of the paper.

George Arthur Grierson, general manager of the defendant company, said his firm, after making a number of experiments, succeeded in producing what they considered to be satisfactory birdlime. On receiving a complaint from plaintiff that there was too much resin in it, they took steps to reduce it. In witness's opinion his firm supplied a good merchantable birdlime, and one fit to be used in the manufacture of fly-papers and fly-gum. One of the peculiarities of birdlime was that it became hard on exposure to the air. He regarded resin as an essential ingredient, as it prevented the drying of the fly-paper composition, and assisted in the opening of the papers when warmed. It was untrue that waste material from experiments was used by the defendant to manufacture the birdlime supplied to plaintiff. He was experienced in the selection of paper for fly-papers. On being handed samples of the 1893 and 1894 papers, witness said the former paper was glazed, and in his opinion better and the latter not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chitty: His opinion was that the fault of the fly-traps was due to the paper used.

Thomas Henry Melmore, laboratory manager for Bleasdale, corroborated.

Alfred Henry Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S., Sheffield, deposed to going to Doncaster and seeing samples of fly-paper taken from plaintiff's warehouse in March last. He also received a sample of birdlime supplied by the defendant. An analysis of the birdlime showed that it contained 42 per cent. of resin and 58 per cent. of hoiled linseed oil. Pickford's birdlime, which he also analysed, contained 38 per cent. of resin and 62 of linseed oil. It seemed to him, however, that a small percentage of resin either way would not materially affect the effectiveness of the birdlime. He believed the fault arose from the amount of treacle used, combined with the porosity of the paper.

William Byron Biddles, chemist, Reading, said he was the second largest manufacturer in England. He believed the best paper was a glazed one, of good vegetable parchment. He did not think the 1894 paper was suitable for the purpose being porous in appearance. He had used Pickford's birdlime for making fly-papers, but added resin to it.

Thomas Dohb, pharmaceutical chemist, Sheffield, expressed the belief, as the results of experiments, that a good fly-gum could be made with almost any proportion of resin. Witness was handed, in cross-examination, a fly-paper which Mr. Chitty said was manufactured in 1892, and was of unglazed paper. Mr. Chitty remarked: That has kept pretty well, hasn't it? Witness: Yes; and I could make it keep ten years longer by the addition of 5 per cent. of a certain article. (Laughter.) In further cross-examination, witness said, even assuming that the 1893 fly-papers were good and the 1894 ones bad, the fault need not necessarily be due to the birdlime, but might be due to the manipulation of the ingredients.

Albert Rogers, manager for Mr. W. H. Wilkinson, chemist, Normanton, was the first witness on Friday. He stated that the fly-papers he had left over from 1893, and kept until 1894, were returned by his customers as bad.

John Herbert Wilson, pharmaceutical chemist, Harrogate



chairman of the defendant company, stated that he sold members of Bleasdale's "Spider" fly-traps in 1894, but had complaints as to their quality. The records of the Entomological Society (which witness handed to the learned judge) spoke of a plague of flies and other insects in 1893.

Mr. Chitty: Does it state the number of flies?  
 Witness (laughing): No. It does not record the number of births, deaths, and marriages? No. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. Harrington, chemist, Middlesborough, and Thomas Brown, chemist, South Shields and elsewhere, testified to the good quality of defendants' "Spider" fly-traps, and Montague Ward, chemist, York, was also called. Evidence was then given by paper experts as to the qualities of paper used. The arbitrator expressed the opinion that the plaintiff made out a *prima facie* case, and that the defendant made an assault upon it which had not been without effect. He arranged to hear the arguments of counsel in chambers on May 24.

### A VILE SYSTEM.

In the City of London Court, on May 17, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of Corbridge v. Bryan was heard. The plaintiff, Mr. W. H. Corbridge, wholesale drysalter, Highgate, near Rotherham, sought to recover the sum of £19s. 2d., for drysalter's goods supplied to the defendant, J. W. Bryan, 82 Bishopsgate Street, E.C. Mr. Hartley, plaintiff's solicitor, said the goods were supplied as long ago as 1889 and 1890. The defendant said he did not dispute that he had had the goods, but he had not had them from the plaintiff. They were supplied to him by a firm of Maples and others. Mr. Hartley explained that Mr. Maples, who took the order, was previously in partnership, and that was dissolved, Maples then travelling for the plaintiff. The defendant said that was all very well, but he did not know that Maples was not trading on his own account. Mr. Charles Maples said he took the order in the ordinary course of business. The defendant said he had a claim of 19% against Maples. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said there was no evidence of any contract for the goods having been entered into by the plaintiff. He did not see how the plaintiff could recover. He would adjourn the case so that the parties might settle amongst themselves. This trouble had all come through a man trading in another man's name. It was a vile system. The case was then adjourned.

### POISONOUS SHEEP-DIP.

#### TION IN IRELAND DISMISSED ON ACCOUNT OF A SLIP IN THE SUMMONS.

On Monday, May 20, at Roscommon Petty Sessions, Mr. W. W. Browne presiding, Messrs. Daniel Walsh and Patrick Walsh, of Castle Street, Roscommon, appeared to answer three summonses at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the first of which charged them with having on March 1, sold arsenic in a packet labelled "Cooper's Sheep-dipping Powder" to the complainant George A. Phillips, they not being properly qualified to do so; the second with keeping open shop for retailing poisons without being qualified; and the third with selling a poison not labelled in the manner required by section 2 of the Poisons Act. Mr. James Jones, of Castle Street, in the same town, also appeared as the defendant in four summonses at the suit of the same Society charging similar offences, the articles alleged to have been sold to the same complainant being "Biggs' Sheep-dipping Composition" and "Cooper's Sheep-dipping Powder."

Mr. John M. Whelan, solicitor, of Roscommon, prosecuted on the part of the Society. Professor Tichborne, one of the members of the Council of the Society, was in attendance. Mr. Joseph Burke, solicitor, appeared for the defendants Walsh.

Mr. George A. Phillips, the Inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society, was sworn, and Mr. Whelan was about to examine him, when Mr. Burke said he had a preliminary objection. It had been stated that these prosecutions were brought at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society, but the complainant named in all the summonses was Mr. Phillips. Under section 4 of the new Act of 1875, the Pharmaceutical Society were made a corporate body, capable

of "suing and being sued." He submitted that the summonses should be dismissed.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Phillips is nominally the complainant in the cases. It is competent to any person to bring a prosecution under these Acts. The prosecutions in parts of Ireland other than Dublin are to be according to the provisions of the Petty Sessions Act, and a third of the penalty is to be paid to the person who shall be the means of bringing the party to justice.

Mr. Burke: What's the witness Mr. Phillips? He is not the Pharmaceutical Society. Why not carry out the section making them a corporate body?

Mr. Whelan offered in evidence a certified copy of the report of Mr. Joynt, official reporter of the Queen's Bench Division, of the judgment of that Court in the case of Magan v. Kelly. In that case the prosecution was at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, but the prosecutor was a police-constable. The Society sought to recover the full penalty of 5l., under section 30, and the decision of the Magistrates was reviewed, on a case stated, by the Queen's Bench Division, who decided that the defendant was liable to the full penalty.

Mr. Burke objected to the report of the judgment being received in evidence.

Mr. Whelan: It is perfectly competent to any person who is supplied with poison contrary to the provisions of the Act to maintain a prosecution. I don't ask the Magistrate to amend the summonses, but he has power to do so by adding the name of the Pharmaceutical Society as complainants.

Mr. Burke: I ask that the summonses be dismissed.

Mr. Browne: I think they should have been brought in the name of the Pharmaceutical Society. I will amend the summonses.

Mr. Burke: I don't think you have any power to do so.

Mr. Whelan: The Magistrate has ample power under the Judicature Act to make any amendment in a summons where the parties have not been misled.

Mr. Burke: You have no power to make any amendment. This is a penal statute. There are five summonses for the one offence. I ask that the summonses be dismissed, and let them bring them properly.

Mr. Browne: I will dismiss them without prejudice.

Mr. Whelan: Adjourn the cases to the next day, and I will ask you to state a case for the Queen's Bench. If you refuse to convict under the name of this prosecution, my instructions are to bring the matter before the Queen's Bench and have it argued there.

Mr. Browne: Very well. I will dismiss the cases without prejudice.

Mr. Whelan: We shall then have to bring Professor Tichborne and the inspector down here again at great expense to the Society. If they had met the prosecutions fairly to-day, I don't know what course the Society might have taken; but as they have not, I won't be answerable for what the Society may do. I ask you formally to state a case for the Queen's Bench.

Mr. Browne: Yes; I will.

Mr. Burke asked for costs.

Mr. Browne: I will not give any costs.

Mr. Whelan asked that the cases should be adjourned, not dismissed. They were all part and parcel of the same transaction.

Mr. Burke said he was ready to go on with the summonses for not properly labelling poison sold.

Mr. Whelan: Will you admit Professor Tichborne's certificate as to the nature of these articles, or shall we have to bring him down again?

Mr. Burke: I will admit nothing.

The Magistrate then decided to adjourn the hearing of the summonses for not properly labelling poison until the next court day, and to dismiss, without prejudice, the other summonses.

VISITOR (picking up the baby): "So this is the baby, is it? Bless his little tootsie-wootsies! Kchee-e-e! Watch me poke um's ribs." The "New" Baby: "Mother, will you kindly inform me whether the deplorable condition of this person is due to permanent dementia or to spasmodic and intermittent insanity?"



## New Companies and Company News.

**BRISTOL MALT - VINEGAR AND PICKLE COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Bristol by Brightsowe & Newman (Limited), and to carry on the business of pickle, sauce and vinegar manufacturers, provision merchants, &c.

**COLDWELL MINERAL WATER COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital, 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire, take over as a going concern, and carry on the business of a mineral and aerated water manufacturer carried on by Hubert Hindle, at Coldwell Street, Wirksworth, co. Derby, and to adopt an agreement for the purpose. The first subscribers (who each take one share) are:—H. Hindle, mineral-water manufacturer, and Mrs. H. Hindle, of Coldwell Street, Wirksworth; Jas. Hindle, chemist; Robert Hindle, chemist; Miss M. Hindle; T. E. Gandy, bank manager; and C. B. Symonds, solicitor, of Market Place, Wirksworth. Registered without articles of association.

**BELL, GORDON & CO. (LIMITED).**—The liquidator will present his accounts of the winding-up of this company at a meeting to be held on June 20 next at 110 Cannon Street, E.C., when the shareholders are to decide how the books and accounts are to be disposed of. As has been detailed in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, the concern was registered on March 19, 1889, with a capital of 28,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, to carry on the business of dealers in wines, spirits, beers, liqueurs, and other beverages, manufacturing, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, and druggists' sundries; 26,320 shares have been taken up, of which 24,000 have been issued as fully paid; 2,320*l.* has been paid in respect of the remainder. The vendor to, and Chairman of, the Company, Henry L. Phillips, of 57 Moorgate Street, E.C., held, at the time of the return, 21,390 shares. The winding-up resolution was passed on April 2 last.

**DE JONG'S COCOA (LIMITED).**—A. Zippel, the liquidator of this concern, has called a meeting for June 15, at 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C., to receive his accounts of the winding-up. The company was registered on February 25, 1892, with a capital of 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, to acquire from Hermann Eschwege the sole and exclusive agency for the sale of cocoa and other articles manufactured by Cornelis and Dirk Schoute (trading as de Erve H. de Jong) throughout the world, except in the kingdom of the Netherlands. For this transfer the vendor received 5,000 fully-paid shares. The last return shows that all the shares were taken up, and 5,000 issued as fully paid; 1*l.* per share had been called on seven shares, and 5*s.* per share on 9,993 shares, resulting in the receipt of 2,505*l.* 5*s.* Of these Robert Baelz, merchant, of The Mount, Queen's Road, Forest Hill, held 6,663, and Albert Zippel, merchant, of 49 Wood Vale, Forest Hill, 3,330, in addition to the vendor with his 5,000. The resolution for voluntary liquidation was passed on January 27, 1894, and confirmed February 12, when the sole agency for the cocoa was assigned to Hermann Eschwege for 5*l.*

**ROUTLY'S INDIAN DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To make, sell, and prepare a certain proprietary medicine known as "Routly's Indian Liver Pills" and preparations, and to carry on the business as vendors of patent or proprietary articles, and chemists and druggists. The first subscribers (who each take one share) are:—J. Farncombe, Saltwood, Eastbourne, printer; B. Bradford, 55 Grove Road, Eastbourne, confectioner; J. Debenham, 4 Copthall Buildings, E.C., stockbroker; G. R. Harper, 33 Groombridge Road, South Hackney, clerk; F. H. Brady, Burgess Hill, Sussex, engineer; G. Weston, 53 Carter Street, Walworth, clerk; A. H. Chapman, 32 Gironde Road, Fulham, clerk. The first directors (to number not less than five nor more than seven) are Alderman J. Farncombe, F. H. Brady, James Debenham, B. Bradford, and John Routly (managing director for at least five years, with a salary of 250*l.* per annum at least). Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration, at least 250*l.* per annum, divisible. Registered office, 14 Castle Street, Oxford Street, W.

## Bankruptcy Reports.

**Re JOHN H. SPENCE**, 27 St. Ann's Road, Brixton, and 44 Camberwell Road, S.E., Feeding-bottle Shield Manufacturer.

UNDER a petition presented last week by Messrs. Saffrey, Huntley & Sons, acting on behalf of creditors, the usual receiving order has been made against this estate. The debtor states that he has stock 15*l.* and book-debts 25*l.*, but that his household furniture is covered by a bill of sale. The amount of the liabilities did not transpire.

**Re WILLIAM TAYLOR**, Radcliffe, carrying on business as a Druggist and Drysalter, at 35 and 37 Strand Lane there.

APPLICATION was made at the Bolton County Court, on May 15, for the discharge of this bankrupt. He failed on May 10, 1894—liabilities 789*l.*—but proof of debts actually admitted was for 495*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* The assets realised 562*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* A final dividend of 18*s.* 7½*d.* in the pound had been paid. The debtor had traded as a druggist at Radcliffe for about ten years, having purchased the business for 290*l.* The business was good, and resulted in a profit. The failure was due to bankrupt having become guarantee for a friend.

His Honour Judge Jones said his sympathies were entirely with the bankrupt. His business was prosperous, and his failure was brought about by his generosity to the members of his wife's family. But he had admitted he had never kept any book or accounts of his business.

Mr. Clayton said it was true he had kept no books, but he did not think he was bound to keep books having regard to the nature of the business.

His Honour thought a druggist's business required books.

Mr. Clayton: It's a ready-money business.

His Honour thought it was impossible to carry on a business without books being kept.

After some discussion, Judge Jones granted an immediate discharge.

## Gazette.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Allen, E. G., Allen, W. C., Grimes, H., and Battle, J. S., seltzer-water bottlers, Walcot, under the style of the Catley Abbey Natural Seltzer Water Company.

Haigh, D., and Howard, J., mineral-water manufacturers, Mossley, under the style of Haigh & Howard.

Martin, J., and Berghelm, S., manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., under the style of J. & G. Stern.

McMaster, A., and Brown, R. W. A., drysalters, Liverpool, under the style of Warren & Co.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

Carpenter, John William, Goudhurst, doctor of medicine.

Rose, Frederick, Dovercourt, mineral-water manufacturer.

Spence, John Henry, St. Ann's Road, Brixton, S.W., and Camberwell Road, S.E., feeding-bottle shield manufacturer.

LITTLE Ikey Kohnstamm, having fallen and raised a lump on his forehead, his mother pulls out a half-crown to press on the bruised place. "Repecca!" exclaimed Moses Kohnstamm, "you don't need a whole half-crown. Schoost bress a penny on that bump. Vat you want to indulge in so many extravagancies?"

A SERIES of experiments in the manufacturing of perfumes has been carried out in India by a Mrs. Hodges, and she claims to have been fairly successful in extracting a scent from the flower of the babul tree, which grows profusely in Gonda. Mrs. Hodges has taken up land in Balarampur in that district, and has also turned her attention to experimenting on jassamin and tuberose, which she is cultivating near Fyzabad city.



## Notes of Novelties.

### SANITAS-EUCALYPTUS SOAP.

is the latest venture by the Sanitas Company (Limited). is an excellent superfatted soap, put up in good style in a colate-coloured box, the retail price being 1s. 3d. The p-base is neutral, and the antiseptic (Sanitas-eucalyptus is more fragrant and antiseptic than ordinary eucalyptus

### ALUMINIUM TRUSSES.

SSRS. WADDELL, KINNEAR & Co., High Street, Sheffield, e recently secured patents for the manufacture of trusses artificial limbs from aluminium. The trusses, which gh rather under 4 oz., are constructed with a hinged k, so that it is impossible for the spring to be broken amaged during adjustment or removal. From a sanitary at of view the trusses are excellent, the pads and backs well ventilated, and the whole of the steel is covered by inium, so that rusting is impossible. Cloth and leather not used at all in making them. The firm have laid n plant specially for their manufacture, as well as for production of artificial limbs and splints in aluminium.

### ARONSON'S DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

place this paragraph in this section because we have eived a sample of the first Government-controlled product n Messrs. A. & M. Zimmermann, 6 and 7 Cross Lane, E.C., agents in this country. As recently explained, that part Schering's factory in which Dr. Hans Aronson prepares atheria serum, and antitoxin from it, is now placed under te control, and all the stages of the process right down he bottling of the antitoxin is followed by the Govern-nt inspectors, who finally apply the Government seal to a bottle, and the stamp of the inspector on the bottle-cap on the outer can. The 5-c.c. bottle which we have ived bears—

J. E. 100

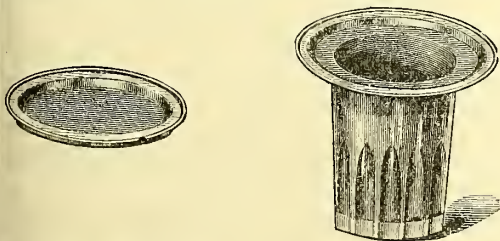
No. 7

15.5.95

date is an advantage; but we may say that the anti-n is preserved by a small addition of trikresol, and keeps d for at least a year.

### DAY'S PATENT AIRTIGHT COVERS.

have received samples of a recently invented device which d be very useful. The patented cover is made in the e of a plate the flat disc of which is a thin sheet of arubber, with a metal rim. By placing one of these



a wineglass, tumbler, cup, or dish a perfectly airtight ptable is produced. The cover suggests itself especially covering a glass of milk, beef-tea, or any other liquid ed by the bedside during the night, but it lends itself to y other purposes. For instance, it will keep a cup of tea

hot for some time, and eggs and other combinations can be shaken up in tumblers covered with these plates without spilling the contents. Messrs. Day & Co., of Weston-super-Mare, are the patentees of these covers, and Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson are the agents.

## Trade Notes.

MESSRS. REDFORD & SON, 30 Oxford Street, Liverpool, are bringing their "China Gloss," for linen, to the notice of the trade.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. have disposed of their agency for the Franz Josef and Levice Waters to Messrs. Hertz & Collingwood, 4 Sussex Place, E.C.

A WELL-ILLUSTRATED price-list of abdominal belts, corsets, chest-expanding braces, surgical hosiery, air-cushions, hot-water bottles, trusses, &c., has just been issued by Mr. Vincent Wood, of 3 St. Andrew's Street, E.C. Mr. Wood offers to loan any of his electros to chemists for their price-lists, and, if they wish it, to compile suitable wording to accompany them.

THE *Newark Herald* tells of a visit made by a representative to the factory in Proctor's Yard, Baldertongate, where Mr. J. H. Smith, chemist, is carrying on his thriving new industry in the manufacture of "Flyodomo," the new sticky fly-paper. Mr. Smith has twenty girls and a number of boys working at "Flyodomo," Mr. Rowland Smith, his brother, being superintendent.

MR. G. MELLIN, the proprietor of Mellin's food, has joined other owners of proprietary goods in the effort to stamp out extreme cutting. By a circular-letter, dated May 18, he intimates that no firm will be supplied by him on his best terms who will not sign a special agreement; and that if it comes to his knowledge that any retailer is cutting below 10 per cent. profit, he will use his best endeavours to prevent supplies reaching that cutter. He points that 10 per cent. is a minimum profit; "there is plenty of room for more."

MESSRS. F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1 to 3 King Edward Street, E.C., have now ready their catalogue of proprietary medicines, druggists' sundries, &c., to which we referred some time ago. It is the biggest thing of the kind in the English language, and fairly deserves to rank as a pharmaceutical text-book. We observe that 1,022 entries have been removed from the catalogue, and 947 new ones entered, while 935 quotations have been modified, and this in the proprietary section alone. Besides the quotations, the catalogue contains much useful information; for example, on pages 337-342 are lists of medicated wines which may be sold with or without a licence.

### THE COUNTRY CHEMIST.

DODGING round the paintpots, ladling out the chloride, Thumping up the bolus for Farmer Haydock's cow, Weighing out the sheep-dip, selling Josses' "Way Guide," That's the sort of business I've gone in for now.

Once I was a gay young Johnnie with a proper pride, Thought I'd have a business in the swell West-end; Said I'd knock out Martindale and take off some of Carteighe's side,

And all the erring measures pharmaceutical I'd mend.

I scrambled through the Minor—third time took me down a bit—

Then I asked the guv'nor to set me up in style; He said I'd better look around and gather sense, till I was fit

To fascinate the public with every kind of wile.

So with age and garnered wisdom I walked my ways becomingly,

And purchased Wheatsheaf's business in Mossybank-cum-Clay,

And I pound the gentle horse-ball and everything goes hummngly,

But early aspirations have completely lost their sway.

W. C.



## Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

### DRUGS.

ON Wednesday, May 22, Mr. Charles Umney, of Wright, Layman & Umney, of Southwark, gave evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons in reference to the revision of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875-1879, especially as regards drugs.

The Committee now taking evidence sat during most of last Session with Sir W. Foster, F.R.C.P., as chairman. On Wednesday, when Mr. Umney gave his evidence, Sir Charles Cameron, Bart. M.P., was in the chair. So far, therefore, as the medical profession, analysts, and the drug trade are concerned, all are singularly fortunate in having as members of their Committee gentlemen who not only are authorities on medicine, but who are also chemical experts.

Mr. Umney, speaking as a wholesale druggist and manufacturing chemist with thirty years' practical experience, stated that twenty years since there was a necessity for passing the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and, in his opinion, the practical effect of the Act had been that the standard of drugs had, in consequence of the Act, been raised, so that the drugs supplied in Great Britain to-day might be equalled, but certainly were not to be surpassed, by the drug-supply of any country in the world. He thought that the authorities under the Act had proceeded with great moderation, and the much-abused analysts had, as a body, done their work with an accuracy that was to be commended. Public analysts had, in his opinion, much difficulty in carrying out their share of the provisions of the Act, for they had to contend with the fact that the British Pharmacopœia was not by statute constituted the legal authority for standards in drugs. Analysts were, unfortunately, sometimes asked to advise authorities upon the desirability of prosecutions being taken under the Act, and, as a consequence, occasional errors have been made. As chemical assayers, their opinions were, of course, reliable; but on drugs their knowledge was superficial, and consequently misleading when they acted as experts.

Analysts had still another difficulty—viz, the persistence of the public in its demand for household medicines, compounded or prepared from some antiquated formula, notwithstanding that the British Pharmacopœia may have contained a similar preparation.

Less friction would certainly have arisen if analysts had looked for, and reported to their authorities upon, medicinal purity rather than for absolute chemical purity, and had this been done some of the proceedings instituted in some districts against sometimes as many as twenty or more persons on one occasion would not have been taken, and the public would not have regarded the working of the Act as a piece of petty tyranny on retail traders.

Mr. Umney did not spare the drug-brokers, who, he stated, sometimes offered a spurious drug under the name of the drug which it most nearly resembled, or for which it was hoped to substitute it. Such sales, he thought, should be as amenable to the law as those of the wholesale or retail druggist.

Then followed various suggestions for embodiment into a revised Food and Drugs Act.

*Standards for Drugs*.—A revised Act should state definitely that the standard of strength adopted by the British (or Imperial) Pharmacopœia for the time being would be the legal standard for all purposes of the Act, and that when any substances used in medicine were not described in the current Pharmacopœia, then the standard mentioned in that particular Pharmacopœia in which such drug appeared, whether it be a former edition of the British Pharmacopœia, or editions of the London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Pharmacopœias, should be adopted.

In cases where the drug did not appear in any of such previous Pharmacopœias, but in those of France, Germany, United States, &c., Mr. Umney recommended that the standard of these Pharmacopœias should be accepted, and in the absence of a standard for such drugs in any of the Pharmacopœias referred to, then the standard should be fixed by a committee, to the constitution of which he referred later on.

As to the warranty of drugs, Mr. Umney thought it would be convenient if drugs were divided into two classes—

(a) Drugs that did not decompose or alter in respect to their medicinal property upon keeping. For these he recommended that a warranty of not less than six months, and not more than twelve months, might be given by the wholesale druggist and accepted by the purchaser.

(b) Drugs that decomposed or changed upon keeping, so that their medicinal efficacy was impaired, he thought should be sold under a warranty not exceeding one month.

As to the actual form of the warranty, Mr. Umney suggested that this might be given in one or two forms, or even in both of the following forms:—

(a) Either by a printed or written label affixed to each bottle, jar, parcel, or package thus: "Warranted in conformity to the characters and tests of the British Pharmacopœia."

(b) Or the invoice in which the purchaser is debited with the goods might be the actual warranty.

Mr. Umney thought there should be a more complete definition of the word "drugs" than appeared in the old Act, so that when substances which were used for food, or in the arts, or for household purposes found places in the Pharmacopœia and were used for medicinal purposes, there should not be that wrangling which oftentimes now occurs as to whether the substance was a drug or not.

Mr. Umney laid special stress upon the desirability of constituting a council or committee of advice (or reference), as by it, and by it only, he was of opinion, in cases of dispute, pharmacists would, under all circumstances, be treated with fairness and justice. Mr. Umney's view is that an authority so constituted under the Act should consist of nominees of the General Medical Council, the Inland Revenue authorities (Somerset House), the Institute of Chemistry, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the London Chamber of Commerce. The opinions and advice that such a committee would give could not fail to be invaluable to authorities under the Act, whether prior to proceedings being taken, or on a case of reference prior to a final judgment.

Mr. Umney also stated that, as a member of the committee recently appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society to aid the Medical Council in constructing a new Pharmacopœia, he should not fail to urge upon his *confrères* on that committee that in the compilation of a new edition of the British (or Imperial) Pharmacopœia the absolute necessity of framing such characters and tests for chemicals, galenic preparations, and essential oils, so that a new edition would be a comprehensive one for legal standards.

Mr. Umney finally made a suggestion that it might be found convenient to work the Act of Parliament, in so far as drugs were concerned, as a sub-section of the Act. He thought that if it were so worked it would be freed from much of the complicated and cumbersome machinery of the entire Act.

### COCOA.

Mr. Alex. Leekie, St. George's House, Eastcheap, E.C., agent for Van Houten & Zoon, gave some interesting evidence last week regarding the cocoa trade. He stated that of the 2,500,000 lbs. of prepared cocoa annually imported into the United Kingdom, over 2,250,000 lbs. comes from Holland, and more than half the total imported is Van Houten's cocoa. The process for making this soluble cocoa is not patented, but is kept secret. An essential part of it is the removal of a portion of the fat from the seeds. Fifty per cent. is the average, and Van Houten's contains between 26 and 33 per cent. The witness was examined at great length regarding what the public consider cocoa to be, and from his experience he said would not recommend any prohibition of the sale of mixtures of arrowroot, cocoa and sugar, or of soluble cocoas. He was also questioned as to how the latter are prepared, and as to the addition of alkali. Replying to the latter, he said there was no cocoa in the British market which contained any alkaline substance whatever. It could not contain alkali without spoiling the cocoa.

The cocoa-beans contained mineral constituents which could be calculated by the analysts as alkali. The finer beans had a larger proportion than the poorer beans. The variation was about 2 per cent. Potash was not there as



potash," but in combination with acids, such as phosphoric acid; and the removal of fat increased the potash.

Every manufacturer of pure cocoa increases the proportion of mineral constituents; but it was misleading to say that it contained alkali, because the analysts, in order to estimate the proportion of the constituents, burned the cocoa to a powder, and so produced carbonate of potash, which does not exist in the cocoa.

Witness stated that the mineral constituents might be increased otherwise than by removal of fat, but it is an increase incidental to the process of manufacture. The object of this is to improve the cocoa as an article of diet. The cells of the cocoa-bean are naturally very hard and tough, and unless they are treated in some way they do not give up their natural constituents readily. Every manufacturer tries to overcome this objection, and to make the cocoa more soluble and more digestible. In order to do this, each manufacturer of any importance—with, perhaps, two or three exceptions—has a process of his own. He had looked up the price-list of one of the largest retail stores in London, and found twelve pure cocoas put on the list. Of these, four cocoas were made simply by pressing out the fat, and eight by one process or another after the manner of the Dutch processes. Of the twelve cocoas only two of the Dutch process were made in England. There were four specially-treated Dutch-process cocoas also made in England, and there were four of them made in Holland. So that the particular process with regard to which he was speaking was generally followed in this country as well as in Holland, and he might say emphatically that it was followed to the increase of the value of the cocoa as an article of food.

Sir Charles Cameron: I do not ask you anything of the details of the manufacture of Van Houten's cocoa, but would you state generally what these other companies' processes are?—I do not know their processes. I speak simply from the actual results of analysis.

Do you presume you mean that alkalis are added to break down the hard cells?—I do not say that. I say that each of them adopts a process whereby what is called the alkali—the mineral mineral constituents—are increased.

It is said that alkali is added to cocoa, and that it is not desirable. The word "alkali" had been used so much that he referred to the Van Houten process. If the word "alkali" meant the mineral constituents, then the cocoa contained alkali, and his cocoa contained an increase of alkali. If the word meant free alkali, then there was no cocoa in Great Britain which contained alkali of this nature.

Mr. Leckie was then questioned as to the desirability of the standard for cocoa, and as to the law in foreign countries. He explained that Belgium has passed an edict declaring that cocoa which had been deprived of part of its fat could not be sold as genuine cocoa, although it might be sold as cocoa-powder. It further stated that cocoa which had in any increase of mineral constituents whatever, should be called *alkalinisé*, and if there was more than 3 per cent. it could not be sold. It was to have come into force on April 1 this year, but he had heard nothing of it. There had been no prosecutions. Van Houten had a large trade in Belgium, and they had taken steps in the matter, and had the case before the Ministry, and had asked them to take steps to say whether the edict applied to Van Houten's cocoa. The Belgian authorities had issued an explanation which showed that *alkalinisé* applied to free alkali.

## Pharmaceutical Weights and Measures.

MR. MICHAEL CARTEIGHE, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, was on Tuesday examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Weights and Measures. In reply to Sir Henry Brooke, who presided, Mr. Carteighe stated that he did not intend there to give opinions of his own merely, but to present the views of his Society, which embraced in its membership the leading pharmaceutical chemists throughout the country. Having regard to the evidence given by previous witnesses, he would confine himself to the special question as to how far the present system of weights and measures was objectionable as applied to pharmacy, and how far it

would be desirable or otherwise to adopt the metric system which was now employed in almost every other civilised country. In the first place, the use of potent and active ingredients in the practice of pharmacy was becoming more and more general, not only in this country, but abroad. In the practice of pharmacy in every large town they were constantly asked to dispense preparations which were written in the metric system, and for this purpose it was necessary to apply the metric system. As he understood the law, it was illegal to expose medicines marked on the metric system in this country, yet that was constantly being done. He had heard of a case in which an inspector compelled the removal of such an article which was exposed for sale in a shop-window. As the law stood, they could only employ the metric system in the laboratory, and for the purpose of testing imported goods. In his opinion it would be a great convenience in pharmacy if the metric system were legalised. Whether it was legalised or not, he was afraid they must go on breaking the law as it now stood in the practice of pharmacy. In fact, it would be impracticable to carry on business in pharmacy without using the system from time to time. It was also most important that they should have a Pharmacopœia with a system of metric weights. The Pharmacopœia gave great facilities in making preparations of standard strength. The system of weights in the British Pharmacopœia had always been the legal system of this country, with occasional departures, allowing the metrical system in case of tests. The Medical Council had resolved that the British Pharmacopœia should be made the standard for all English-speaking countries. It was thought that the Medical Council, who were responsible for the Pharmacopœia, would introduce the metric system if it was legalised. It was his opinion that the metric and the present system could and would be introduced side by side when the work was next issued, if Parliament sanctioned the use of the former system.

Do you think that that would eventually lead to the adoption of the metric system?—I do. The dual system was tried in America for ten years, and the result was that the metric system was adopted.

Do you see any reason why this country would not follow the example of America in that respect?—I think we would most likely do so. In America medical men write their prescriptions in the metric system. I think the introduction of that system would facilitate the commerce in drugs and medicines between this country and other countries where that system is now in force. There is no doubt that there are at present many countries the trade of which would otherwise come to the city of London, which is the great emporium of all drugs. I believe the medicines exported from London to other countries would be exported on a much larger scale if it were legal to mark them on the metrical system which is in force abroad. It causes trouble and inconvenience and loss of business. One result of that was that a large trade from South America was done with Paris.

By Sir Samuel Montagu: Supposing the Legislature were to legalise the metric system without making it compulsory, would the great majority of your trade adopt it voluntarily?—I certainly think they would.

So that it does not really matter, then, whether the Government makes the system compulsory or not?—I think they would adopt it voluntarily.

By Mr. A. Gibbs: I believe the adoption of the system would tend to the safety of the public, and would prevent the diversion of mercantile traffic in wholesale medicines from London.

By Mr. Jasper More: Do you consider that the metric system ought to be adopted at once, or that the trade should be themselves allowed the option of making it eventually universal?—I think if they had the option of adopting it it would have a very considerable effect.

This concluded the proceedings of the Committee for the day.

AN American pharmacist, whom we may call Smith, takes advantage of his neighbour Brown's trade by pasting posters all over the place to this effect:—"Important! All the prescriptions of Brown's drug-store can be renewed at Smith's." Such a mean man he must be.



## The Present Phase of the Poisons Law.

THE President of the Western Chemists' Association of London (Mr. R. H. Parker) opened a discussion on this topic at a meeting of the members on May 15. In the course of his remarks he drew attention to the serious anomalies existing in the law as recently interpreted—firstly, in the matter of labelling very dilute preparations "Poison," while carbolic acid is under no restriction; secondly, in the matter of selling poisons, a competent assistant of six or eight years' experience not being legally allowed to sell a packet of oxalic acid without supervision; lastly, in the matter of keeping open shop, in that, while a pharmacist is subject to all the pains and penalties of the Pharmacy Act, a limited company is declared to be outside the operation of the Act, and consequently free from many of its restrictions. The law, therefore, harasses the qualified chemist, and gives outsiders a loose rein.\* He pointed out that the existence of these anomalies was not the fault of the Pharmaceutical Council, nor was the remedy at present in their hands. The fault lay in the blind rigidity of legal interpretations, and the remedy consisted in the united demand by chemists for a rational construction or amendment of the Pharmacy Act. Clearly, trade protection pure and simple, and the prohibition of company pharmacies, which are under the management of a qualified chemist, were neither necessary nor possible at present. The fundamental principles of an effective Pharmacy Act might be included under two headings—(1) the public must be protected from the untrained and incompetent medicine-vendor, and (2) the trained and competent pharmacist must be protected from unfair competition. These desiderata might be secured by the following regulations:—

Every shop or place open to the public for the sale of articles enumerated in the poisons schedules or for the dispensing of medical prescriptions should be registered, together with the name of its *bona-fide* manager, and of its owner or owners.

The manager must be a qualified chemist, and must give his whole time and attention to one pharmacy, must be held responsible for the proper conduct of that pharmacy, and may have his managership certificate (his Minor diploma) suspended or cancelled for gross inattention or misconduct. Any pecuniary penalties incurred should be borne by the manager, or in default by the owner or owners.

An assistant's qualification (which may be a portion of the Minor) to permit dispensing of prescriptions and sale of scheduled poisons in a registered pharmacy during temporary absence of the manager, the latter being responsible for the assistant's conduct.

All poisonous and dangerous substances to be scheduled for sale in registered pharmacies only. The phrase "and its preparations" to appear in Part 2 only. The use of the poison-label for articles in Part 2 to be left to the discretion of the manager.

The following resolution was submitted to the meeting:—

That this meeting, while supporting the policy of the Pharmaceutical Council in its administration of the Pharmacy Act under recent interpretation, is of opinion that future legislation should be directed towards the conjoint registration of every pharmacy with the names of its qualified manager and its owner or owners; the manager to be held responsible for its proper conduct, and, together with the owners, for any pecuniary penalties that may be incurred. That the qualifying examination should be divided to admit of an assistant's qualification, and that the matter of labelling poisonous substances should be largely left to the discretion of the manager of the pharmacy.

Mr. Andrews agreed with most of Mr. Parker's suggestions, and referred to the existing impossibility of supplying every chemist with a qualified assistant.

Mr. Taplin thought that a clear rule for labelling poisons should be established, leaving no doubt as to the chemists' procedure.

Mr. Marsh considered it very desirable to insist upon the principle of a separate manager for each shop, and con-

sidered that the manager's name should appear upon all the labels.

Mr. Hyslop said there were a great many good points in the present Pharmacy Act, and thought it would be better to amend it rather than commence *de novo*. He suggested a section of the Poisons Schedule for sale in licensed places other than pharmacies; but Mr. Marsh pointed out that such would form a dangerous precedent.

Mr. Gulliver drew attention to the difficulty that would be involved in supplying outlying districts with preparations sold only in registered pharmacies.

Mr. Andrews said the resolution before the meeting was a most important one, requiring careful consideration and an extended expression of opinion; he, therefore, proposed "that the discussion be continued in our next." This being seconded and carried *nem. con.*, the meeting adjourned until June.

## Business Changes.

MESSRS. A. J. COLLEY & Co, chemists, have recently opened new and handsome premises at North Street, Bristol.

TAYLOR'S DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED) have opened new premises just below the Nag's Head, at 410 Holloway Road, N., and commence with a "cheap sale," which will continue until May 28.

MESSRS JOHN QUILLIAM & Co, manufacturing chemists and medical-plaster manufacturers, late of Park Street, Chceatham, have removed to Canterbury Works, Victoria Bridge, Manchester.

MR. WILLIAM PAYNE, formerly general manager and secretary to May's Drug-stores (Limited), has obtained corner premises at 251 Upper Street, Islington, where he intends opening a drug-stores, under the business title of Hope's Drug Company.

MESSRS. CHEERS & HOPLEY (late Grindley & Son), of 6 Northgate Street, Chester, have acquired the proprietary rights, prescription and recipe book of the chemist's business carried on by Mr. James D. Bowers, at 101 Eastgate Street, Chester, under the style of "Bowers Brothers."

REFERRING to the late Mr. Sargent's shop in Church Street, Kensington, the *Kensington News* says it would have required the pen of a Dickens adequately to describe it; but it has assumed an entirely different appearance since the advent of Mr. Back, who evidently has no faith in "looking backward."

MESSRS. WILLIAM WYATT & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, Lancaster, have just completed the fitting of their new drug-stores in Town Hall Square. The shopfittings have been executed for them by Messrs. Gillow & Co., on American lines, and although this is the firm's first attempt at pharmacy fittings (house-furnishing being their speciality) they have made an artistic shop of it. To signalise the completion of the work, Messrs. Wyatt & Co. have issued a new price-list, and last week Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt entertained a large company of customers and friends, including Messrs. Gillow's workmen.

MESSRS. WILSON & SON, of Harrogate, attain their business jubilee this year; and, as a sort of preliminary cante in the celebration thereof, Mr. J. H. Wilson has just completed an artistic and practical extension of the James Street pharmacy. Having acquired all the floors above the pharmacy, Mr. Wilson has widened the shop by taking in a passage. This has given him a pair of excellent show windows, and these are used to such good purpose that ten minutes spent at them is a liberal education in window-dressing. The dispensing-counter now occupies one side of the pharmacy. The first floor has been added to the shop in a novel fashion. A square of about 8 feet has been cut out of the centre, and surrounded by a substantial railing. This gives the shop an appearance of great height. The wide margin of the floor is filled with showcases, and in a secluded corner a woman is employed in filling perfumes and packing other specialities, of which Mr. Wilson has not a few, and nearly every one has a label of his own design.

\* This is incorrect. A company is subject to all the requirements of the Pharmacy Act just the same as an individual.—ED. C. & D.



# Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

## FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE members, after dining together at the Hôtel Métropole with a Cabinet Minister and several distinguished men of medicine and science, meet at Bloomsbury Square and discuss some matters of vital interest to the welfare of the Society.

IT was 10 minutes after 12 when the President of the Council entered the theatre of the Pharmaceutical Society to open its fifty-fourth annual meeting. The usual company of about 100 members—increased later to about 150, most of them being familiar attendants at these functions—faced the Chair, and for the first time, we believe, Mr. Carteighe had occasion to address his audience as “Ladies and Gentlemen,” though the first word would have been more correctly given in the singular number.

THE PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is my duty as well as my privilege—if, after so many years, one can consider it a pleasure I should say so, but I think, perhaps, I may say it is also a pleasure—to present the annual report to the members. The paragraphs in the report do not require very much expanding on my part; I think they speak very largely for themselves. In the first place, I may first refer to the fact that we have been spending some money, as you observe, in

### SCOTLAND.

We feel that all those who are associated with us in the Society will approve of that expenditure when they hear that the premises on which a comparatively large sum has been spent, and on which more is to be spent, are now admirably equipped for the special purposes of the Society's work in Scotland. We exist, as you know, for two purposes. We are a voluntary Society, and have to do with various matters in that capacity; and secondly, we are practically a department of the State endowed with duties in regard to examinations, and it is our duty in the latter capacity to see that the conditions under which our examinations take place shall be such as shall command the respect of the public and the approval of the Privy Council. Therefore, in adding to the Society's house in Edinburgh, in giving them facilities for practical work and a large pharmacy, we have done only what I conceive to be our duty in regard to the proper conduct of examinations. And anything additional that we have done, or may do, will be to make that house in Edinburgh as well fitted for the purpose of pharmaceutical business as possible. I take it that no member of this Society will grudge any moderate expenditure which will show to us—to everyone in Edinburgh and in London—that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is a living concern, that it has a house to keep, and that that house, whether in Edinburgh or in London, is kept in order. I have little or nothing to say on

### THE EXAMINATIONS

at the present moment. The conditions under which they have been conducted during the last two or three years have been, as you know, somewhat different from what they were formerly; and I am in hopes that when once the candidates get to understand the nature of the examination—some of you may smile when I tell you that I do not think that they have yet got to understand it; they will get to understand it sometimes by falling you know—but when they get to understand the nature of the examination, and the necessity there is for spending a proper amount of time and money before pre-

senting themselves, I believe the new system will work well, and that we shall not have many failures. It is certainly not a very pleasant thing for anyone occupying my position to have to call attention to the enormous number of failures. In reference to the paragraph in regard to

### THE PHARMACOPOEIA COMMITTEE,

it is known to most of you that the Medical Council has decided to take the necessary steps for producing a new Pharmacopœia; that they have applied to the Council of our Society for assistance in the matter; and that a committee has been formed for the purposes of gathering the necessary statistics, and so on. The precise form in which the Society will eventually be asked to give its assistance, we, of course, do not yet know. The matter, I believe, will be discussed at the meeting of the General Medical Council, which takes place next week, and probably some propositions may be sent to us; something practical may be put before us to do, or some investigation, probably, may be sent to us to be made with a view to producing the necessary material for the new volume. You will remember also that it is proposed, as far as possible, to make this Pharmacopœia one that shall be national in its widest sense; imperial, in fact, covering the whole British Empire. It may turn out that the sanguine expectations of some members of the Medical Council, and notably of Professor Atfield himself, may not be quite borne out by facts. But I only refer to the matter now just to say that I am sure you will cordially accept from me, and allow me to state on your behalf, that whatever help is required in the production of this volume, and whatever may have been from time to time our criticisms on that volume, the Council of this Society, through its members and through its officers, will do its duty—do everything to assist the Council in producing a satisfactory Pharmacopœia. (Cheers.) The paragraph in regard to

### LAW PROCEEDINGS

is one that I think it my duty specially to speak to you about at this meeting. It refers to two cases. The case of *Armson* is one in which there was an appeal against the decision of a county court judge as to what is a statutory poison—I mean, how much poison comes within the meaning of the word “poison” in law. And broadly, I may say, it seems to be about  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. of morphia to the ounce. *Armson* sold a proprietary preparation. The case was, as most of you know, carried to the Court of Appeal. It was not only carried to the Queen's Bench, but it was carried on to the Lords Justices of Appeal; and those of you who have not read the judgment given by those lords, I think, would do well to turn it up and read it. I think you would see in the observations of the Master of the Rolls and others a number of matters which point to the fact that the Society is doing its work well, and is right in seeing that the law is obeyed, even in the case of poisons in comparatively small quantities. One thing which that judgment shows more clearly than another is that in law our term “preparation” does not seem to mean much. If you sell a poison or anything else with water you sell the thing. Therefore, I think we may dismiss the word “preparation”—in fact, the “preparations” in the two schedules of the Act have been a stumbling-block not only to



lawyers, but to your President and the members of your Council. Personally, I am very much obliged to the Lords Justices, because their judgment facilitates our work materially. They have practically laid down the dictum, and it seems to be borne out every time one comes in contact with lawyers, that whether you sell morphia mixed with treacle, or whether you sell it alone or dissolved in water, you are not selling in law a preparation of morphia, but you are selling morphia. And from the point of view of this Council that is a matter which is extremely convenient. It shows us that, in the schedule where the word "preparation" does not now appear, we are within the meshes of the Act if we do not take care to adopt the labelling of a mixture of that particular substance which has not now the word "preparation" after it with other ingredients. I know there are some of my friends who think that where the word "preparation" does not appear after the poison in the schedule they are not selling a poison. I am bound to tell them that, from the lawyer's point of view, that seems to be wrong; and we must be careful to see that, when we are selling an admixture—a substance which has not the word "preparation" after it in the schedule—we must be prepared to regard it as a poison. I am speaking from memory, but I think, in regard to corrosive sublimate, the word "preparation" is not after it. Anyway, wherever the word "preparation" does not appear in a schedule, it nevertheless is a fact that, if we sell what we druggists call a preparation of that poison, we are selling a poison, and therefore we must conform to the law.

Mr. FLUX: Selling the poison, not a poison.

The PRESIDENT: Yes, as the solicitor says we are selling the poison if we put the thing into a bottle. So that it comes to this—that the word "preparation," which is constantly used in both schedules, appears for all legal purposes to be absolute surplusage. The other case to which I referred is one of very considerable importance, and it is mentioned in the report somewhat at length—the case in Scotland. In Scotland, as you know, there are—or, at all events, in one particular part of Scotland, Glasgow and the west of Scotland—there are a number of open shops kept by medical men. And I have had to report to you before that we have thought it our duty from time to time to bring the law into force in regard to the sale of poisons by unregistered persons in charge of doctors' shops in Glasgow and elsewhere. Now we had often been told, both privately and publicly, that a medical man could do what he liked; that he could employ anybody to sell and dispense poisons; that he was outside our Act entirely—in fact, that a medical man could do all those things which the law in the case of Wheeler has laid down we cannot do ourselves. I think it is satisfactory to find that having challenged that in the North, and the first decision having been appealed from and ultimately confirmed by the Court of Appeal in Scotland, it is satisfactory that it should have been determined once and for all time in law that whether a man or woman be the servant of a medical man or a registered chemist and druggist, that person cannot sell poisons except under the direct supervision of either the medical man or the chemist and druggist. You will see what a serious matter it would have been if the interpretation had been the other way. If it had been held that a medical man's servants, unqualified, unregistered, could sell and dispense poison we should have had, I think, a greater inroad upon our business, and we should have had greater danger imported into the sale and dispensing of poisons than can be imagined. I know that this is not a popular subject with my hearers. I know that many of us do not like this question of poisons, and it is just because we do not like it that I think it is the duty of your President to talk to you about it. It is not a pleasant thing. But as a Council we have to carry out this Act, and it is important, and I think it is to our interest as individuals, that we should carry it out loyally—everyone of us. Whether it be in regard to labelling or direct sales of poison without supervision, I think it is desirable that we should each of us feel the responsibility which rests upon us—a responsibility which not only rests upon the individual himself, but upon the body politic. If we do not conform to the provisions of the Act, it might be used in a future Parliament as a reason for not giving us additional privileges in regard to the sale and dispensing of medicines. Now with regard to

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

This I only refer to now, because it so happens that your President was summoned yesterday to give evidence before the committee. The reports that are given of such evidence are, of course, generally very brief, and I think it right that I should say substantially what took place yesterday. The committee sitting appears to be disposed to recommend, and to consider the propriety of recommending, that the metric system of weights and measures should be introduced universally throughout the kingdom in every form, and some of the members evidently believe that such a change should be brought about by Parliament and should be compulsory. But they also realise the difficulties of the problem. And I am happy to say that what evidence I had to give in answer to the questions put to me brought about a consideration of the question—which I hope will turn out satisfactory—that in the event of the committee not seeing its way to recommend a compulsory change in the system of weights and measures throughout the kingdom, it is eminent, desirable that the permissive use of metrical weights and measures should be legalised. I pointed out that in pharmacy it was necessary we should use them. I pointed out, also, that in future editions of the Pharmacopoeia the metrical system of weights and measures is almost a necessity. I did not say that it must be universal; it might be put side by side with the existing system. And I asked the committee, as representing one class of the community, that we should be allowed lawfully to use the metrical system of weights and measures in our shops and warehouses. That is, perhaps, all we want; I went further, and asserted that we were intelligent enough to appreciate that without any special Act of Parliament. The committee seemed to think that possibly other trades might follow the example of the chemist and druggist if they got these permissive powers. Many years ago, somewhere about 1870 or 1873, there was a Consolidation Act passed, and the Act made it penal for any person who kept an open shop, or any place for business in the nature of an open shop, to keep any weight which was not that of the standard laid down. I pointed out to the committee, to show how careful Parliament is of the community, that we were allowed at the present moment to use the apothecaries' weight; that we had two "ounces" weighing differently; that we had drachms—I mean to say that we had a drachm representing the old apothecaries' drachm, and the dram which weighed about half. A large part of this was conversational; but the general sense of my evidence, I wish to explain to the members, has been not to suggest that the next Pharmacopoeia, or any Pharmacopoeia, should have the metric system of weights and measures allowed it to the exclusion of others—that is part of the business of the Medical Council—but I have ventured to suggest that the Medical Council, or any body having charge of the Pharmacopoeia, must be allowed to include in such an important volume the metrical system of weights and measures. Most of you know that for practical purposes what is wanted is what we desire in regard to the metrical system, that we should be able to make preparations by it; that questions of dosage, of prescribing, and all the rest of it, is a matter of education. But there can be no doubt that the facilities which the system gives in the preparation of medicines are immense, and I firmly believe that mistakes would be fewer in every respect under the metrical system than they are under our own somewhat confused system. Well, gentlemen, we have to note the loss of a number of

#### DISTINGUISHED MEN

—at least one or two distinguished men. The death roll includes the names of F. A. Flückiger, Bommer, of Brussels, and Ferrein, of Moscow, honorary members and corresponding members of the Society. Flückiger was, as you know, a fellow-worker with Hanbury, and was for many years an active correspondent with our journal, and was a member of this Society. Perhaps one of the most pleasing things that has occurred recently in connection with the death of our corresponding members is the fact that the widow of Mr. Ferrein, who died a few months ago, and who was only made a corresponding member last year, wrote to express her appreciation of the honour which had been done to her husband; the great gratitude he felt at being made



a correspondent of this Society; and she desired to become a subscriber to the Benevolent Fund as long as she lives. (Cheers.) This particular pharmacy is an historic house at Moscow, and one of considerable importance and dignity. We have lost a number of founders—Horner, Beech, Hooper, and Darling. We have also lost our dear old friend, Mr. Savage, formerly a member of the Council, whom I used to consider an elderly person when I first came on the scene about thirty years ago. It seems remarkable to find that he has lived so long. And we have also lost a number of local and divisional secretaries. The number of founders, of course, is diminishing. I am glad to know that there are more founders—one more, at all events—than the number I referred to the other day at the Council. For I understand that there are a number of associate founders who became members in after years, and whose pedigree was not always kept in the archives of the Society. I say this as apology if there happened to be more than the number of founders living than that I referred to last time. I know of one, but there may be other men in the Society who joined as associates and who became members many years afterwards, the fact of which is not always known to us. If any associate founders will communicate with the Secretary we shall be glad to place their names on the list, which I venture to think will become more and more honoured the smaller it becomes. The resolution which I propose is that the report of the Council be received and adopted—not necessarily published, because it is already published—and I will ask my friend, the Vice-President, to second the resolution. (Cheers.)

The VICE-PRESIDENT said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have the greatest possible pleasure in seconding the resolution. The President has dealt with the items of the report so fully that it would be foolish on my part to attempt to enlarge any further upon them. I simply second the resolution.

#### BUTTING AT DUNSTAN.

Mr. E. NORTHWAY BUTT said he was sure all present had listened with considerable pleasure to the manner in which the President had amplified the report that had been placed before the meeting. No man was more capable to deal with matters pharmaceutical than their worthy President. It was some thirty years since he first came upon the scene, and it was during the time that he acted as "under-study" to Mr. Geo. Webb Sandford, a former President, that he was initiated into the work of the Society, and learned the mysteries of lobbying, interviewing, and all the matters which went on behind the scenes. It had fallen to a great extent on his (the President's) shoulders to organise the system of examinations which had been carried on by the Society since the passing of the Act which made the examinations compulsory in 1868. After further eulogising Mr. Carteghe's services to the Society, Mr. Butt referred to the election of the new Council, expressing the hope that when the poll was declared on the following day the President would be found to be at the head. Mr. Butt then took from his pocket a small volume, which he said was very ancient. It was not a Pharmacopœia; it was not a medical work; but it had gone through many editions—it was a volume of "Æsop's Fables," and he would read to the meeting one of those fables. He then read the fable of the "Mountain and the Mouse." From this he proceeded to a long history of the Research Laboratory, tracing its inception and subsequent work. In the course of reading from some of the past reports,

Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE, Edinburgh, rose, and suggested that these might be summarised. Most of the members present had read the details.

Mr. BUTT, however, proceeded with his historical sketch, the object of which was to show that the purpose of the establishment of the research laboratory was the prosecution of pharmaceutical research. Now, he asked, how much of that work has been done? In the first three years after its foundation out of thirteen papers which had been contributed by it three were on pharmaceutical subjects. He instanced the papers on nitrites of ethyl and amyl, and those on scopolia. These might have been of pharmaceutical importance, and might be used by the compilers of the new Pharmacopœia, but in the last four years a change had come over the scene. The laboratory had become almost entirely a chemical research laboratory, the papers

produced in it were not fit for the ears of a pharmaceutical audience, and they had to be taken to other places where they could be appreciated. He did not think their laboratory had been established to do the Chemical Society's work. He referred to one paper which was read before the Chemical Society, and of which no report had been published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. He had heard that a reporter had been sent to the Society to take note of it, but that he was intercepted by Professor Dunstan, who said he would forward a report, but he had not done so. The director of the Research Laboratory, he asserted, was not himself a worker, and the Society could not afford to keep a man as director who did nothing but misdirect. They wanted a director who knew pharmaceutical requirements, and who would devote his time to the investigation of pharmaceutical subjects—one who was capable of doing the work and would do the work for which he was paid. Why were these papers read at the meeting of the Chemical Society and not at their evening meeting? He was told that the reason was that the Chemical Society refused to publish papers which had been read elsewhere. The real reason, in his opinion, was the self-glorification of Professor Wyndham Dunstan. If the papers had been, as they should have been, the records of pharmaceutical research, this was the proper place for them to be read. The work done in the laboratory during the past seven years, with one or two trifling exceptions, was of no value to the Pharmaceutical Society. The expense, direct and indirect, had exceeded 1,000*l.* a year. If the Society had fitted out an expedition to the North Pole, and had discovered that interesting object, and had brought back specimens of its fauna and flora, it would no doubt have brought *kudos* to the Society; but he would not have considered it a proper way of spending their money, and he considered that the expenditure upon many of the papers was equally inappropriate. He, therefore, urged most strongly the removal of the present director, and his replacement by someone competent to do the work for which the laboratory had been established. He also doubted the reliability of the director; his work had been careless, slipshod, and perfunctory; generally he knew nothing of the work that was being done. He instanced papers on piperovatine and on pelleretine, quoting passages from the abstracts—in one of which it was said the substance appeared to be an alkaloid, and the other had characteristics which might disappear when experiments on a pure substance could be made. Why should the director waste his time in experimenting upon impure substances? On aconitine thirteen papers had been read. These he understood had been paid for by the Royal Society. They did not want the Royal Society's money. Had they discovered any single thing of use to medical men or to chemists? This was not their work, and four years had been wasted on it. In the 1892 reports napelline or isaconitine had been discovered to be similar to aconitine. Now they were told that aconitine hydrolysed was acetyl-benzoyl-aconine. Into this controversy he would not enter. He would not decide whether Professor Dunstan had stolen Freund and Beck's thunder, or whether they had stolen his; but certainly when Professor Dunstan wrote to the Berlin Chemical Society claiming that he had previously published the statements which Freund and Beck had made, his statement was incorrect. He should at that time have made the explanation which he had made in the May number of the Chemical Society's *Journal*, when it appeared that the Chemical Society allowed one of their officers to tamper with the papers and to re-write them. That, he said, was a fraud. He had now done with the Research Laboratory, but would say a few words on the Professor of Chemistry. He was appointed as an enterprising young man who had had some experience in teaching, and who had a considerable knowledge of chemistry. The Pharmaceutical Society had given him his first step on the ladder of fame, which he had since been climbing at a rapid rate. Whether he would reach the top, or the ladder would topple over with him, he did not know. When professors were appointed examiners, it was not possible to include Professor Dunstan, because he could not be in three places at once. Mr. Butt then gave the times fixed for the Professor's lectures at St. Thomas's Hospital and at the Pharmaceutical Society, showing that these sometimes clashed. Besides these lectures Professor Dunstan is an examiner to the Conjoint Medical Board, to the Institute of



Chemistry, and to the London University. He is also the Honorary Secretary to the Chemical Society. How much time was left for the Research Laboratory? The time had arrived when he should be passed on. He had lately come across a phrase in a book—*humanum est errare*. He had referred to the dictionary to find what that meant, and discovered the meaning was that *Michael Carteighe sometimes makes mistakes*. Mr. Carteighe had been hypnotised by Professor Dunstan. The subject of hypnotism must be a poor, weak, sickly creature; there was that poor, weak, sickly man. When he faced Professor Dunstan, he was as clay in the potter's hands. Mr. Carteighe was not the man he was three months ago. He had gone to a room in Piccadilly and came from there with a report in his pocket which he could not get the Council to adopt. What power had he to call in outside experts, and had he the right to hold meetings of the Research Laboratory Committee elsewhere than in these rooms? (Mr. Butt's speech was occasionally cheered, but towards the last was received with impatience. It occupied half an hour.)

#### THE TIDE TURNS.

Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE said he had attended a number of meetings during the last twenty-three years, and during that time not one, he thought, had been led off or entertained in such a way as this one. There had been far too much of the personal element imported, and personal attacks were not desirable. If the gentleman mentioned was amenable to the Council, he ought to be answerable to the Council; and he thought every man should be given a fair chance. It was not quite honourable conduct to attack an absent man in the way Professor Dunstan had been attacked. Turning to the report, and speaking for Scotland, he was there to say how much he appreciated the Council's work, and thought that at last they had realised the fact that if they did well for Scotland they did well for themselves. (Applause.) He thought that they would reap a rich harvest not many days hence, and he hoped that all the anticipations thrown out by the President would be realised, and would be shown by the results. In the examinations they had nothing to be ashamed of in the North, and as time went on he hoped this good result would continue. The President referred to the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council. He trusted the Medical Council would never lose sight of the absolute necessity that the Pharmaceutical Council should be represented upon the Pharmacopœia Committee. He hoped that the Pharmaceutical Council would take care that they should be represented. Referring to the matter of accounts in the annual report, the Financial Committee of the Society, he thought, had got into the way of "clumping" its expenses instead of going into detail. In the old days they never saw such items as 5,000*l.* or 1,500*l.* put down in one line. He merely threw this out as a hint. The aim of those who established the Research Laboratory was right, and they intended well, and all credit must be given them for that. The time would come when probably the laboratory would take up research in common things—things which would give better results to them as pharmacists. (Applause.)

Mr. CAMPKIN rose next. Although, he said, the Council had been described as being in a moribund condition, still he would like to ask them if they could give some idea as to whether the outgoing Council had thought over any plan in connection with legislation during the forthcoming Session of Parliament? Of course legislation was out of the question in the present Session, but at the same time he should like to know that the Council had not lost sight of the necessity for legislation, if they still believed it to be necessary. A draft Bill was submitted at the last annual meeting, but no further action was taken. Many chemists thought that the Bill might be supplemented. If that were so, would the Council be prepared to take the members of the Society into their confidence previous to submitting the Bill? Next, there were many important questions with which the draft Bill submitted last year did not deal. He believed the Bill dealt to a large extent with the formation and re-organisation of the Society. This was probably necessary in order to secure the representation of all classes of members upon the Council, as at present a numerous body of members were practically not in a position to be directly represented. He thought it very desirable that when an

attempt was made to obtain legislation they should be able to say that they represented the entire trade. They wanted in any future legislation to make the Society inclusive of the trade at large. (Hear, hear.) That opened up the question of the preparation of the trade itself with regard to the higher examination. The question was being asked from one end of the country to the other "When you have secured this higher education, and the future entrant to the Society becomes fully qualified and obtains his Major certificate, what is to be done with him?" At present a gentleman with a Major certificate had very little protection indeed, and in the future of company trading he would be no better off than a grocer or a stationer who sold drugs, or a gentleman who, as a capitalist, invested his money and probably realised a considerable fortune on behalf of himself and others who were in no way connected with the trade. There was a general outcry on behalf of the pharmacists of the country at the present time against the utter absence of protection for them when they had gone through this expensive course of training. He thought they ought to have the same protection as that afforded to members of the other learned societies. They should endeavour to secure unity throughout the whole body, and with that unity they might possibly obtain what they required at the hands of Parliament. They might then be able to administer in such a way as to place themselves in as strong a position as that of other professional bodies, to the satisfaction of the community at large. He hoped that the Council would not lose sight of this view of the question (Hear, hear.)

Mr. TAPLIN, who spoke next, also referred at some length to the desirability of protecting the chemist and druggist as other trades were protected. The medical profession were protected to a large extent. He said this, although on a former occasion the President had objected to it.

THE PRESIDENT: There is no protection for a medical man in law.

Mr. TAPLIN: Well let a chemist attend patients and he would see. Anyway all the work of the Society—unless they could give a man, when he qualified, some protection against the grocer and huckster—was not of the smallest benefit whatever. He thought in any future Bill that was presented to Parliament they should try to obtain this protection. They must have it if they were to reap any benefit at all. He wished to say that as long as any outsider could put his money into any company and reap the benefits of the chemist and druggist, all the work of the Society would be thrown away.

Mr. LOMAS, whose rising created amusement as usual, said he was not going to keep them on the research laboratory. What he wished to refer to was the Society as a prosecutor. He remembered some two years ago, in an address the President then delivered, that he said a time would come when the Society would cease to be a prosecutor under the Pharmacy Act. He did not know whether the President would recall his words but he (Mr. Lomas) thought the time had now arrived when the Society should shift all responsibility on to the Government Department. (Laughter.) These prosecutions, he thought made enemies for the Society. Why carry them on? The Government would be far more active than the Society. (Loud laughter.) One of the duties of the Parliamentary Committee was to look after these matters, but he did not think they had done their duty. They had Scotch members—they were long-headed; if the English members could not undertake the matter, then bring in the Scotch members. (Laughter.) Mr. Lomas wound up his remarks by a reference to the want of accommodation and light in the Society's library which he noticed recently when he had occasion to look up some information. He could neither find room at the table, which was crowded with students—(laughter)—nor could he see to read his magazine. More accommodation should be provided in the library, and a little more light, especially where the magazines were kept. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. ATKINS said it was some years since he spoke at an annual meeting. They had an unwritten law that the representation of the Council should be left in the hands of the President, but he wished for one moment to depart from that practice. He felt it incumbent upon him to utter a very emphatic word in regard to the remarks made by Mr. Butt. He (Mr. Atkins) had all along very largely shared with Mr. Butt and others the desire that the Research



Laboratory should have a more direct pharmaceutical bearing than it had now. (Hear, hear) He quite believed, with another speaker, that the area of practical medicine was almost limitless, and that for a hundred years or more abundant material for research would be found in pharmacy. But, having said that, he wished to make upon himself, as a member of the Council, his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Research Laboratory. He heard with deep regret the somewhat personal attack upon the President. He had in days gone by uttered warm eulogies on the President, although perhaps he had said little of late, as the President knew how he esteemed him. He did wish it to be placed on record that they had in Mr. Carteighe a man who had devoted the splendid powers which God had given him generously to the work of the Society. (Applause.) He made the remark emphatically now, because there was a rumour that this was to be the last year of Mr. Carteighe's presidency. (No, no) For the first four years of his presidency he (Mr. Atkins) was his Vice-President, and he then knew the amount of work which Mr. Carteighe gave to the Society, and he believed the work had largely grown since those days. He hoped they would not let this, perhaps the last year of Mr. Carteighe's presidency, be overshadowed by any sense of depreciation whatever. (Applause.) He doubly regretted that Mr. Butt had touched upon a much-vexed controversy. He thought the less said about such controversy there the better. The Council took action with regard to the matter, and there he thought it might rest. It was not for him to attack the character or ability of a man who, at least, occupied a very prominent and distinguished position. He had always felt that when the character of a public man was attacked, even if that attack were vindicated and justified, England was the poorer. He asked them to be careful in this matter—to hold their judgment in suspense. When the final court of appeal, scientifically, had pronounced its decision, he, personally, should bow most loyally to that. (Applause.)

Mr. EKIN thought, with Mr. Atkins, the less said about the matter which Mr. Butt had brought forward the better. In fact, he wished Mr. Butt's speech had been severely left alone, and was astounded the President had allowed him to go on for the length of time he did. It was absolutely impossible to enter into the controversy in that room. He was sure Mr. Butt had done so unconsciously, but he had given an absolutely unfair and garbled account from beginning to end. The charge that was brought against the professor was proved to be untrue, and he was sorry to have to reiterate that fact. They were perfectly aware that Professor Dunstan's engagements and honours had increased considerably, and the Research Committee had had steadily before them the question as to whether it was possible for him to continue his work there. His work had been thorough. The committee had been quite aware how the aconite research had grown and monopolised the time of the laboratory, and had it constantly before them as to whether they should pull it up. He thought, so far as the Research Committee were concerned, Professor Dunstan's labours had been worthy of all praise, and he thought they ought to be proud of him.

Mr. GILES, referring to the report, said the accounts appeared to show that there was an expenditure over income of about 1,600% or 1,700%. This was not very material if it was exceptional, but if it was likely to continue it was somewhat alarming.

Mr. MACKENZIE said as the personal matter which had been dealt with before the meeting was not a part of the report, he thought it should not be printed in the Society's proceedings.

Mr. BUTT: It is in the report under the heading "Research."

Mr. J. L. EWING said he should like to express, on behalf of his friends in the northern part of the kingdom, sincere thanks for the generosity of the Society. They had been provided with a set of rooms in Edinburgh which were a credit to the Society, and he had not the slightest doubt that this fact would go far to strengthen the hands of the Society in Scotland. It was his duty and pleasure to thank them all for their kindness, and for their unstinting generosity. He did not wish to enter into the vexed question of the Research Laboratory, but he would like to say that

during the past three years he had been brought into contact with their President, who had always given him the most unbounded support, and shown him the most unvaried kindness. He very much regretted that at this time, when there was a rumour that he was about to retire, this matter should have arisen. He hoped the President would not vacate the chair under such a cloud. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT said he did not feel particularly under a cloud, and yet in one sense he was, because people accepted garbled statements of what had been going on in the Council-chamber as being true representations of such things. That was what he was suffering from—that was all. He was not going to refer further to the observations of Mr. Butt. It was very good of him to take the opportunity of pronouncing a funeral oration upon him (the President). It was well timed—it was the proper time. Of course, he had been a great nuisance and ought not to have been President so long. That, however, was not his fault. He knew one thing—he knew there was possibly more than one official of the Society who would be very glad when Michael Carteighe had resigned the presidential chair. In this particular instance he thought it was quite time for him to make his bow. (No, no.) When he said he was obliged to Mr. Butt for giving him this funeral oration he meant exactly what he said. He would ignore everything Mr. Butt had said, although there were a number of statements which were incorrect, to say the least of them. These statements referred to something which was not before the meeting—something private and confidential, which formed part of almost a quarrel. If it were, he (the President) should have something to say; and he thought it possible there might be a difference of opinion as to whether several officers of that Society should not be talked to seriously. It was not fair to bring forward questions of that kind at such a time, and it was unwise to bring it up at a meeting of that sort. He hoped Mr. Butt would not consider him disrespectful; he knew Mr. Butt's powers of occasionally saying things that he did not intend should wound, but which did wound. More than once they had felt how useful Mr. Butt would be to many of them on the Council, if it were not for his habit of always stating the naked truth in a somewhat brutal way. The reference which he had made to certain gentlemen was, he thought, unfortunate. When the Council asked men to join a committee for a specific work, it ill became an individual to criticise the motives of a number of honourable and distinguished men who were doing good to that Society in every possible way. How were they to extend their power of usefulness? Not by talking to one another. How were they going to make the Pharmaceutical Society and its work known? They wanted to spread its work far and wide, and the work of the Research Laboratory, that goes over the world, was, to use a vulgar phrase, a good advertisement for the Society, and it brought with it respect, and, in many cases, power. In his journey through the United States there was not a single professor he met who did not pay him the highest compliments in regard to the work that had come out of the laboratory. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Campkin had referred to company trading and the clumping of expenditure. The Council had referred a number of matters to the Parliamentary Committee, which would no doubt be reappointed by the new Council, for consideration early. The question as to whether they should have a Bill which he might call a compound Bill, and whether it should be submitted to the members before proceeding to Parliament, was a matter the Council had not yet decided. There were some who thought that a consolidation of the Society in the direction which Mr. Campkin pointed out was the best thing to do *per se*. A Bill which would give the rights and privileges of members to associates in business would tend to consolidate the Society, and encourage the great mass of the trade to come into their ranks. There was a direct way and an indirect way of attacking the bogus-company question. Both processes had been considered by the Council. The direct attack upon ordinary company trading was, of course, excessively difficult. With the immense amount of capital available for investment in those concerns, it was no wonder that every kind of occupation should be tackled by people who were capitalists. Chemists suffered because of the smallness of their returns. It was a serious matter for the nation as a whole—(hear, hear)—and he believed a department of



Government would have to face it, and would probably deal with it in some way which would be of some benefit to them and to every small tradesman. On the other side, if they were called upon as chemists to give evidence before a Select Committee as to the injury done them by this company trading, probably the chairman of the Committee would at once point out the number of candidates coming up to enter as chemists and druggists every year. There was not much protection given in this country to any form of profession, except that of the law, and they must remember that if they moved up the professional ladder they must be prepared to take the responsibility, and it was not everybody who would undertake to do that. (Hear, hear.) Turning to the "clumping" of expenses, they did not object to criticism, but it would be impossible almost for him to answer many of the questions members would put to him if the accounts were given in every detail. He thought a Society such as theirs should not find it necessary at their annual meeting to go into detailed accounts, and they considered it wiser to put the balance on the law accounts on whichever side it was, and in regard to the *Journal* to put the total on one side against the total on the other. They did not care to disclose every little detail of that business. As to Mr. Giles's observation, 2,000*l.* had been paid out of revenue for the enlarged premises in Edinburgh, and that expenditure would certainly not go on. He put the motion that the annual report and statement of accounts as submitted be received and adopted. (Applause.)

The motion was carried *nem. con.*

The appointment of scrutineers, the list of whose names was adopted as read by the President, was the next business.

The PRESIDENT also announced that Messrs. Butt, Lescher, Stacey, Umney, and Yates had been elected auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. BUTT proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman. He wished also to assure the meeting that if any of the remarks he had made had given offence he was heartily sorry. He had not wished to say anything personal regarding the action of the President.

The vote was passed, and the meeting adjourned till 3 o'clock on Thursday, when the scrutineers' report would be received.

#### THE COUNCIL ELECTION.

The adjourned meeting was held at Bloomsbury Square, on Thursday afternoon at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the scrutineers of votes polled. The result of the voting was declared by Mr. E. N. Butt (Chairman of scrutineers) and the new Council will be composed of the following:—

| Name                       | Votes | Name                     | Votes |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| Martindale, William ..     | 1749  | Hampson, Robert ..       | 1591  |
| Carteighe, Michael ..      | 1734  | Southall, Alfred ..      | 1559  |
| Atkins, Samuel Ralph ..    | 1672  | Corder, Octavius ..      | 1512  |
| Hills, Walter ..           | 1661  | Young, John Rymer ..     | 1504  |
| Bottle, Alexander ..       | 1617  | Savory, Arthur Leckam .. | 1435  |
| Newsholme, G. T. Wilkinson | 1596  | Grose, Nicholas Male ..  | 1420  |
| Allen, Charles Bowen ..    | 1593  | Harrison, John ..        | 1396  |

The unsuccessful candidates were:—

| Name               | Votes |
|--------------------|-------|
| Bateson, T. ..     | 1177  |
| Campkin, A. S. ..  | 957   |
| Wills, G. S. V. .. | 645   |

Mr. Carteighe proposed a vote of thanks to the scrutineers for their labour, and this having been accorded the meeting concluded.

CONSUMPTION OF CHEMICALS AT "THE RANDT."—The sixty-seven mining companies of Witwatersrandt (Transvaal) consumed between them, according to statistics just published by the local Chamber of Commerce, 2,463,341*l.* worth of European goods, including 81,669 cases of explosives, 747 tons of cyanide of potassium, 15,032*l.* worth of other chemicals, and 5,132*l.* worth of mercury.

#### THE PHARMACEUTICAL DINNER.

An excellent dinner, good company, no music, and some capital speeches. These were the outstanding features of Tuesday evening's reünion. Between 6.45 and 7 Mr. Michel Carteighe, the President of the Society, and a few of his colleagues were busy receiving guests and members. There were some there whom one meets but once a year, and half-shaking and concentrated greetings were the order of the night, for 7 had scarce struck when all trooped into the Whitehall Rooms. There were eight tables, seven of them arranged as a grill, and one in the bay. Mr. Carteighe presided, with Mr. Gowen Cross opposite him at the top of table B. The other Vice-Chairmen were Messrs. Isaiah Bourdas, W. King Hopkin, Charles Umney, G. Taylor, R. A. Robinson, and C. B. Allen. Sir Richard Quain, Bart., sat immediately to the right of the Chairman, Mr. Heath, President of the College of Surgeons, being on the left. There was a vacant chair beside Sir Richard during the earlier part of the dinner; to mark the filling of it at other incidents, a reproduction of the *menu du dîner* is advantageous. It was this:—

##### Hors d'Œuvre.

##### PORTAGES.

Consommé Valois. Volonté de Tomate au Tapioca.  
Dry Sherry.

##### POISSONS.

Salmon, Sauce Hollandaise. Blanchaille.  
Niersteiner.

##### ENTRÉES.

Mousse de Volaille, Médicis. Tournedos Provençale.  
Sorbet Japonais.  
Max Soutine & Co., Ex. Qu., Ex. Dry, 1834.

##### RELEVÉS.

Selle de Monton de Galles. Jambon Braisé au Madère.  
Irroy's Carte d'Or, Ex. Sec, 1839.

##### LÉGUMES.

Haricots Verts Maître d'Hôtel. Pommes de Terre Nouvelles Rissolées

##### RÔTI.

Caille Rôtie sur Canapé. Salade.  
Asperges, Sauce Mousseuse.  
Liqueurs.

##### ENTREMETS.

Mousseline aux Avelines.  
Fondue à l'Américaine.  
Melon en Surprise. Gâteau Marquis.

##### DESSERT.

Château Lagrange (Grand Vin). Hunt, Roope's Old Bottled Port.

Laurent-Perrier's "Sans Sacre" champagne was on the table, with Johannis, Apollinaris, and other mild drinks of that nature. It took two hours to get through the menu. Mr. Bryce, President of the Board of Trade, came in with *Sorbet Japonais*, and a sigh of relief was not unheard, for his presence indicated that things were going smoothly at Westminster. When the waiters brought round the asparagus Mr. Carteighe rose and asked the company to drink wine with him in honour of the

#### DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS,

naming Quain, Bryce, Heath, Michael Foster, Abel, Ducloux, Sanderson, Balthazar Foster, Harcourt, Thorne, Chacwick, Thorpe, Horsley, Russell, Wood, Tilden, Stevenson, Tomes, Probyn, Trimmer, and Bateman. Their full names and titles are given below. The only untoward event of the dinner was that a waiter emptied a dishful of *Mousseline aux Avelines* on the President's coat.



## LIST OF GUESTS.

Nearly the whole of the following gentlemen were present:—

|                                                                                    |                                                                                    |                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Abel, Sir F., Bart.,<br>F.R.S. (Secretary<br>and Director Im-<br>perial Institute) | Foster, Professor<br>Michael, F.R.S.<br>(Secretary Royal<br>Society)               | Moon, H.<br>Morgan, S.<br>Morris, —<br>Morson, T. P.                                                            |
| Allen, O. B.<br>Arnold, H.<br>Arrow, J. J.<br>Atkins, S. R.                        | Foster, Sir Walter,<br>M.P. (Parliamentary<br>Secretary Local<br>Government Board) | Morson, A.<br>Moss, Harold<br>Moss, John<br>Naylor, W. A. H.                                                    |
| Atfield, Professor J.,<br>F.R.S.                                                   | Francis, G. Bult<br>Francis, W. H.<br>Gadd, W. F.                                  | Newsholme, G. T. W.<br>Ord, S. W.<br>Padman, Dr.                                                                |
| Bannister, R.                                                                      | Gange, G.<br>Gerrard, A. W.<br>Glasier, W. H.                                      | Paterson, W. B.,<br>F.R.C.S.                                                                                    |
| Bateman, Dr. A. G.                                                                 | Goldsworthy, W. L.<br>Gostling, T. P.                                              | Paul, Dr. B. H.<br>Pinchin, W. J.                                                                               |
| Bindloss, G. F.                                                                    | Greenish, Professor<br>Grimwale, E. H.                                             | Prain, Dr. D.<br>Preston, A. C.                                                                                 |
| Bindloss, G. W.                                                                    | Grose, N. M.<br>Hall, H. E.                                                        | Probyn, Major, L.C.C.<br>(Master Pattern-<br>makers' Company)                                                   |
| Birch, H. C.                                                                       | Harcourt, A. Vernon,<br>F.R.S. (President<br>Chemical Society)                     | Pulford, A.<br>Quain, Sir R., Bart.,<br>F.R.S. (President<br>General Medical<br>Council)                        |
| Bird, A. H.                                                                        | Hardy, S. C.                                                                       | Ransom, F.                                                                                                      |
| Bird, F. C. J.                                                                     | Harrison, John                                                                     | Reeve, A.                                                                                                       |
| Bird, G.                                                                           | Harvey, F.                                                                         | Richardson, W.                                                                                                  |
| Bottle, A.                                                                         | Harvey, R. M.                                                                      | Richardson, R. J.                                                                                               |
| Bourdas, I.                                                                        | Harvey, Dr. Selwyn                                                                 | Ridley, R.                                                                                                      |
| Bourdas, L., jun.                                                                  | Heap, J. H.                                                                        | Robbins, P.                                                                                                     |
| Boutall, G. S.                                                                     | Heath, C. (President<br>F.C.C. of<br>Surgeons)                                     | Robbins, J.                                                                                                     |
| Bowen, J. W.                                                                       | Hicks, A. Braxton<br>(Coroner for S.W.<br>London)                                  | Robinson, R. A.                                                                                                 |
| Brembridge, R. (Secre-<br>tary)                                                    | Hills, Dr. Rowland                                                                 | Robinson, W. P.                                                                                                 |
| Brembridge, R. Har-<br>ding, B.A., B.Sc.                                           | Hills, Walter                                                                      | Rogerson, W. J.                                                                                                 |
| Bryce, The Rt. Hon.<br>J., M.P. (President<br>Board of Trade)                      | Hodgkinson, C.                                                                     | Roscoe, Sir H. E., M.P.,<br>F.R.S. (not present)                                                                |
| Bush, E.                                                                           | Hodgson, C. R., B.A.<br>(Secretary College<br>of Preceptors)                       | Royle, H. W.                                                                                                    |
| Butt, Dr.                                                                          | Holding, J.                                                                        | Russell, Dr. W. J.<br>(President Institute<br>of Chemistry)                                                     |
| Butt, E. N.                                                                        | Holmes, E. M. (Cura-<br>tor)                                                       | Ryland, H. W.                                                                                                   |
| Carr, W. J.                                                                        | Holmes, W. M.                                                                      | Sanderson, Professor<br>J. Burdon, F.R.S.<br>(Regius Professor of<br>Medicine in the Uni-<br>versity of Oxford) |
| Carteighe, M. (Presi-<br>dent)                                                     | Hopkin, W. King                                                                    | Sanger, H.                                                                                                      |
| Carter, R. W.                                                                      | Horsley, Professor<br>Victor, F.R.S.                                               | Savory, A. L.                                                                                                   |
| Casle, J. W.                                                                       | Howe, F. G.                                                                        | Shillcock, A.                                                                                                   |
| Chamneys, Dr. F. H.<br>(President Obstetri-<br>cal Society)                        | Hughes, John                                                                       | Short, F. W., B.Sc.                                                                                             |
| Chaney, H. J. (Stan-<br>dards Office)                                              | Hugill, E. A.                                                                      | Simpson, H. D.                                                                                                  |
| Chater, A. J.                                                                      | Hugill, J. H.                                                                      | Smith, D. F.                                                                                                    |
| Clarke, H. C. (Town<br>Clerk of Shrews-<br>bury)                                   | Hugill, J. P.                                                                      | Smith, P. J.                                                                                                    |
| Clarke, R. Feaver                                                                  | Humphrey, John                                                                     | Solomon, A. H.                                                                                                  |
| Collier, H.                                                                        | Hyslop, J. C.                                                                      | Spitta, Dr. J.                                                                                                  |
| Cooper, Albert                                                                     | Idris, T. H. W., L.C.C.                                                            | Squire, P. W.                                                                                                   |
| Cottle, Wyndham,<br>M.D.                                                           | Ince, J.                                                                           | Stamp, E. B.                                                                                                    |
| Cracknell, H.                                                                      | Jones, Adpar                                                                       | Stevenson, Thomas,<br>M.D. (President<br>Society of Public<br>Analysts)                                         |
| Cross, W. G. (Vice-<br>President)                                                  | Jones, G. E.                                                                       | Stickland, G. G.                                                                                                |
| Davidson, P.                                                                       | Jones, N. C.                                                                       | Stickland, W. H.                                                                                                |
| Davies, T.                                                                         | Jones, R. H.                                                                       | Stoddart, J. G. Y.                                                                                              |
| Davis, W. A.                                                                       | Kerr, Charles                                                                      | Stroet, E.                                                                                                      |
| Drury, S.                                                                          | Kingan, D.                                                                         | Swift, Dr.                                                                                                      |
| Duckworth, Sir Dyce<br>(Treasurer Royal<br>College of Physi-<br>cians)             | Lansdown, G. A.                                                                    | Tanner, A. E.                                                                                                   |
| Dunstan, Professor W.<br>R., F.R.S.                                                | Leete, W. Chambers                                                                 | Taplin, J. W.                                                                                                   |
| Eastes, E. J.                                                                      | Lescher, F. H.                                                                     | Taubman, R.                                                                                                     |
| Edden, T. L.                                                                       | Lloyd, J.                                                                          | Taylor, G. R.                                                                                                   |
| Ewing, J. L. (Chair-<br>man of the Execu-<br>tive: North British<br>Branch)        | Lockyer, W. W.                                                                     | Taylor, G. S.                                                                                                   |
| Fairchild, S. W. (Presi-<br>dent New York Col-<br>lege of Pharmacy)<br>not present | MacEwan, Peter                                                                     | Thatcher, G.                                                                                                    |
| Farquharson, Dr. R.,<br>M.P.                                                       | Madgin, R.                                                                         | Thompson, H. P.                                                                                                 |
| Farries, T.                                                                        | Maish, J. R.                                                                       | Thompson, S.                                                                                                    |
| Flux, W.                                                                           | Manners, Dr. W. F.                                                                 | Thorne, Dr. Thorne,<br>C.B. (Medical Officer<br>Local Government<br>Board)                                      |
|                                                                                    | Marsh, —                                                                           | Thorpe, Professor,<br>F.R.S. (President                                                                         |
|                                                                                    | Martin, C. W.                                                                      |                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                    | Martin, N. H.                                                                      |                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                    | Martin, T. C. W.                                                                   |                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                    | Martindale, W.                                                                     |                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                    | Mathews, J. H.                                                                     |                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                    | Mercer, C. A.                                                                      |                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                    | Mercer, F. M.                                                                      |                                                                                                                 |

|                                                               |                                                    |                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Society Chemical<br>Industry.                                 | Walker, Henry                                      | White, Edmund, B.Sc.                                         |
| Thurston, J.                                                  | Wallis, —                                          | Whitehead, W.                                                |
| Thurston, S.                                                  | Wart, W. P.                                        | Wilbe, Dr. Haydock                                           |
| Tilden, Professor W.<br>A., F.R.S.                            | Ward, J. S.                                        | Williams, A.                                                 |
| Tomes, C. S., F.R.S.                                          | Warren, W.                                         | Williams, Dr. Dawson                                         |
| Townsend, C. M.F.<br>(not present)                            | Wavell, G. H.                                      | Williams, H.                                                 |
| Townson, T.                                                   | Webb, E. A.                                        | Williams, W. Lloyd                                           |
| Trimmer, E., M.A.<br>(Secretary Royal<br>College of Surgeons) | Wellcome, H. S.                                    | Wing, A. J.                                                  |
| Turner, C. E.                                                 | Westcott, Dr. Wynn<br>(Coroner for N.E.<br>London) | Wood, Sir H. Trneman,<br>M.A. (Secretary<br>Society of Arts) |
| Umney, Charles                                                | Weston, H.                                         | Wretts, J. R.                                                |
|                                                               | Weston, S. J.                                      | Wright, A.                                                   |
|                                                               | Whiffen, G.                                        | Wright, Theodore                                             |
|                                                               | Whiffen, T. J.                                     | Young, J. Rymer                                              |

When the formal speaking began, everybody seemed to take it to be the occasion for the loosening of his tongue, and both the Toastmaster and the Chairman had a hard time of it to keep silence while the most interesting speeches were being delivered. It was funny to hear these directors of decorum rival each other in voice, their "Chair" coming in at particularly interesting parts of the speeches. The Queen having been toasted, and the order to smoke sent round,

## THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

was given by the PRESIDENT, who said there are many Houses of Parliament in many countries, but he did not know of any other form of Parliament which is so adapted to so true a Constitution and so free a people as that of this country. He thought the toast should be drunk without reference to politics. (Hear, hear.) Those who went to Parliament in the one Chamber or the other were men for whom all who were workers must afford the sincerest congratulations. But it was with reference chiefly to the House of Commons that he would speak. In that House, as in all associations of individuals of distinction, the man who succeeds and commands respect is the man who has by years of training proved that he is a capable man. Speaking of the Right Hon. James Bryce, with whose name he coupled the toast, he said he was a man distinguished outside politics, and for whom he had great veneration. The Professor Bryce who had written so learnedly on the concerns of the United States of America, who had made a name for himself in the Caucasus, was now President of the Board of Trade and a Cabinet Minister. (Loud applause.)

Mr. BRYCE was received with loud applause, and after returning thanks said he thought Mr. Carteighe struck a right note when he observed upon the place our Parliament had



The Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, P.C., M.P., D.C.L., LL.D., President of the Board of Trade. (From a photo by Russell & Son.)

taken as being the model and example which other free countries had endeavoured to follow. It remained, and he hoped that for many centuries to come it would still remain, one of the greatest glories of the British race. (Hear, hear.)



Oat of the many experiments which have been made by other countries, and after the efforts they have made, our Parliament still stands at the head of the free assemblies of all countries. There never was a time when the House of Commons in particular was more responsive to the least touch of public opinion than it was at this moment. (Oh, oh.) Perhaps gentlemen had not quite understood what he intended to convey. (Laughter.) What he meant to say was there never was a time when any feeling or opinion or view which prevailed in any part of the country was more certain of finding exponents in the House of Commons, and was more certain of being considered there upon the merits which it can adduce for itself. (Loud applause.) Parliament was becoming almost too sensitive to public opinion, and was perhaps too apt to encourage opinions in the country which took it that there were none of the social evils or misfortunes for which Parliament could not or ought not to find a cure. There were many things with which Parliament had better not meddle. (Hear, hear.) The present House of Commons was a body which in point of ability was not inferior to any of its predecessors. At the same time it was a body whose life was supposed to be very uncertain. (Laughter.) The uncertainty of its life, however, had no effect upon the vigour which it displayed. (Applause.) If it had any fault it was that of being a little too equally divided. (Laughter.) Those extremely equal divisions imposed the very severe task on its members of being constantly present in order to look after the other side. (Laughter.) It was a great pleasure for him as President of the Board of Trade to be their guest. Not knowing with what relation that body stood to the Pharmaceutical Society, he had put the question to their President, who had informed him that they were in very intimate relation with reference to the law regulating incorporated companies. (Loud laughter.) He had been struck by the extraordinary extension which science was taking in every practical direction, and laying its grasp upon every employment, art, and occupation. He ventured to think that in this respect the Pharmaceutical Society were rendering a great service to the community. He again thanked them. (Loud applause.)

#### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

This toast is always given by the Vice-President, and Mr. GOWEN CROSS again acquitted himself well, speaking briefly but feelingly of the association of medicine and pharmacy, and of the circumstance that his toast is one which is popular in every civilised country of the world, and the more civilised the more popular is the toast. Associating with it the names of Sir Richard Quain and Mr. Christopher Heath, he referred to the work which the former is doing in the revision of the Pharmacopœia, and his service to the country as President of the General Medical Council.

The toast was drunk heartily and promiscuously, some sitting and some standing.

Sir RICHARD QUAIN on rising to respond was most cordially received. His opening sentences breathed regret that he had not the eloquence of the Chairman, for the position which he occupies as President of the Medical Council, with such distinguished men as Brodie, Green, and Burrows amongst his predecessors, is one not free from importance, while there is difficulty attached to it. But happily the old jealousy which characterised their meetings when first the three kingdoms were brought together is passing away, and the Council during its existence has extended the period of medical training from two and a half years to five. The Council has also the power to inquire into the conduct of members of the profession, and thus by law, without appeal, they get rid of all who are a disgrace to the profession. That provision, he thought, is good for the public. Turning to the Pharmaceutical Society's work, Sir Richard spoke chiefly about the revision of the B.P., remarking that he hoped the Society would supply the materials to fight disease, and not allow doctors to rely upon Germany, which supplied confusing affairs. (Laughter.) Nor did doctors want to carry the medicines of a Pharmacopœia in their waistcoat-pocket, for ready-made physic, like ready-made clothing, is a bad fit. In this connection Sir Richard told of a consultation he had had in the country. He advised the family medical man to give a certain drug, and was told they would have to get it in Cover-

try. "Then go to Coventry for it, by all means." When he went again he found that the medicine was to take some time to make, and when it came, it was in the form of twelve gross of pills. (Laughter.) His medical friend was not put about, although it was longer required for his patient; he thought he would find some cases which would suit the medicine. (More laughter.) Sir Richard protested against this kind of medication. They should not take things out of a crucible about which they knew little, and for them discard the good old preparations of their Pharmacopœia, which had served them and their forefathers so well. (Hear, hear.) If they continued on these lines he felt sure that the body would be worthy of the medical profession in England and of the Pharmaceutical Society, and he hoped that medicine would long be associated with the Society for the good of the public. (Applause.)

Mr. CHRISTOPHER HEATH said he represented a body much older than that over which Sir Richard Quain presided. The Medical Council came into being in 1858, but there were surgeons in Homer's day—(laughter)—barber surgeons, it was true, though afterwards they split off from the barbers for divers reasons. When he came into the room, Professor Atfield buttonholed him, and said "Look here, Mr. Heath, I have received seven thousand answers in regard to the Pharmacopœia, and have not heard from a single surgeon." He was glad to hear it. (Laughter.) Surgeons had not much use for drugs, and few of them used those things with the long names. He hoped, whatever they did with the Pharmacopœia, that they would not alter the strength of laudanum. (Hear, hear.) Continuing, Mr. Heath said the principal thing he had had to do as President of the College of Surgeons was to dine out three times a week, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that when he got home that night he would apply himself to a little box supplied by a member of their profession in order to prepare himself for the next good dinner. (Laughter.)

At this stage Mr. Bryce left to resume his seat on the Ministerial bench, and to take part in a Welsh Church Division.

#### SCIENCE

was next toasted, the PRESIDENT giving it in a rattling rambling sort of speech, in which he spoke of modern ideas regarding technical education, the pursuit of science for its own sake, and as Richard Boyle pursued it, and the competition which exists even in science.

Professor MICHAEL FOSTER, on rising to reply, was received with loud hurrahs. He said he had long doubted in his heart whether he was really a man of science, but that doubt had been dispelled. But he had also made a discovery—that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society was faithless. When he came in that night he asked Bremridge, "Is it all right?" and he said, "Yes." He asked Carteghe, "Is it all right?" and he said, "Yes." On the strength of that he had taken a third entrée, and a second glass of champagne, and now he had to make a speech. (Laughter.) He couldn't; but, continued Professor Foster, shall I tell you a story? ("Yes," and applause.) One day I felt ill, indisposed, in Bond Street.

(Laughter.) I went into a certain chemist's shop, and I asked him, "Will you give me a soothing draught?" He gave me one. I took it, and I felt relieved. I don't know what was in it, perhaps it was some of those queer phenyl compounds, which make us see ourselves as others see us. I obtained an outside view of a man of science, and I felt important. I once told you that men of science are apt to be cocksure. I saw it then. I realised that they are the salt of the earth. What parishes we are! Here is a set of men whose tyranny will prove



Professor MICHAEL FOSTER, M.A., M.D., Secretary of the Royal Society. (From a photo by Maull & Fox, Piccadilly.)



worse than the tyranny of the Church of Rome at the time of the Inquisition. But gradually, as the soothing influence of the draught wore off, I began to see it all from another aspect. I saw that that very spirit which gave me power to effect this influence upon my brother men put them from it, for they would not stop to make practical use of the power. I then saw that they were divided amongst themselves—(laughter)—saw that the one brother called the other a liar. (Laughter.) Science had turned the world upside down; and, the pharmacist, or, as he preferred to say, the simple chemist and druggist with his blue and red bottles, could only succeed, wherever he might be, through the ability with which he could apply all the results of science. (Hear, hear.) It was no use saying they had too much of men of science. They must have them, and they had better make peace with them at once, and take such ability as they can offer. If they were cocksure, if they had that scientific method of saying, "When I open my mouth let no dog bark," look at the power they had behind their bark; and if others were in their position would they not be just the same? (Loud applause.)

Mr. VERNON HARCOURT also replied. Without disagreeing with what Professor Foster had said about scientific men calling each other liars, he said he thought the fault of scientific men was that they are rather too ready to accept every theory which happens to be fashionable at the time. There was, of course, a danger on the other side, but he thought it better to err on the side of rigid inspection of all that is advanced for the purpose of shaking accepted doctrines.

#### THE TOAST OF THE EVENING.

It will be observed from the tenor of the foregoing speeches that the speakers had been suddenly called upon. Dr. Thorne may also have been in this category, but his speech showed little sign either of preparation or of hesitation. It was one of the speeches of the evening, and his toast was "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the health of the President."

Dr. THORNE said it might be wondered why he had been chosen to propose this toast, for those who took up preventive medicine had discarded drugs. In this, however, they had not succeeded, for drugs and therapeutics stood to-day as high as ever. (Hear, hear.) The Pharmaceutical Society seemed to him to supply the link, for in preventive medicine it was still necessary to have the aid of the pharmacist; and we have now approached an era where the pharmacist and chemist are needed more than ever. Dr. Thorne then proceeded to speak about the influence of micro-organisms in causing disease, and the various means adopted to get rid of them. From this, he went on to speak of the production of toxins and the co-related



RICHARD THORNE THORNE, C.L., M.B., F.R.S. (From a photo by Melhuish & Gile, Limited, Pall Mall.)

antitoxines. How did all this apply to the Pharmaceutical Society? He looked at the charter, and thought he found an answer. There he noticed, first, that the Society was formed for the protection of an honourable body of men, but that was not the highest aim of the Society; second, it was formed for a philanthropic and charitable purpose, but that was not the highest motive; thirdly (and this he considered the first), it was formed for the purpose of advancing chemistry and pharmacy. When they recognised the part that toxins and antitoxines were to play in the causation and cure of disease, they as members of the Pharmaceutical Society should feel proud that their founders had taken such a wide grasp of the work, and he trusted that in the future the

pharmacists would render signal services to preventive medicine in this department. Dr. Thorne then proceeded to speak of the President of the Society, whom he confessed to know little, but he had spoken about Mr. Carteighe to some friends, and he learned from them that a Mr. Carteighe had been elected President of the Society year after year, and devoted so much time to the Society that it had been said that the lady who presided over his household saw little of him; indeed, it might be said that Mr. Carteighe was somewhat in the position of the gentleman mentioned long ago in *Punch*, who was so seldom at home that one of his children asked the mother, "Who is that gentleman who comes to dine with us on Sundays?" (Laughter.) For Mr. Carteighe's great services to the Society he trusted they would drink this toast heartily, and that they would ever speak of the living as they did of the dead—*Nisi bonum*.

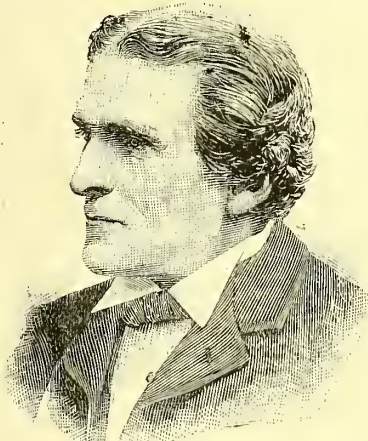
The toast was drunk with three times three and "He's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. CARTEIGHE, replying, referred to the close association there has been between the Pharmaceutical Society and the Medical Department of the Privy Council ever since the days of Sir John Simon. There were indications at Whitehall that things were not quite in harmony between them, but he thought it was possible to consider that what the Society had done had been appreciated. He was sure from the feeling and tact with which Dr. Thorne Thorne proposed the toast that there was a great deal behind what he said, and to that he would simply reply that the Pharmaceutical Society knew what they had to do.

The PRESIDENT then gave the toast of

#### THE GUESTS.

Professor BURDON SANDERSON returned thanks on behalf of the other guests and himself. He had been engaged, as



Professor J. S. BURDON SANDERSON, M.A., M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. (From a photo by Maull & Fox, Piccadilly.)

they would know, in the teaching of physiology for a long time, and was now teaching what might be called elementary science. Their endeavour was to promote all science. The University of Oxford had taken a great part in the movement which was now going on of university extension, and which was nothing more than the teaching of elementary science. He entirely sympathised with the feeling expressed that night that the only way in which technical education could be promoted was in the direction of elementary teaching. Unless they could make so-called technical instruction of this kind—unless they could teach something that was real to those with whom they communicated, no good could possibly be done. As to the special subject of pharmacy and therapeutics, he felt the immense importance of introducing more and more into medical education the study of pharmacology—a thorough scientific study of the modes and action of drugs; and in this particular line they felt that they were doing the same work as the Pharmaceutical Society. (Applause.)

Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH also replied in facetious terms to the "perpetual perennial President's" remarks.

Dr. RUSSELL followed. The company then adjourned to the drawing-room, where coffee was served.



## Chemical Society.

SELDOM does such a distinguished, large, and talkative audience assemble in Burlington House as was there on Thursday evening, May 16. It was a ballot night, therefore the large attendance; Dr. Bernard Dyer spoke for more than an hour upon Kjeldahl's process, wherefore the talking. Two papers had been disposed of before

### THE RESULT OF THE BALLOT

was declared, but we may introduce this here. There were forty-one candidates, and all were elected. An unusual number were connected with pharmacy one way or other. They are the following:—

Professor Virgil Coblenz, New York College of Pharmacy.  
Alexander Frankenbacher, known as Alexander F. Fnerst, Wood Street Smelting-works, E.C.

Alexander Gunn, chemist and analyst to the North London Chemical-works (Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.'s).

Prosper H. Marsden, pharmaceutical chemist, Birkdale.

George E. Shaw, analyst at Messrs. Howards & Sons, Stratford.

T. C. Squance, M.D., &c., Sunderland.

F. G. Tieharne, Llanisten, near Cardiff.

Kekhasric Sorabji, lecturer in chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, and botany, Bombay.

### KJELDAHL'S PROCESS.

Dr. Bernard Dyer's diagrams occupied nearly all the wall-space of the lecture-room, and it was going over these as if the audience were a pack of schoolboys that took up so much time. The Fellows were in good humour, for there were only a few indications of impatience while Dr. Dyer plodded through his task, but the majority of the audience did not pretend to listen to the latter part of the communication. For example, in my immediate vicinity two ex-presidents of the Society conversed audibly with two distinguished professors and a rich technologist, and a benchful of clever young D.Sc.'s dropped comments continuously which were amusing to those who heard them; and at the close of the paper President Vernon Harcourt indicated that an hour must, in justice to other communicators, be made the limit for one paper and discussion upon it. This rule cannot be applied too soon. As to Kjeldahl's process, it is one much used by analysts for determining nitrogen in manures, food-stuffs, &c. It consists in heating the substance with strong sulphuric acid and an oxidising agent, such as potassium permanganate, mercuric oxide, or phosphoric anhydride (Dr. Dyer advocates a drop of mercury), whereby the nitrogen is changed to ammonia and fixed by the acid. The mixture is cooled, diluted with water, made alkaline, and distilled, the distillate being received in a known amount of standard acid. There are various modifications of the process, because different workers have found it necessary to add something, such as sugar and zinc, to get all the nitrogen liberated as ammonia. Dr. Dyer appeared as an advocate of the process, describing the apparatus which he uses, and explaining the diagrams of results. The latter showed conclusively that while the process is reliable with substances containing nitrogen in combination nearly related to ammonia (alkaloids, for example) with substances of a complex nature, or in which we do not know at all well how the nitrogen exists, it is doubtful if one can get it all off, or what modification of the process should be employed. As Dr. Stanley Kipping afterwards remarked, there is a good deal of quackery about the process; while Professor Dunstan said it may suit analysts, but for organic chemists Dumas' method is preferable. However, Mr. Otto Hehner and Dr. Moritz upheld Kjeldahl.

### GOLD

was the next subject, Dr. Rose, of the Mint, describing a peculiar property which a trace of bismuth has upon coin-gold in causing the baser metals to crystallise towards the interior of the ingot. Then came Professor Pardie, of St. Andrews, with a further contribution by Mr. J. W. Walker, M.A., on

### ACTIVE LACTIC ACID.

The authors convert inactive lactic acid into the active or dextrogyrate form by sowing a solution of the zinc and ammonium salt with dextrogyrate zinc lactate, whereby crops of the dextrogyrate double salt in crystals are obtained, and from this the acid is freed in the usual way. The communication consisted chiefly of a record of optical experiments with silver, barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, and other lactates, some of which showed abnormal specific rotation from which ionisation of the salts in solution is inferred; but all lactates do not exhibit this phenomenon. It is in this department of research that the St. Andrews professor has so distinguished himself as to merit the F.R.S.

## Arsenate of Lead as an Insecticide.

THE following paper was read at the quarterly meeting of the Dover Chemists' Association on May 15, by Mr. J. F. Brown.

It was recently suggested in one of the daily papers that arsenate of lead might with advantage be substituted for Paris green as an application to fruit trees and bushes for the destruction of injurious parasites. The risk of injury to the foliage was stated to be less, and the lead compound to be more easily held in suspension while used. One ounce in 11 or 12 gallons of water is the strength recommended. The formula for preparing the arsenate was given as 11 oz acetate of lead to 4 oz. of arsenate of soda. This is evidently based upon the lead-test for arsenate of sodium, which was introduced into the Pharmacopœia in 1885, and which states that 124 gr. of the salt dried at 300° F., dissolved in water, and acidulated with acetic acid, requires not less than 34 gr. of acetate of lead for complete precipitation. Some allowance for water or impurity is evident, since the quantity of acetate calculated from the equation,

$$3\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{AsO}_4 = \text{Pb}_2\text{AsO}_4 + 4\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 + 2\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

is 37.9 gr. It occurred to me that the arsenate of lead would follow more closely the lines of the copper compounds which have been so widely used, and would be easily and cheaply prepared. To ensure the product being easily suspended in water, the arsenate should be added, in solution, to half the quantity used, and the lead solution to the remaining half. When mixed a milky liquid results, which does not soon throw down a heavy precipitate.

The quantities for 1 oz. would be 132 gr. of white arsenic dissolved in 3 fluid oz. of solution of soda, and water to 6 oz., 505 gr. of acetate of lead in 6 oz. of water. Or for 1 lb. 4 oz. 362 gr. of arsenic with 2 oz. solid caustic soda in  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon of water and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. acetate of lead in the like quantity. Whatever alkali is used to dissolve the arsenic the combination seems loose and imperfect, and the following equation gives the simplest view of the probable reaction with the lead salt:—



Making the tenth of 1 oz. as an experiment, I found the precipitated arsenate, after washing and drying over a water-bath, weighed 30 gr. On neutralising with solution of soda, a precipitate was thrown down, which, after similar treatment, weighed 106 gr.; and the filtrate continued to give a precipitate with the volumetric solution of nitrate of silver until 300-gr. measures had been added. This indicated

$$5.1 \text{ gr. AgNO}_3 = 4.47 \text{ gr. Ag}_2\text{AsO}_4 = 3.31 \text{ gr. PbHAsO}_4 \text{ and } 30 + 106 + 3.31 = 43.91 \text{ gr. of arsenite.}$$

The ease with which a portion of the arsenate was retained in solution appeared an argument for its probable usefulness for the purpose in view.

MISS GILLOT: "There goes Professor Fox, the great scientist. I'd give a good deal to know what mighty problem he is thinking of now?" Professor Fox (imitating): "Let me see; I was to get three yards of tape, a pound of butter, order the coal, pay the butcher, and get some soothing-syrup for the baby."



## Counter Practice.

RECIPES CONTRIBUTED BY SUBSCRIBERS IN COMPETITION,  
AND COMMENTED UPON BY A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER,  
WITH TYPICAL PRESCRIPTIONS IN EACH GROUP.

### REMEDIES FOR CHILDREN'S AILMENTS.

#### SOOTHING-SYRUP.

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Ammon. bromid. . . .    | 5ss.  |
| Syr. rhei . . . .       | 3iv.  |
| Ess. anisi (1-10) . . . | ℥xx.  |
| Syrupi . . . .          | 3iv.  |
| Aq. anethi ad . . . .   | 3iss. |
| M.                      |       |

3j. 2tis hor. (116)

### FOR TEETHING, FEVERISHNESS, AND FLATULENCE IN CHILDREN.

#### (Up to 6 months.)

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Potass. bicarb. . . .    | gr. j. |
| Potass. bromid. . . .    | gr. j. |
| Tinct. chloroformi co. . | ℥ij.   |
| Syr. simplicis . . . .   | ℥xxx.  |
| Aquead . . . .           | 5j.    |

#### (Up to 1 year.)

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Potass. bicarb. . . .    | gr. iss. |
| Potass. bromid. . . .    | gr. iss. |
| Tinct. chloroformi co. . | ℥ij.     |
| Syr. simplicis . . . .   | ℥xxx.    |
| Aquead . . . .           | 5j.      |

#### (Up to 2 years.)

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Potass. bicarb. . . .    | gr. ij. |
| Potass. bromid. . . .    | gr. ij. |
| Tinct. chloroformi co. . | ℥iv.    |
| Syr. simplicis . . . .   | ℥xxx.   |
| Aquead . . . .           | 5j.     |

(122)

### GRIPE-MIXTURE.

#### TYPICAL PRESCRIPTION.

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| dæ bicarb. . . .     | gr. xv. |
| ulv. rhei . . . .    | gr. xv. |
| pt. myrist. . . .    | ℥xv.    |
| Tinct. zingib. . . . | ℥v.     |
| Syrupi . . . .       | 5iv.    |
| Aquead . . . .       | 3iss.   |
| 3j. p.p.n. sum.      |         |

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Pulv. rhei . . . .    | gr. viij. |
| Mag. carb. . . .      | gr. xl.   |
| Syr. zingib. . . .    | ℥xl.      |
| Glycerini . . . .     | 5j.       |
| Aq. anethi ad . . . . | 3ij.      |

3ss. vel 5j. when required. (215)

### THRUSH.

Glyc. ac. borac. (37)

Undoubtedly the best application for thrush.

### FOR BED-WETTING IN CHILDREN.

|                            |      |
|----------------------------|------|
| Tinct. belladon. . . .     | 5j.  |
| Syr. ferri phosph. comp. . | 3j.  |
| Aquead . . . .             | 3ij. |
| M.                         |      |

3ig.: A teaspoonful night and morning. (165)

If not cured by urines, this is a very good mixture.

### FOR A CHILD WHO IS FEVERISH AND HAS A LITTLE RASH.

|                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| Sod. bicarb. . . .      | ℥i.  |
| Spt. æth. nit. . . .    | 5j.  |
| Liq. ammon. acet. . . . | 3ij. |
| Vin. ipecac. . . .      | 5j.  |
| Aq. ad. . . .           | 3ij. |
| M. Ft. mist.            |      |

5ij. quartis horis sumend.

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Hyd. subchlor. . . .   | gr. ij.   |
| Pulv. jalapæ. . . .    | gr. viij. |
| Sacch. lactis . . . .  | gr. x.    |
| M. Divid. in pulv. iv. |           |

Capt. j. omni nocte. (183)

An excellent cooling-mixture; but aperients are inadvisable in cases of infectious disease, especially so in measles.

### FOR THREADWORMS.

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| Sodii chloridi . . . . | 3ij. |
|------------------------|------|

From a teaspoon to a tablespoonful to be dissolved in a small quantity of warm water, and injected into the rectum every or every other night. (101)

Injections perseveringly used almost invariably cure, but they must not be discontinued too soon.

### Child 12 years.

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Hyd. subchlor. . . . | gr. iss.  |
| Santonin. . . .      | gr. ij.   |
| H.s.s.               |           |
| Scam. res. . . .     | gr. ij.   |
| Pulv. rhei . . . .   | gr. viij. |

(37)

Santonin only expels round worms. If used for threadworms, its action is probably but temporary.

### DIARRHŒA.

All these remedies will prove excellent in cases of diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa is one of the few diseases which distinctly call for the use of opium.

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Acid. sulph. dil. . . . | 5ij.  |
| Tr. cardam. co. . . .   | 3ss.  |
| Tr. opii . . . .        | 5j.   |
| Spt. chlorof. . . .     | 5j.   |
| Tr. capsici . . . .     | ℥xxx. |
| Aq. ad . . . .          | 3iv.  |

3ig.: 3ss. every two hours ex aq. till relieved. (188)

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Tinct. opii . . . .      | 5j.   |
| Acid. sulph. dil. . . .  | 5iss. |
| Tr. lavand. co. . . .    | 5iss. |
| Aq. menth. pip. ad . . . | 3vj.  |
| M. Ft. mist.             |       |

3j. every 2 hours. (140)

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Acid. sulph. dil. . . . | ℥xx.  |
| Tinct. opii . . . .     | ℥v.   |
| " card. co. . . .       | 5j.   |
| Ess. menth. pip. . . .  | ℥xx.  |
| Aquead . . . .          | 3iss. |
| Pro. dos.               |       |

Preceded by a dose of ol. ricini. (229)

|                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| Acid. sulph. dil. . . . | 5ij. |
| Tr. opii . . . .        | 5j.  |
| Syr. gummi rubra. . . . | 3j.  |
| " zingiberis . . . .    | 5j.  |
| Aq. cinnam. ad . . . .  | 3vj. |

3ss. every three hours, or after each liquid motion. (40)

|                                        |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|
| Acid. sulph. aromat. . .               | ℥xv. |
| Tinct. chloroformi et morphine . . . . | ℥xx. |
| Aque chloroform. ad . .                | 3j.  |
| M. Ft. haust.                          |      |

4tis horis si opus sit. (120)

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Tinct. opii . . . .      | ℥xx. |
| Ac. sulph. dil. . . .    | ℥xx. |
| Æther. chlor. (1-10) . . | ℥xx. |
| Aq. ad . . . .           | 3j.  |
| Misce.                   |      |

Every 4 hours. (78)

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Ac. sulph. arom. . . .   | 5ij.  |
| Tinct. opii . . . .      | 5iss. |
| Aque chlorof. ad . . . . | 3vj.  |
| Ft. mist.                |       |

Capt. 5ss. 3 vel 4tis horis ex aque. (100)

|                            |       |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Acid. sulph. dil. . . .    | 5ij.  |
| Spt. chlorof. . . .        | 5ij.  |
| Tinct. opii . . . .        | 5iss. |
| Syr. aurant. flor. . . .   | 5j.   |
| Inf. rose acid. ad . . . . | 3vj.  |
| M. Ft. mist.               |       |

3ig.: A tablespoonful every 3 hours in a little water. (75)

|                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| Tinct. opii . . . .     | ℥xx. |
| Ac. sulph. dil. . . .   | ℥xx. |
| Aq. chlorof. ad . . . . | 5j.  |
| M.                      |      |

Ter die sumend. (236)

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Tinct. opii . . . .       | 5iss. |
| Tinct. kino . . . .       | 3j.   |
| Tinct. catechu ad . . . . | 3ij.  |
| M.                        |       |

3ig.: A 5j. after every loose motion. (142)

### APERIENT REMEDIES.

Aperients are indicated when indigestible food or some irritant is causing disturbance and requires removal.

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Tinct. opii . . . .     | ℥xxxv. |
| Ol. ricini . . . .      | 5ij.   |
| Aq. chlorof. ad . . . . | 3iss.  |
| Ft. haust.              |        |

(196)

Much used in the Tropics.

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Hyd. c. creta. . . .   | gr. j.  |
| P. ipec. co. . . .     | gr. iv. |
| " zingib. . . .        | gr. ij. |
| M. Ft. pulv. Mitte vj. |         |

3ig.: One every 3 or 4 hours. (171)

|                            |      |
|----------------------------|------|
| Ol. ricini . . . .         | 3ss. |
| Statim sumendus cum lacti. |      |

|                                        |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|
| Bismuthi carbonatis . .                | 5ij. |
| Mucilaginis tragacanth. .              | 3j.  |
| Tinct. chloroformi et morphine . . . . | 5j.  |
| Aque q.s. ad. . . .                    | 3vj. |
| Misce. Fiat mistura.                   |      |

Chujus capiat cochleare amplum unâ horâ post oleum, et repetatur dosâ post singulas sedes liquidas. (178)

### DIARRHŒA (FERMENTATIVE).

|                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| Bismuth. salicyl. . . . | 5ij. |
| Salol . . . .           | 3ij. |
| P. tragac. co. . . .    | q.s. |
| Sodii bicarb. . . .     | 3ss. |
| Chlorodyni . . . .      | ℥xv. |
| Aq. cinnam. ad . . . .  | 3vj. |
| M.                      |      |

3ig.: One-eighth every two hours till relieved. (85)

This is a good prescription for fermentative changes in the intestines, although 3ij. hydrarg. perchlor. in ordinary doses usually gives better results.

|                             |      |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Tinct. chlorof. et morph. . | 3ij. |
| " rhei comp. . . .          | 3ij. |
| Aq. menth. pip. ad . . .    | 3j.  |
| M.                          |      |

3ig.: A teaspoonful in three of water when required. (165)

|                                |      |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Pulv. gum acaciae . . . .      | 3ij. |
| Creta preparat. . . .          | 3ij. |
| Confect. aromat. . . .         | 3ij. |
| Tinct. opii . . . .            | 3ij. |
| Tinct. catechu . . . .         | 3ss. |
| Spt. ammon. arom. . . .        | 3vj. |
| Aque cinnamom. ad . . .        | 3vj. |
| 3ss. tertisve quaternis horis. |      |

(237)

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| Pulv. conf. aromat. . . .    | 3ss. |
| Pulv. pro mist. cretae . .   | 3ij. |
| Potass. bicarb. . . .        | 3ss. |
| Sp. ammon. ar. . . .         | 3ss. |
| Liq. opii sed. (Battley) . . | ℥xl. |
| Tr. cinnam. co., L.P. . . .  | 3vj. |
| Æther. chlor. . . .          | 3ss. |
| Aq. ad . . . .               | 3vj. |
| 3j. p.p.n.                   |      |

(106)

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Pulv. cret. arom. . . .  | 3gr. |
| Tinct. opii . . . .      | 3ij. |
| " catechu . . . .        | 3j.  |
| Sp. chlorof. . . .       | 3ij. |
| Aq. menth. pip. ad . . . | 3vj. |
| M. Ft. mist.             |      |

3ss. ad 7j. tertis horis until relieved. (21)

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| Confect. aromat. . . . | 3iv. |
| Tr. catechu . . . .    | 5j.  |
| Tr. kramerie . . . .   | 5j.  |
| Tr. zingib. . . .      | 5j.  |
| Aq. camph. ad . . . .  | 3vj. |
| Ft. mist.              |      |

St.: 3j. bis vel ter die. (95)

|                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| Sodii bicarb. . . .     | 3ij. |
| Pulv. conf. arom. . . . | 3iv. |
| Tr. rhei . . . .        | 3ss. |
| " card. co. . . .       | 3ss. |
| Sp. ammon. co. . . .    | 3ss. |
| Chlorodyni . . . .      | 3ij. |
| Tr. kramerie . . . .    | 3ij. |
| " catechu . . . .       | 3vj. |
| Ol. menth. pip. . . .   | ℥xx. |
| Aquead . . . .          | 3vj. |

Adult dose: 3ss. to 3j. ter die.

This is for stock bottle. Supply 3vj. bottles when required. (48)

|                                    |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| P. cret. aromat. . . .             | 3ij. |
| P. cret. prep. . . .               | 3ij. |
| Chlorodyni . . . .                 | 3ss. |
| Tr. catechu . . . .                | 3ss. |
| Sp. ammon. co. . . .               | 3ss. |
| Sp. chloroformi . . . .            | 5j.  |
| Glycerini . . . .                  | 3ss. |
| Aq. meth. pip. ad . . . .          | 3vj. |
| 3j. om. 3 vel 4tis hor. vel p.p.n. |      |

(198)



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## THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S AFFAIRS.

THE annual report of the Pharmaceutical Society for the past year, which presumably was to furnish the basis of the



discussion at the meeting of the members on Wednesday, was, in all its details, of a non-committal character. The President's speech upon it was in no degree combative. It was carefully limited to vigorously delivered platitudes, and was a record for him, in brevity, being completed within the half-hour. The Vice-President's speech did not occupy more than about twenty seconds. Two Scotch members spoke, but, marvellous to relate, neither of them, not even Mr. Mackenzie, had a grievance to ventilate. Scotland is indeed grateful, if not satisfied. She has absorbed more than all the year's profit, and a new examination hall and a highly important judicial decision have been placed to her credit during the past year. Mr. Lomas mercifully confined his usual burlesque performance within narrow limits this year, and only two or three members continued the inevitable cry for Government interference with trade competitors.

The sensation of the meeting was provided by Mr. E. N. Butt. Mr. Butt's speech was a bitter—we might almost say a savage—attack on the Research Laboratory and its director. It was a subject which, it seems to us, was a most proper one to bring before the annual meeting of the Society. It has been a frequent subject of conversation, and the Council have treated it with so much mystery that Mr. Butt deserves the sympathy of the members generally in his attempt to force some explanation or action. And yet he was not the man best qualified to make the attack. He had worked up his subject well enough, and he made many good points. If only half of what he asserted was true, the charges required a serious official answer. But the topic was a delicate one, and needed to be dealt with with the skill of the most accomplished fencer. Mr. Butt's style was rather that of Pete Jackson or Jim Corbett. He punched his absent victim, and, having got him down, jumped on him with a ferocity the effect of which was to enlist the sympathy of the audience in the opposite direction to that intended; and he destroyed the effect of what we believe was an indictment based on conviction by the accompaniment of some heavy jocularity which was entirely misplaced. Notwithstanding these defects, Mr. Butt demonstrated that the Research Laboratory was an expensive and comparatively useless toy to the Society; that it had not been conducted in the manner contemplated by any of those who assisted in its foundation; and that its director has so many other occupations that it is difficult to see how he can devote any time to its conduct.

Clearly such allegations were appropriate at a general meeting of members who are spending (Mr. Butt says) over 1,000*l.* a year over their Research Laboratory. And yet so entirely had Mr. Butt failed to win his audience that the President's indignant refusal to notice the charges secured an apparently unanimous cheer. Mr. Atkins, more in sorrow than in anger, rebuked his "highly-esteemed friend" Mr. Butt, and in his most impressive manner thanked God for Mr. Carteighe. Mr. Ekin was surprised that the President should have allowed such a speech to be made, but he did reply to two or three of its weak points—the suggestion that the Council had been under the influence of Professor Dunstan or of the Chemical Society, and the sneer at the professor for having modified opinions on scientific subjects when he had gained by investigation more accurate information. The eminence which the professor had attained in other circles was a reflected honour on the Society, and not an occasion for hating him, though, Mr. Ekin added, it was a subject for the consideration of the committee and of the professor himself whether his many engagements might not render it necessary for him to resign his directorship of the Research Laboratory.

The impending retirement of Mr. Carteighe from the Presidential chair was another topic alluded to by several speakers who may be regarded as "in the know," and was to an extent confirmed by the remarks of the President himself. Theoretically this is a question for the future Council, but practically, we presume, it depends on Mr. Carteighe's own inclination. It is not uncomplimentary to him to say that if he resigns the presidency and remains on the Council he will be the most serious difficulty which his successor will have to deal with.

## PHARMACISTS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WHETHER the British Navy is or is not equal, as we are often told it should be, to any two other navies in the world, we are happily not called upon to decide. However this may be, the pharmaceutical service of the British can hardly be described in the same proud manner. For one thing, we have no navy pharmaceutical service at all, in the strict sense of the term. When Jack is on the sea his prescriptions are compounded by the naval surgeon, aided by a seaman-compounder whose qualifications for that post are certified by a board of naval surgeons. Compounders in the U.S. Navy are perhaps a trifle better organised, but they are not high enough in the opinion of some; indeed, there is a movement on foot in the United States just now to get "proper professional recognition of pharmacists in the Army and Navy." We should think it will be difficult to raise enthusiasm in regard to the latter service, for the demand foreshadows a day when every warship will carry a dispenser of physic as well as a prescriber thereof, and old sea-dogs will think that this means "coddling" the men. Medical service on men-of-war is chiefly confined, appropriately enough, to "soundings," and the treatment of those complaints which typify the frailties of human nature. The position in the army is different. The Medical Staff Corps of the British Army is composed of non-combatants, who assist the surgeons in field and hospital, that being their primary duty; it is only a select few amongst them who assist the surgeons in compounding, and that only after they have proved their competence. The pharmacist, if we can call him so, of the U.S. Army is in an almost exactly similar position.

In both the compounders rank as non-commissioned officers, and this position appears not to be good enough in the eyes of some American civilian pharmacists, who yearn after the greater dignity of the pharmacists enrolled in European armies. In the Austrian army the pharmacists rank with the surgeons and assistant-surgeons, running from the rank of lieutenant to senior lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, up to full colonel. In the German army the service is arranged in a very similar manner, as is also that of Hungary. In the Italian army the rank is from second lieutenant through the various grades up to full colonel. In both the French and Russian armies the ranking is still higher, the highest official of the apothecaries in each of them being that of major-general. Even Japan puts England and the United States to the blush, for in the Japanese army the pharmacists receive the same pay and rank as lieutenants and captains.

Some time ago we had an opportunity of inquiring into the position of compounders in the United States Army, and we found that this service is so similar to that in our own army as to suggest that they had been formed in the same mould. The men join as privates, and the possession or otherwise of pharmaceutical knowledge does not influence



their initial status. Their pay begins at £13 a month, and may advance to £50 a month when they become hospital stewards, with the rank of sergeant, and with the duties of superintending the dispensary work, taking charge of stores, and taking the principal share in assisting at operations. The service, like that in our own army, does not appeal to qualified pharmacists, and the purely pharmaceutical duties are a subsidiary part of the work. To raise it to the level of the pharmaceutical service of foreign armies necessarily implies that it shall be open only to those who have graduated in pharmacy. This, so far as the United States and the United Kingdom are concerned, would be a revolution rather than a reform, and we do not think that pharmacists want it, or that it would be good for the Medical Service. The only possible weak spot in the service is that the compounders are not graduates in pharmacy, and it might be an improvement to require those holding that position to secure the pharmaceutical qualification requisite in civil life for keeping open shop for dispensing and compounding. Such men should be entitled to the rank of lieutenant, and all that follows it by distinguished service; but at present our army "pharmacists" are, as subordinates, so closely associated with the medical officers that anything which would give them equality of rank would be regarded as a catastrophe to the service.

#### THE CHEMISTS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).

AFTER a fortnight's consideration the directors of the Chemists' Co-operative Society resolved, at the end of last week, to go to allotment; in other words, they decided not to return any of the money subscribed towards the enterprise which they had submitted to the public. We have no certain knowledge of the number of shares actually applied for by investors, though we believe it was surprisingly smaller than was expected by the sanguine artists who sketched the prospects of their scheme in such glowing colours. It is certain, anyway, that nothing like enough money is available to pay for the seventy-six businesses which were to form the nucleus of the beneficent undertaking. We have good reason to believe, indeed, that there is no early prospect of the company taking over the forty businesses which they had contracted to acquire, nor, perhaps, a moiety of these. The establishment of the model pharmacies which were to brighten Cannon Street, the Strand, and other now desolate parts of the earth's surface, may be taken to be postponed *sine die*, or if they are proceeded with it must be by sacrificing some of the seventy-six other flourishing concerns. Negotiations are now, or were a day or two since, in progress with the original vendors of some of the forty businesses, the object of which was to pay for them as far as possible in shares instead of in cash. We shall not venture to excite Mr. Douglas's wrath by offering our advice on the choice thus presented between the two forms of treasure. Neither are we much concerned with the investors in this scheme; but it seems to us that an interesting question of company law is raised by the fragmentary fulfilment of the scheme which the society was formed to carry out. A capitalist may have applied for shares in this company because he had a special regard for certain of the businesses scheduled in the prospectus. How if he finds these special businesses have not been taken? He may have believed that the accumulation of a large number of businesses in one company was the element which would render success probable, and he may not be disposed

to risk his money in an undertaking of a much smaller character than that which was proposed. These are difficulties which he must settle with the directors. Chemists are interested in the affair only to the extent of noting that the system of company pharmacy which this company was established to develop on so large a scale has already met with a most severe check, and will be much less threatening to individual pharmacists for many years to come.

#### SIAM BENZOIN AND GAMBOGE.

LONDON druggists are accustomed to being told, in and out of season, that their city is no longer the great drug-market it used to be, and, so far as many important articles are concerned, that is undoubtedly true, though there is generally a good deal of jealousy and exaggeration in the claims of other trade-centres to rank upon a footing of equality with our own. Still, London can to-day less than ever afford to look lightly upon the possibility of losing any of her commerce, and we therefore desire to make known one or two statements of much interest to our druggists, which occur in a report on the trade of Siam, just sent home by Mr. Beckett, of the British Consulate at Bangkok. According to that authority, there is some danger that the business in Siam benzoïn, an article for which, ever since its introduction into modern European commerce, London has been pre-eminently the centre, may be diverted to France, which, as a matter of fact, is one of the chief consumers of the drug, but at present has to come to London for the bulk of her requirements. The trade is not a very big one, but what there is of it is certainly worth keeping in British hands, if possible. Says Mr. Beckett:—

"Of gum benjamin nearly 20 tons, valued at 2,713/., figure in the export-list (of Bangkok). This valuable resin is a product of the east bank of the Mekong river, and is confined to a narrow zone of forest clad hill country to the east of Luang Prabang, lying between 19° and 21° lat. N., and 102°-105° long. E. Some three-fifths finds its way to Bangkok by way of Nan, and the remainder by way of Nong Khai and Khorat. The French occupation of Luang Prabang does not as yet seem to have caused any perceptible effect on the Bangkok export of gum benjamin beyond enhancing local prices, but with the completion of new roads already initiated by the French with a view to speedier communication between Luang Prabang and Tonquin, the Bangkok exporters (who are chiefly British) have well-founded fears lest the gum-benjamin trade be diverted from Bangkok to Hanoi. The whole of the Bangkok export now goes to London and thence to France and Belgium, to be manipulated into balsam (*sic*!)."

The Consul is evidently not an authority upon the destiny of the benzoïn when once it has reached Europe, but he must have good opportunities for knowing what goes on in the East. As there may possibly be some among the readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to whom the geography of Further India may be less familiar than that of their own county, we have prepared a sketch-map in illustration of the Consul's report, from which the position of the trade will be seen at a glance. The dotted portion represents the district to which, according to Mr. Beckett, the benzoïn-tree is confined. Some eighteen months ago, when France annexed about a third part of Siam, this particular district was included in her acquisition, and it is very likely that it will soon be tapped by a good road, if not by a railway, from Hanoi, the chief port of French Indo-China. In that case, the benzoïn, instead of finding its way by one of the two routes indicated on our map to Bangkok, and thence to England *via* Singapore or Saigon, might be diverted to France direct; for although, especially in French



Indo-China, it is by no means true that trade follows the flag, the French authorities would certainly do their best to help their countrymen to take this small trade out of British hands.

Siam benzoin is a drug of comparatively recent introduction into Europe. According to Flückiger's *Pharmacognosie des*



*Pflanzenreiches* it was first seen in the European markets amounted only to 6,000 lbs weight, although fully 250 years ago this particular variety appears to have been exported about 1853, and so recently as 1875 the exports from Siam by the East India Company from Bangkok to Persia, and also, perhaps, to Europe, and there are indications that the drug was known in Egypt in the second century of our era. According to Schomburgk, who was British Consul at Bangkok in 1862, the benzoin used to be carried in baskets from the collecting-places to the river Menam, and thence to Bangkok—thus following, probably, the same route "*via* Nan," along which three-fifths of the supply finds its way into commerce to-day.

While we are thus threatened with the loss of our trade in the most valuable variety of benzoin, the much bigger and rapidly-growing trade in the variety known as Sumatra benzoin has also been slipping away from London. This variety is produced in the Dutch-Indian islands of Sumatra and Java, and has during the last few years been forwarded directly to Amsterdam in rapidly-increasing quantities. Within the last few months, however, the tendency of the trade appears again to have favoured London, which, it should be said, has never ceased to receive considerable quantities directly, or *via* Singapore or Bombay.

In addition to his interesting statements regarding benzoin, Mr. Beckett devotes a paragraph in his report to gamboge, another essentially Siamese product, as its name, which is obtained from the old kingdom of Cambogia, now the southern part of French Indo-China, sufficiently indicates. The producing district of gamboge, which lies between Bangkok and Saigon, is marked on our map in black. Mr. Beckett says about this drug:—

"Gamboge is indigenous only in the islands and the sea coast of the Gulf of Siam lying between 10°–12° lat. N., which have a heavy rainfall. The tree is known locally as "Ton Rong." It is found only in the islands of Koh Chang, Koh Kong, and Koh Rong, and the mainland opposite. The trees grow to the height of some 50 feet, and are straight-stemmed, with no lower branches, owing probably to the dense shade of

the forest in which they grow. I have seen none of a diameter of more than 12 inches. Ten years' growth is said to be required before the tree is ready for tapping. This is carried on by the Cambodian and Siamese islanders in the rainy months from June to October, when the sap is vigorous, by cutting a spiral line round the trunk from a height of some 10 feet downwards to the ground. Down these grooves the resin wells out of the bark, and trickles in a viscous stream into a hollow bamboo placed at the base of the tree, and from these is decanted into smaller bamboos, where it is left for about one month to solidify. To remove the gamboge the bamboo is placed over a red-hot fire, and, the bamboo-husk cracking off, there is left the article known as 'pipe' gamboge. The trees can be tapped two or three times during one season, and at the end of the season their trunks present a curious network of intersecting spirals. Care must be taken to prevent the rain-water mixing with the resin in the grooves, as any mixture of water causes honeycombing and black discoloration, and a consequent depreciation of 30s. per cwt. in value. The most valuable gamboge is that which is the least honeycombed or discoloured, and is all the more difficult to obtain, considering the period of heavy rains during which the resin is extracted. The bamboos contain on an average rather less than 1 lb. of gamboge, and are sold at the rate of 3s for five bamboos full by the collectors to local Chinese traders, who take the gum by sailing-boat to Bangkok."

Gamboge has a much older history in European pharmacy than Siam benzoin. It was brought to Europe by the Dutch in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and soon acquired repute as a medicinal agent. There is a curious discrepancy with regard to the time and place of collection between Flückiger and Hanbury (who quote from Mr. Jamie, of Singapore) and the Consul whose observations we have quoted above. According to the first-named authorities, the gum is collected from February to April, and shipped from the small port of Kampot, first to Bangkok and Saigon, and thence to Singapore. Consul Beckett gives June to October as the collecting season.

The total imports of gamboge into London last year were 423 packages, representing a value of perhaps 6,000%. Of benzoin we imported 1,903 packages, which may have been worth 15,000% in the aggregate.

## GROCERS AND CUTTING.

WHEN gentlemen named Smith come forward with proposals we know that something will happen. If the proposal is in regard to cutting prices we feel, like Professor Michael Foster's man of science, cocksure of the thing, for is not the Smith family more affected in pocket than any other by crazy cutting? Perhaps it is not known to everybody that about a year ago there was an advance of 40 per cent. in the price of bedsteads. For a long time manufacturers and dealers had been cutting each other's prices in a manner which was both reckless and needless, for if there is any part of household furnishing that people must have it is a bed. But that false prophet of modern trade, Mr. Leading Line, had used the virtuous couch as a bait, and his competitors found it a catching thing; hence the cutting. It did not stop until a Mr. G. J. Smith, of Birmingham, came forward with a scheme which united bedstead sellers quicker and surer than anything in modern history. Mr. Smith has now turned his attention to the grocery trade, and at a recent meeting of the Federation thereof he addressed the grocers upon a method which he has devised for preventing the cutting of "proprietary articles." Unfortunately for the drug-trade, "proprietary articles" refers to special soaps, tinned fruits or meats, and a score of other commodities, in which we sincerely hope proprietary medicines are included. Grocers retail pro-



proprietary articles at cost price, and they grumble as badly as chemists. So Mr. Smith proposes to use the Federation for the purpose of securing better profits. The real object of the scheme is to prevent underselling, by either large or small retail grocers, to the extent at least of not permitting anyone to sell any article without profit. He wishes to secure united action between manufacturers, importers, wholesale dealers, and owners of proprietary goods who will be asked to agree not to supply goods to any retailer, large or small, who will persist in selling any article without a reasonable proportion of profit, which would enable the seller to pay his way and secure a living out of his business. In return for this, the retailers will agree to buy only from those manufacturers, importers, makers of proprietary goods, and wholesale dealers who agree to the terms of the proposed alliance. The treaty between retail and wholesale dealers will include some provision by which the wholesale dealers will also be bound to charge a reasonable and fair profit only on their goods.

We fancy we have seen this scheme before, but where the Smith genius comes in is through the universal application of the principle. Where is the pharmaceutical Smith? We have our suicidal cutting, and though our Leading Line is not bedsteads, it is something of iron, generally Bland's pills, at a price no better than throwing physic to the dogs. We give Mr. Smith of Birmingham a tip. If grocers' proprietary articles include medicines, the best way to remedy the cutting of prices is to get grocers to stop stocking these goods. Let them get back to their legitimate retailers, and all will be well.

### DALTON AND THE ATOMIC THEORY.

SIR HENRY ROSCOE has written the first volume of a "Century Science Series" of biographies, which is to be published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. (Limited). "John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry" is the title of this volume, and it is priced at 3s. 6d.

The nineteenth century claims to have accomplished a good many things in the domain of human knowledge; but in no department of learning has it a greater right to claim a special glory than in that of chemistry. As an art chemistry had been practised for many centuries. It was almost as old as astronomy. As a science it came into existence only at the end of the eighteenth century, and can hardly be said to have become capable of standing upright until Dalton had furnished it with a framework in the shape of the atomic theory. It was between 1801 and 1803 that the idea seems to have taken definite shape in his mind; it was the latter date when his theory was first brought before the scientific world. Sir Henry Roscoe regards Dalton as the founder of modern chemistry. This he was in a sense. So were Priestley, Lavoisier, Berzelius, and others "in a sense."

The truth is it is not wise, nor necessary, to attribute such a title to any individual. Every step made by one investigator renders possible the next step taken by his successor, and it is not just to indicate any exact moment or event as the foundation of any science.

Still, it is certain that chemistry, as we know it, could not have been built up without the aid of the atomic theory. It is conceivable, of course, that that theory has been leading us astray all the century, and that our successors will have to unlearn it all, as our immediate predecessors had to unlearn the phlogiston theory. But if this should come to pass, the atomic theory will have been the most marvellous

error in history; an error which has been more firmly established by every discovery that has been recorded since it was invented.

Sir Henry Roscoe admits in his preface his indebtedness to Dr. Lonsdale, of Carlisle, for the facts of Dalton's life, which, however, he tells again with a pleasant humour. But he modestly forbears to claim, as he might have done, the merit of the discovery of some most interesting documents bearing upon Dalton's great theory. From among the Dalton papers in the possession of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society he has fished out the manuscript notes of the lectures which Dalton delivered in the winter of 1809-10 at the London Royal Institution. The course consisted of twenty lectures on natural history, and the seventeenth and subsequent ones dealt with the chemical elements. In the introduction to this part of his subject, Dr. Dalton remarked that "as the ensuing lectures on the subject of the chemical elements and their combinations will, perhaps, be thought by many to possess a good deal of novelty, as well as importance, it may be proper to give a brief historical sketch of the train of thought and experience which led me to the conclusions about to be detailed." It is pleasant to note that the good doctor never had any shadow of a doubt in his own mind of the accuracy or of the importance of his atomic theory. He saw how firm a foundation it laid for chemistry as clearly as we can see it with the facts accumulated on the top of it. This was the manner of his thinking it out. He had been a meteorologist from his boyhood. He had made (says his biographer) 200,000 meteorological observations. So that he and the atmosphere were familiar acquaintances. But for a long time he puzzled himself over the mystery of the equal diffusion of the gases which constituted the atmosphere, these being of such various densities. He found himself compelled to reject the idea of chemical affinity, even of the weakest kind, which at that time was the French explanation of the phenomenon. Dalton was not a deep student of the labours of others, but he seems to have had a profound faith in Newton. It was from Newton that he adopted the notion of the atom, the ultimate uncuttable particle of each element. He got from Newton, too, the idea of the constitution of gases generally; but it was the atoms of different densities in the atmosphere, equally diffused, which troubled him. At last, he says:—

*It occurred to me that I had never contemplated the effect of difference of size in the particles of elastic fluids. By size I mean the hard particle at the centre and the atmosphere of heat taken together. If, for instance, there be not exactly the same number of atoms of oxygen in a given volume of air as of azote in the same volume, then the sizes of the particles of oxygen must be different from those of azote. And if the sizes be different, then on the supposition that the repulsive power is heat—no equilibrium can be established by particles of unequal sizes pressing against each other. (See diagram)*

It may be that the diagram made this clear; we confess we do not understand the reasoning without it. Apparently Sir H. Roscoe is a little puzzled too, for he appends a footnote, saying, "By 'size' he perhaps includes the idea of weight." This explanation does not help us much. But the interesting point for our present purpose is that this was the origin of the suggestion to Dalton's mind of the equivalent weights of the atoms of the elements as explanatory of the laws of chemical combination. For this was the essence of Dalton's theory.

Dalton represented the atoms of the elements by symbols thus:—Oxygen, ○; hydrogen, ⊙; nitrogen, ⊕; carbon, ●, and so on; and to represent compounds he massed these



symbols together,  $\bigcirc \bigcirc$  in his system representing sulphuric acid,  $\bigcirc \bullet \bigcirc$  alcohol, for instance. He energetically and to the last refused to accept the much simpler and clearer method of indicating chemical composition by letters which was introduced by Berzelius. Writing to Graham in 1837 Dalton says:—

Berzelius's symbols are horrifying; a young student in chemistry might as soon learn Hebrew as make himself acquainted with them. They appear like a chaos of atoms . . . and to equally perplex the adepts of science, to discourage the learner, as well as to cloud the beauty and simplicity of the atomic theory.

So, too, with similar obstinacy he rejected the discovery of Gay Lussac of the combining volumes of gases. He was, says Sir H. Roscoe, perhaps the only man to whose mind Gay Lussac's conclusions did not bring further confirmation of the atomic theory.

Dalton's life, as related by Roscoe, was a most interesting one. Born in a Cumberland village, of poor parents, but endowed with a tremendous perseverance and doggedness as a student, he set up a small school at the age of 12, at 15 he went as assistant in a school at Kendal, four years later he and his brother Jonathan started a school there on their own account, and eight years later he got an appointment as tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy in New College, Manchester, at 80*l.* a year. This post he held for six years, but then gave it up, and made his living by giving private lessons at 2*s.* a lesson. Even after he became famous he would give a lesson in chemistry for 3*s.* 6*d.*, or perform a water-analysis for 10*s.* 6*d.*

Dalton was a strict, old-fashioned Quaker all his life. He attained to great honour in scientific circles both at home and abroad. Eminent men from other countries made pilgrimages to Manchester to visit him. He went to Paris, and was fêted there. He received honorary degrees from many universities, and a pension from the Government. When the British Association met in Manchester, in 1842, Dalton's health was very infirm, or he would certainly have presided. Lord Francis Egerton, who occupied the chair on that occasion, made graceful allusion to the deprivation. "I would gladly have served as doorkeeper," he said, "in any house where the father of science in Manchester was enjoying his just pre-eminence." Manchester itself has always cherished with pride the memory of its famous citizen, and in the entrance-hall of the Town Hall a fine statue of Dalton, by Chantrey, now faces one of Joule, who was a pupil and follower of the great chemist and physicist. His memory will be kept green by the publication of Sir Henry Roscoe's most interesting memoir.

### BRITISH ALKALI.

THE report of the chief inspector under the Alkali-works, &c., Act for 1894 shows a further diminution in the output of alkali, the quantity of salt decomposed during the year being 795,901 tons as compared with 817,171 tons in 1893. The diminution is entirely due to the Leblanc process, which has absorbed less by 40,000 tons than in the year before, while the ammonia-soda process has used 361,603 tons of salt as compared with 349,609 tons in 1893. The ammonia-soda process should turn the corner and beat the Leblanc process in 1896; and if this retrogression of the latter continues, we shall be face to face with the prospect of a chlorine famine. As yet there is no sign of any practical chlorine method for working on the large scale

other than the Leblanc one; but if it be true that the United Alkali Company produce soda at a loss, covering it and securing a dividend on chlorine compounds, then it ought to pay better to treat the salt cake from the chlorine-pots as waste, for it is obviously not economical to work up by-products and lose money thereby. The chief inspector states that three electrolytic processes have been at work during the year, the most hopeful one being Castner's, which is in operation at the Aluminium Company's Works, Oldbury. We have already described the principle of this process, but Mr. Castner has supplied the local inspector with some particulars of the working of the plant. These cover a period of three months, during which time fourteen cells (the installation numbers thirty) decomposed 33 67 tons of salt, producing 23 05 tons of 78/9 Liverpool best caustic soda, and 20 4 tons of chlorine which has been converted into potassium chlorate. These figures look too like laboratory calculations, and the absence of data as to cost, &c., is not assuring. If Mr. Castner had told how much caustic soda and chlorate he has sold during the year, there would have been a clearer air of reality about his process. But there it is, capable in the present stage of decomposing 300 tons of salt a year; and if every year he can profitably add a 0 to his output he will soon make up for Leblanc retrogression. The most comforting point about the chief inspector's report is the steady increase which he shows in ammonia salvation. This amounted to 160,048 tons of sulphate of ammonia in 1894, valued at 2,000,000*l.* This at one time was run to waste entirely. Sulphur-recovery is now progressing rapidly, the primary object being to give the people purer air, and the result to the manufacturer is an immense saving of material, and large gains in coin; to workmen, more employment. The sulphur-recovery process is still in its infancy, but in a few years it will realise greater things than was anticipated at the outset.

### A BULUWAYO PHARMACY.

We announced some time ago that Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co. (Limited), of Cape Town, had started a branch establishment at Buluwayo, Matabeleland. The last South African mail brought us a copy of the *Buluwayo Sketch*, in which there appears an illustration of the interior of Messrs. Lennon's shop in the Rhodesian capital. As the mighty printing-press has not yet found its way to Buluwayo, whether on account of the bad state of the roads or for other reasons, the *Buluwayo Sketch* is produced by means of the stylograph, and a very creditable specimen of work it is. Messrs. Lennon's house is situated "at the corner of Fifth Street and Sixth Avenue." The shop is 30 feet by 20, "fitted with solid mahogany counter and shelving of handsome design, and the shelves are filled with glass bottles specially imported from America." Partitioned off from the shop are large store-rooms, bedrooms, and sitting-room with verandah. "Such a building," concludes the enthusiastic Sketcher, "would do any town credit, and it speaks well for Buluwayo that such premises should so soon be considered necessary"—a sentiment in which, from a trade point of view, we quite concur. But how about those "specially imported" American bottles? Was there no British firm that could have supplied the glassware of the first European pharmacy in the late Lobengula's capital? From an advertisement in the *Sketch* we notice, by the way, that there exists an aerated-water factory in Buluwayo. A "certificated assayer and analyst" also advertises in the journal.

### PROFESSOR ATTFIELD AND THE SOCIALISTS.

Professor Attfield seems curiously behindhand in his studies of the economics of Socialism. He took a prominent part in a conference between some leaders in tech-



nical education and some officers of trade organisations, held at Watford on May 17, and, in the course of his speech, urged the immense importance to the nation and to artisans themselves of establishing systematic technical education. The nation, he said, was willing to provide the money. But he had lately been reading something about the Socialist programme. He was told that "the new unionism aims at nothing short of the mastery of all the means of production, lands, transit, and capital." This statement, he says, "arrested his breath." Of this state of things he had previously had no conception. But surely this is his own fault. The Socialists cannot be charged with undue reticence; and the quotation does summarise the programme of a good many of them. Dr. Attfield asks, "Who could be expected to vote for a rate in aid of technical classes, or to give 10% or 100% towards a technical college whose students would be liable to be adherents of such a new unionism?" To be fair to the Socialists, it must be admitted that their reply would be, "We are the people who would vote for such a rate, and for lots of such rates." Dr. Attfield seems not to be quite clear as to the motive with which his contributor of 10% or 100% for a technical college is to give it. If for the national welfare, he is so far a Socialist; but if he gives it as a piece of charity to the artisan he becomes a benevolent feudalist. It may be added that at the Watford conference the trade-union representatives repudiated ulterior Socialistic objects, and Professor Attfield's friends may hope that his breath went on again.

#### COD-LIVER LEUCOMAINES.

In one of their treatises Messrs. F. Stearns & Co., of Detroit, state that the fresh liver of the cod is the original source of the alkaloids (leucomaines) found in the oil by MM. Gantier and Mourgues. In order to corroborate this they have recently sent a Commission to the New England cod-fisheries for the purpose of investigating the subject. The members of this Commission were chemists, says *New Idea*, thoroughly trained by previous experience in the laboratory where for several years they have been engaged in cod-liver oil analyses. They went aboard the vessels, obtained the livers directly from the living cod, and treated them at once in the proper manner to obtain the alkaloidal substances referred to. The commission found that the statement in the treatise (based on Bouillot) is compatible with the facts. "The organic bases discovered by Gantier and Mourgues in cod-liver oil exist in much larger quantities in the fresh liver of the cod. The oil does not readily dissolve them, and the amount taken up by the oil depends greatly on the amount of time the oil is left on the livers." This statement is satisfactory as far as it goes, want of data notwithstanding; but it rather confuses the issue, which is that these leucomaines are the active principle of cod-liver oil. This they are not, for they have not been found in pale cod-liver oil, the therapeutic agent universally used, and for which Gantier and Mourgues' leucomaines are offered as the equivalent. This point should, we think, be made quite clear, as it has been the impression from the first that the French physiologists separated the leucomaines from the pale as well as the brown oil. Messrs. Stearns' Commission's observation that "the oil does not readily dissolve them" confirms this point, as Hyerdahl and Möller also have done, and it would be well in future that the two things should be taken for what they are. The leucomaines of cod livers are doubtless extremely active physiologically, and clinical reports seem to show that they are; but to say that they are the active principle of medicinal cod-liver oil is wrong.

MESSRS. BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, the Kingsland smiths, have published an illustrated book of specifications for pharmaceutical and other laboratory apparatus, which those who are fitting up or replenishing would do well to get.

## Wills of Deceased Chemists.

The will and codicil of Mr. Charles Matthews, of Ashb de-la-Zonch, chemist and druggist, who died on November have been proved by Mr. Francis Henry Matthews, chemist and druggist, the son, and Mr. John Lever West, Leicester, chemist and druggist. The gross value of the testator's personalty is sworn at 3,502*l.* 11*s.*, and the net value at 2,772*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, including leaseholds.

The will of Mr. Thos. Hives Tearar, retired chemist and druggist, who died at his residence, 126 St. Saviour's Road, Leicester, on December 11 last, has been proved by Mrs. M. Tearar, the widow, Mr. Frederick John Tearar, the son, and Mr. John Thos. March, 117 St. Saviour's Road, the executor. The gross value of the testator's personal estate is sworn at 1,629*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, and the net value at 1,600*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

Mr. Herbert Robbins, of the firm of J. Robbins & Son, Bethnal Green, chemical-manufacturers (makers of nitric acid), having died intestate, on January 8, letters of administration to his estate have been granted to Mrs. Mar Esther Robbins, the widow, her co-sureties being Mr. H. O'Brien, 17 Upper Thames Street, ironfounder, and Mr. Geo. P. Eynon, of Garrow Lawremy, Pembrokeshire, who are jointly and severally bound in the sum of 26,630. The deceased's personalty is sworn at 13,315*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

The will of Mr. Samuel Wilson, chemist and druggist, of Ashton-under-Lyne, who died on September 20 last, has been proved by Mrs. Lavinia Wilson, the widow, and Mr. John Wilson, the nephew, by whom the value of the testator's personalty is sworn at 1,517*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

The will of the late Mr. John Roddam Sayer, of Monkwearmouth, chemist and druggist, who died on November 28, 1894, has been proved by Mrs. Frances Sayer, the widow and sole executrix, by whom the value of the testator's personal estate is sworn at 367*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* gross, the net amount being 317*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

The will of Mr. F. A. Cooper, chemist and druggist, of Cockermouth, who died on December 19, 1893, has been proved by Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper, testator's widow and only surviving executor, by whom the gross personalty is sworn at 3,964*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, and the net at 2,291*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The will of Mr. W. Watson Pattinson, chemist, of Felling New House, Durham, who died on August 8, 1894, has been proved by Mr. Joseph Watson Pattinson, the son; Mrs. Pattinson, the widow, and Sir Isaac Lowthian Bell, the other executors having renounced probate. The testator's personalty is sworn at 677*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

The late Mr. Arthur Mason, chemist and druggist, of Rochdale, who died on January 13, having omitted to name an executor, letters of administration, with the will annexed have been granted of the deceased's estate to Miss Susanna Alice Mills, of Drake Street, Rochdale, to whom testator left the whole of his property. The sureties are Mr. W. E. Mills 60 Mitchell Street, and Mr. Herbert Hollows, Pulling Street, Rochdale. The personalty amounts to 428*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

The will of Mr. Thomas Brown, druggist, of Kirkby Stephen, who died on January 19, has been proved by Mrs. Grace Brown, the widow and sole executrix, by whom the gross value of the testator's personal estate is sworn at 414*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, the net value chargeable for probate duty being 216*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

The will of Mr. Thomas Baines, 23 Parr Street, Kendal, chemist and druggist, who died on December 26, 1894, has been proved by Mrs. Martha Baines, the widow, Mr. G. A. Baines, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, chemist, the son, and Mr. James Bateman, Secretary of the Westmoreland County Council, by whom the value of the testator's personalty is sworn at 329*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

The will without date, but in fact executed on February 19, 1895, of Mr. Richard Parkinson, of Liverpool, chemist and druggist, who died on February 21, at William Henry Street, has been proved by Messrs. Wm. Evans and John Thomas Parkinson, both of Liverpool, the executors named therein, by whom testator's gross personal estate is sworn at 353*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, the net value being 305*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*



## Constructive Criticism of the British Pharmacopœia.

## X. — OINTMENTS.

BY A. W. GERRARD, F.C.S., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

THE subject of ointments, so far as my observation is concerned, is one which has not received either from the medical profession or pharmacists that amount of attention it undoubtedly deserves. If a survey be made of the records of pharmacy for the past twenty years, it will be found that whilst a large share of thought and experiment has been devoted to other groups of galenicals, the ointments remain a badly-neglected and slipshod family. The doctors' neglect of ointments may in some measure be due to the disfavour with which they are regarded by many members of the healing art, who consider them to be uncleanly applications, quite unworthy of the place they occupy in materia medica, or of the many uses to which they are applied by the public. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that ointments are preparations of great value, giving much relief, even curing some of the most unpleasant and obstinate diseases to which flesh is heir. Ointments, during my experience as a pharmacist, have gained much in popularity, and I am able to say, after thirty years' hospital-work, that not only has the demand increased, but the variety. Where twenty years ago a dermatologist employed ten remedies in the ointment form, he now employs thirty, and with much greater success as regards results.

In discussing or framing an ointment formula, it should be considered from two points of view—viz., the medical and the pharmaceutical. On the medical side, it has to be decided as to what is the most appropriate and generally useful base for certain drugs to be exhibited in, likewise the strength of the ointment. On the pharmaceutical side we have to consider the purity and compatibility of the ingredients, also the best method of preparing and preserving the ointment.

Ointments may be required to serve two distinct purposes:—First, to convey remedies readily into the skin, sometimes into the general circulation; second, to act merely on the surface of the skin, often simply as protectives. It therefore follows that the selection of a base should be governed by the purpose the ointment is intended to serve. As an example, mercurial ointment is largely employed for its general effects on the system. In such a case vaseline would not be so good a base as lard, and it is very probable that hydrated wool-fat would have more penetrating power than either. Another illustration is boric-acid ointment, which is used almost entirely as a protective: hence it contains hard and soft paraffins, which are admirably suited for the purpose intended.

Examination and consideration of the ointments of the British Pharmacopœia show that in some cases the base employed is not always the most appropriate; it is, in fact, generally recognised that considerable amendment in this direction is needed. The bases themselves, at least those in most common use, have some excellent features, but nevertheless are open to considerable improvement. Of the useful bases may be mentioned benzoated lard, wool-fat, hard and soft paraffins; spermaceti and simple ointments are generally considered to be failures. Prepared lard seems to be of doubtful value: freshly made and used within a reasonable time—about a month—it is

fairly good; but circumstances do not allow of these conditions obtaining, hence I find that the article sold in bladders, pails, and barrels is so variable a character and age that no reliance can be placed on it.

As it is here proposed to review the best of our ointment-bases, and make some suggestions concerning them, it will, perhaps, be most appropriate to discuss each base in the order of its usefulness—viz., (1) benzoated lard, (2) hydrated wool-fat, (3) hard and soft paraffins. And as it is my intention to suggest to the authorities the adoption of two new ointment-bases, these may be mentioned at this point by the names I propose for them of "hard benzoated lard" and "rose ointment." After discussing each base, the ointments for which it seems suitable will be mentioned, and formulae given for any new combinations that appear to be improvements on present ointments.

**BENZOATED LARD.**—Pharmacists who may have prepared this base by the official process, and compared it with the best commercial brands, must have been impressed by the inferiority of the B.P. article. Using the best benzoin and the freshest prepared lard the official product never turns out sweet and fragrant: it more often has a faint benzoin odour in which the smell of pork predominates; whereas that sent out by the best makers is finely fragrant, smelling only of benzoin. This being the case, I have long been impressed with the belief that the commercial and the official articles are made by entirely different methods, and that manufacturers, aware of the faults of the B.P. have found it advantageous to improve thereon. From a study made of the official process for benzoated lard, it seems to err in two directions. In the first place, it should not be made from prepared lard, which is usually stale, but direct from the flare itself, thus avoiding the second process of heating which the lard at present undergoes. In the second place, a much larger proportion of benzoin than now used is required to impart to the lard the much-desired aromatic and good-keeping qualities; the time, too, of macerating the benzoin with the hot lard is excessive, and can be lessened with advantage. No doubt these are points which manufacturers have discovered and improved upon.

As the result of numerous experiments I submit a method for an improved benzoated lard, which will be found to give a much better article than the official process:—Take of fresh flare deprived of its outer membrane 100 parts; bruise it well and cut it in fine pieces; place it in a deep vessel, and immerse in a water-bath. Heat the water-bath to a temperature of about 55° C. until the fat has melted and separated from the tissue. Add to the melted fat 6 parts of well-powdered benzoin, continuously stirring. Continue the heat and the stirring for twenty minutes. Finally, strain and gently press through fine flannel. The average yield of several experiments was 94 parts from 100 of lard. It will be noticed that I use three times the official proportion of benzoin. This may give rise to the argument that so large a quantity will impart irritating qualities to the base, but I have never heard of a single case of irritation arising from the use of benzoated lard. Anyhow, a sweet benzoated lard is better at all times than a rancid prepared lard. It will be



further noticed that the time of heating the lard and benzoin together is shortened from two hours to twenty minutes. Two hours' heating is much too long; it encourages decomposition, increases colour, and wastes aroma.

The official ointments for which benzoated lard seems most suitable as a base are the following:—Salicylic acid, belladonna, calamine, chrysarobin, gall, ammoniated mercury, red iodide of mercury, diluted nitrate of mercury, red oxide of mercury, subchloride of mercury, iodine, iodide of potassium, iodide of sulphur, sulphur, and zinc.

In the present formula for salicylic-acid ointment hard and soft paraffins are employed; but as these bases check the action of the acid on the skin, it seems desirable to suggest lard as the more suitable base.

Ammoniated-mercury ointment is now made with simple ointment; but the product does not give satisfaction, hence a change to benzoated lard is suggested. The same remark applies to the red iodide of mercury ointment. Diluted nitrate of mercury ointment now contains 2 parts of soft paraffin in 3. Kept a few months it gets very dark, and no doubt the use of soft paraffin retards the penetrating power of the ointment: hence my suggestion to employ lard as its base. The present formula for the strong ointment of nitrate of mercury is about as good as we can get, so may be retained in its present form. Red oxide of mercury ointment has had frequent condemnation: it is bad in construction, both medically and pharmaceutically. In the first place, the paraffins hinder the action of the mercurial; in the second place, they yield an ointment which can only be got smooth by making small portions and wasting much time over the final mixing. Benzoated lard would be better here in every way.

**HYDRATED WOOL-FAT (LANOLIN).**—This interesting substance is so very useful as an ointment-base, especially in cases where penetrating power is required, that no doubt it will keep a permanent place in the official materia medica. The unique character it has of holding so much water, and in so fine a state of division, gives it qualities which no other ointment-base possesses. There is one feature it has which is somewhat objectionable—namely, its peculiar stickiness. This, however, can be modified by the addition of a little lard or soft paraffin. There do not appear to be many openings for the utilisation of this base in the present official ointments, but there are two cases in which I can especially recommend its use; they are the ointments of mercury and of tar. The present mercurial ointment is a time-honoured and valuable preparation, and whilst it may be advisable not to interfere too much with a good thing, yet, if improvement can be made, there can be no objection to its adoption. The present ointment is difficult to prepare on the small scale, and invariably very rancid. No doubt the suet it contains is useless, and, if my judgment is correct, the common odour of the ointment indicates that a fair amount of rancid tallow is employed in its manufacture.

By the use of hydrated wool-fat and benzoated lard a good and sweet mercurial ointment can be easily made by every industrious pharmacist. The following is a formula I have worked out:—

|                           | Parts |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Mercury .. .. .           | 2     |
| Hydrated wool-fat .. .. . | 1     |
| Benzoated lard .. .. .    | 1     |

Rub the mercury in a mortar with half the wool-fat and lard until sufficiently divided; then mix with the remainder of the wool-fat and lard.

This ointment keeps well, pays to make, and, as regards therapeutic efficiency, is an advance upon the old article.

Tar ointment has always been too hard: the amount of wax it contains is excessive. Squire substitutes half the

wax with almond oil, which is an improvement, but gives rather too soft an ointment. An excellent ointment is obtained as follows:—

|                    | Parts |
|--------------------|-------|
| Tar .. .. .        | 5     |
| Yellow wax .. .. . | 1     |
| Lanolin .. .. .    | 1     |

Melt, and allow to cool.

There is another ointment of the tar class which deserves official consideration, and for which a lanolin base is suitable—viz., ointment of juniper-tar oil (*Huile de Cade*). A very presentable and generally satisfactory product is obtained by melting together 1 of yellow wax, 5 of lanolin, and 2 of juniper-tar oil by weight, stirring till cold.

**HARD AND SOFT PARAFFINS.**—Soft paraffin, or vaseline, so far as appearance and smoothness are concerned, is an ideal base. Its applications, however, are quite distinct from either of the other bases considered. Its usefulness is mainly in the direction of a protective or easily removable varnish for bringing remedies into surface-contact. In a general sense, soft paraffin is too soft, hence we find in some of the official formulæ that hard paraffin is added to improve consistence. This addition is no doubt correct in the case of boric-acid ointment, but in the ointments of carbolic acid and salicylic acid, and of eucalyptus, its presence in such large proportion does not seem justifiable. It has already been suggested that salicylic ointment be made with benzoated lard; but for carbolic acid and eucalyptus ointments a paraffin base seems most suitable: in these two it would be advantageous to reduce the amounts of hard paraffin. For eucalyptus ointment I give the following formula:—Oil of eucalyptus 1 fluid part, hard paraffin 1 by weight, soft paraffin 18 by weight. Melt the paraffin, add the oil, and stir till cold. The official formula contains an excessive amount of eucalyptus oil—1 in 5: this I have reduced to 1 in 20. Carbolic acid, or better still to name it phenol ointment, should be made on the same lines:—

|                       | Parts |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Phenol .. .. .        | 1     |
| Hard paraffin .. .. . | 1     |
| Soft paraffin .. .. . | 18    |

Melt the paraffins, add the phenol, and stir till cold.

Both these ointments are used by doctors to smear on the hands, to act as protectives whilst conducting *post-mortem* work, operations, and gynecological examinations. They are also useful wound-dressings.

Another unsatisfactory official ointment is that of iodoform. If kept a few months its odour, bad enough at all times, becomes abominable. Chemical changes take place making it very unsightly. Lard is here an ill-chosen base, and the heat used encourages decomposition. A much better ointment is obtained by using a paraffin base, and most doctors of my acquaintance approve of the addition of oil of eucalyptus to act as a cover to the iodoform smell. A good formula is as follows:—

|                           | Parts         |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Powdered iodoform .. .. . | 1             |
| Oil of eucalyptus .. .. . | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Soft paraffin .. .. .     | 8             |
| Hard paraffin .. .. .     | 1             |

Melt the paraffins, and when nearly cold stir in the oil and iodoform.

In this process the iodoform is subjected to very little heat. The product is elegant, and keeps well.

**HARD BENZOATED LARD.**—It often happens that a harder ointment-base than benzoated lard is needed. Such a base would be useful to combine with fluids, as volatile oils, creosote, &c., or as a substitute for benzoated lard in warm countries. A really excellent base is got by melting together 1 part yellow wax, and 9 parts benzoated lard, stirring till cold. As a clean, sweet, good-keeping simple dressing, there is nothing at present in the B.P. to equal it.



Some might for reasons of colour prefer to use white wax, but I am sure the yellow is best, as its aromatic character helps to keep the base. There are two ointments that might with advantage be made with this base—namely, stavesacre and savin, the former of which, as at present made, is rather too soft, the latter too hard. It is, however, as a simple wound-dressing or general base for extemporaneous ointments that I commend this to notice.

**ROSE-WATER OINTMENT**—It is no uncommon thing nowadays to meet with an ointment formula containing "Galen's ointment," which most know better as cold-cream. If made official, let us give it a name which explains its character; and it seems to me that rose-water ointment is most appropriate. Essentially cold-cream is a hydrous base perfumed with otto of rose. Hundreds of formulæ are published for this article, most of which contain borax; but borax is a substance which I would not admit into any base: it destroys its simplicity, and would certainly give rise to incompatibility. Wax, spermaceti, and oils may also be excluded from an official cold-cream: they add nothing to its improvement, but often start rancidity. The following formula is of a very simple character and will, I believe, answer all requirements:—Benzoated lard 10 oz., otto of rose 5 minims; mix the otto well with the lard, then by constant stirring mix in rose-water, 4 oz., till an emulsion is formed. This base may be suggested for use in the cases of the ointments of aconite, atropine, and veratrine; the water the base contains would no doubt help the local effect of these drugs.

Official ointments of little value and rarely used are those of tartarated antimony, creosote, cantharides, elemi, and turpentine; the Pharmacopœia would suffer very little loss by their deletion. Spermaceti and simple ointments have a doubtful reputation and could well be spared.

There are some useful ointments of the oleates much in use which might certainly have a trial in a new Pharmacopœia. These are the oleates of lead, mercury, and copper. Either lanolin or a paraffin base is suitable, but lanolin is certainly the more correct, especially as the oleates of copper and mercury are intended to penetrate the skin.

Sulphur ointment should be made with precipitated sulphur. Dr. Balmanno Squire drew attention to its superiority when made, in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Oct. 11, 1894, and here can be no doubt of the correctness of his view. The ointments of the United States Pharmacopœia bear evidence of more careful consideration than those of our own; for example, sulphur is to be washed, iodoform ointment is to be freshly made, and ointment of iodide of potassium contains hyposulphite of sodium—all of which are useful precautions and help toward stability.

In discussing this subject my desire has been to offer my experience and practical knowledge for what it is worth, and not to complain without making some effort to improve. It is too often the case that critics tear to pieces that which they do nothing to mend. A Pharmacopœia can never be perfect, but as knowledge advances it is each one's duty to make known any fact, however trifling, which he believes will improve our national formulæ.

MAMMA: "Take this medicine now, like a good boy. The doctor says it will make you better." JOHNNY: "What does he know about it? Didn't he vaccinate me twice, and it never took?"

MAMMA: "Well, Tommy, did you give poor doggie his medicine while I was away?" TOMMY: "Yes, mamma, and I'm very sorry, but I had to break the little blue dish." MAMMA: "The old blue china dish—why?" TOMMY: "The recipe said, 'Mix the compound on an old broken dish.' I couldn't find me anywhere, so I took the little blue one, 'cause it was the oldest."

## Native Remedies of Western Africa.

By HORACE W. L. BILLINGTON.

THE West African native is, as a rule, very reluctant to give any information about the medicines he uses. This makes it difficult to ascertain very much about them beyond what one is able to discover by personal observation. It is very doubtful, too, whether any of the native "doctors" could give a complete enumeration of the remedies prescribed amongst his own tribe, as there is considerable variation in the different districts. Amongst the coast tribes the differences are still wider than amongst those in the interior. In many instances a plant used as a drug, say, in Sierra Leone, is regarded as a weed in Old Calabar.

The practice of a "medicine man" is always attended with much mystery, and only too often with crime. This latter fact may be the reason why the natives keep secret so many of their drugs. In savage tribes the medicine-man is often greatly dreaded, and the same applies to the Fetish or "Ju-ju" men. I investigated the paraphernalia of a "doctor" who was tried for murder in the Niger territories. The chief piece consisted of a rough native cloth girdle covered with old dried blood, from which were suspended numerous little bottle-calabashes, horns, and tied-up packets. His girdle was ornamented with cowries. On his head he wore several large horns with feathers, and some small iron spikes that appeared to be poisoned. In the packages were some curious preparations. In one some powdered glass, in another a small dried bird (King Tody, a species of kingfisher), several dried roots, also some bark of *Calotropis procera*. My servant, a native of the tribe, would not come near me while I was examining the contents; but when I dissolved some of the cowries in nitric acid he became more confident, thinking at all events that I must be a more powerful "dibia" than his own dreaded countryman.

With few exceptions, the remedies are all vegetable and for internal use. They are generally given in the form of an infusion or decoction in sometimes prodigious doses, as much as a pint being occasionally administered. At first the natives usually take the, as they consider, small doses, of English medicines prescribed for them by our practitioners with evident scepticism as to the efficacy of so small a dose. But this prejudice is soon overcome, and they are then not slow to realise that European drugs are, as a rule, superior to their own. Amongst those which become their special favourites may be mentioned castor oil, Epsom salts, iodoform, balsam copaiba, chlorodyne, and liq. epispas.

Strange to say, although much subject to malarial fevers, the natives much prefer their own remedies to quinine, and use a decoction of the "fever bush" (*Oncium viride*) or the root-bark of the African peach (*Sarcocephalus esculentus*), where a European doctor would prescribe quinine. Of the effectiveness of these native drugs there can be no doubt, and their use is almost general along the coast. The "civilised" African shows a marked preference for "patents."

Their treatment of diseases is often, to say the least of it, severe. For instance, an Igarra soldier was treated at the surgery in my locality for herpes. He appeared again the next morning, not for herpes, but for the relief from pain caused by his having applied a large plaster composed of Cayenne peppers. The eruption had truly disappeared. An enema-injection, composed largely of a decoction of Chili peppers, is often used by the natives of the Gold Coast. It is needless to say that this operates with terrible effect.

Bleeding is much resorted to, and they put much faith in the operation, even for trivial and imaginary complaints. The operation is often performed during meal times, as follows:—Three or four cuts are made over the afflicted part, a small bottle-calabash applied, and the blood removed by suction without any after-treatment. It is for these complaints that the natives appreciate the blistering fluid. The effect of the fluid is visible to them, or, as they say, "It make all them bad water come out."

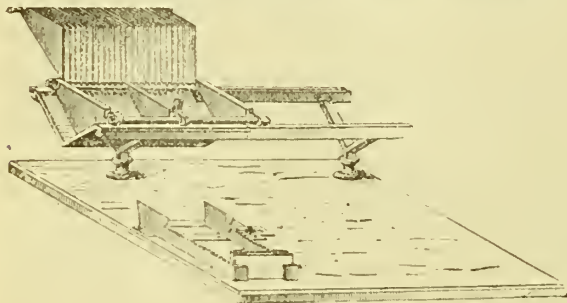
In the upper Niger the leaves of *Morinda citrifolia* are largely used in the form of a decoction for dysentery. Guava-leaves are also a general remedy for the same complaint in most places where they are obtainable, for the number of dysentery-remedies among the different tribes is very large.



## Some New Apparatus.

### POWDER-DIVIDERS.

WE recently had an inquiry for Michael's powder-divider, which we illustrated some years ago, and we could say nothing about it in reply to our correspondent further than that it was out of the market. This statement is now confirmed by the inventor, Mr. Jacob C. Michael, Ph G., of New York, who says it never paid him for his time or trouble to have it manufactured and introduced to the notice of druggists. The first machines were ready for the market January 6, 1887, and the total sales of them until September, 1894, have been 350 machines. Mr. Michael adds:—"I would advise all who desire to make money from inventions to let powder-dividing machines alone." In face of this advice it is almost apologetically that we introduce another, invented by a Mr. Harold Allen, and described in the *American Druggist*. The machine consists of a V-shaped trough, graduated on



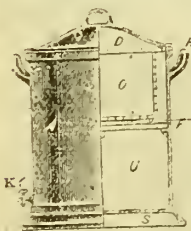
one side from 1 to 25, and a row of 26 V-shaped knives, which divide the trough into 25 equal compartments. The outer knives at each end serve as gates to close the ends of the trough, while the 24 intervening knives are so arranged as to swing back, leaving the trough ready for the powder.

A spacer, also V-shaped, slides along a rod to mark off the number of powders required, and, when ready, the knives, spacer, and end gates slide along a tramway, leaving the trough empty. A leveller is a necessary part of the machine, and is shown in the second figure. The leveller is by the index finger adjusted to whatever depth the powder may lie in the trough.

To deliver the powders the knives are pushed along the trough by a gentle pressure with the forefinger of the left hand, allowing the powders to fall singly on the paper held under the right-hand end of the trough. As the powders are creased over the folder (shown at the left-hand front of the machine) they are kept together in the holder until boxed. The dispensing of powders in this way requires only about a square foot of counter-room, saves a third of the time, and furnishes any number of powders equally divided.

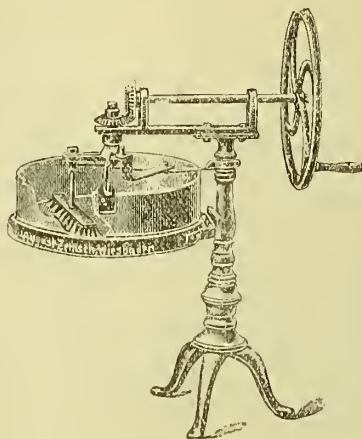
### FILTRATION-VESSEL.

The annexed is a sketch of an apparatus designed by Dr. Ad. Kopp, of Strassburg, for filtering or straining syrups, mucilage, and similar thick fluids. The apparatus consists of a deep enamelled-iron vessel, in which at A two perforated plates, B, keep in place a circular piece of felt, two filter-papers, or any suitable filtering-material; C is a perforated saturating case, into which the sugar, gum, or other material is put, and the solvent poured upon it. The filtered liquid goes through to the lower part U, and may be withdrawn by the cock K.



### MECHANICAL SIEVE.

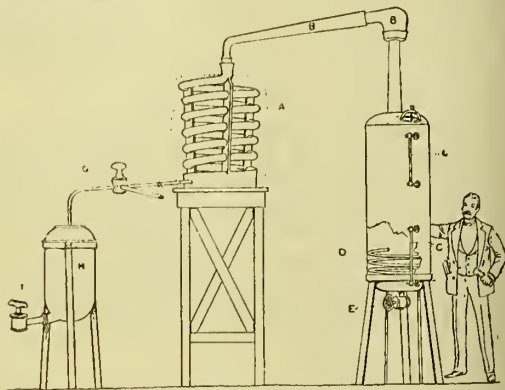
A Wiesbaden firm have introduced this sieve, which is figured below. As will be seen, it consists simply of an



old-fashioned sieve, which is inserted in a space provided for it, and the material placed in the sieve is sifted by means of the brush which is rotated by the apparatus shown. The arrangement is effective, and as all the parts are put together in the simplest manner, the apparatus is not liable to get out of order.

### APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING WATER.

Professor J. U. Lloyd deals in the *Amer. Journ. Phar.* with the difficulty of obtaining good distilled water from such impure natural waters as are common in the United States. He has attacked the problem, with the result shown in the following apparatus:—



A. Stoneware worm. B, B. Stoneware head and arm. C, C. Water-gauges. D. Steam coil for boiling the water. E. Stop-cock for emptying the still. F. Copper flange, connecting with stone head. G. Three-way glass stop-cock. H. Stoneware receiver. I. Stoneware stop-cock.

The worm was made by Doulton, and is 1 inch bore and 42 feet in length, all in one piece. To this a stone arm, connected with a stone head, is attached, thus providing that every portion of the surface touched by the condensed water should be of material unaffected by water. The head sits loosely in a copper flange upon the apex of the lengthened exit of the still. All connections are closed by absorbent cotton, no cement being employed. The still is constructed of copper, and is designed after the plan adopted by Mr. Lloyd for the concentration of extractives which are not required to be evaporated to dryness. Instead of the usual false bottom for the steam-jacket, a copper coil is thrown three times round the inside of the still, the lower line being one-tenth the space above the bottom of the still. Thus, with an extract or resin it is not necessary to watch the still constantly, for when the liquid contents are evaporated to the lower line of the coil, further evaporation ceases. All



danger of injury by caking of the residue through forgetfulness is thereby overcome. The exit of the stone worm is provided with a three-way glass stop-cock, one terminal being attached to a 25-gallon chemical stoneware jar, closed at the top and provided with a stone stop-cock at the bottom. The other terminal of the stop-cock is intended to

divert the first portions of the distillate in case continuous distillation is found to be impracticable. Mr. Lloyd has found the still to work well. The water passes transparent, colourless, and odourless, and conforms to the requirements of the Pharmacopœia. By Nessler's test no trace of ammonia could be detected.

## How Argon was Discovered.

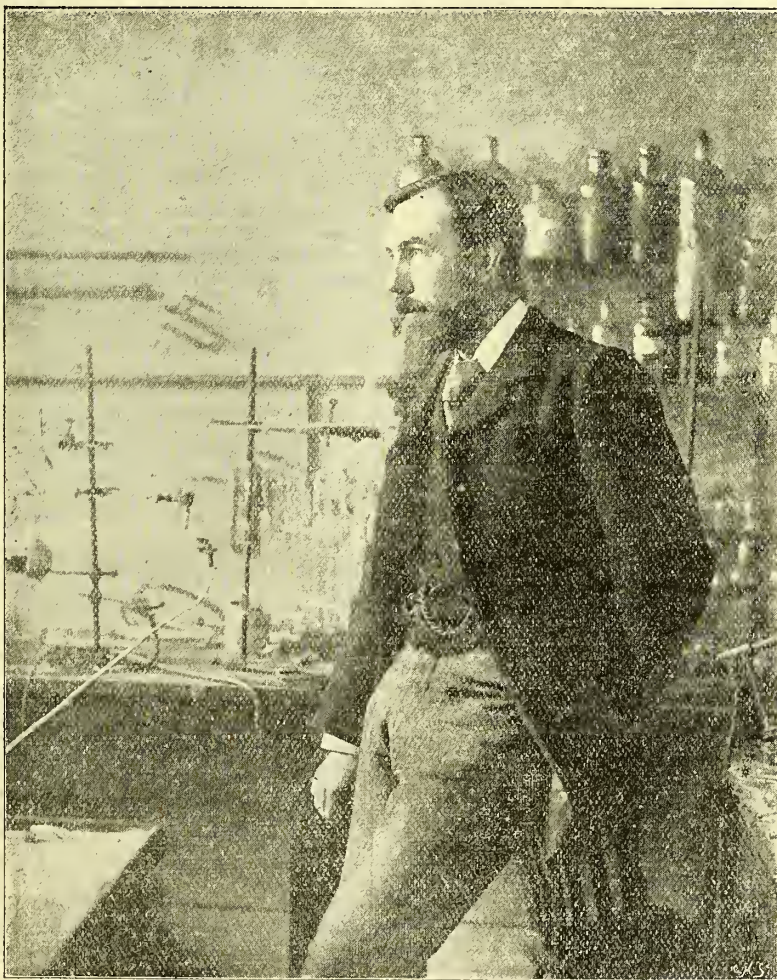
THERE is an interesting article in the *Idler* for May recording a visit paid by the writer—who is designated "St. George Odium," but whose style suspiciously resembles that of the editor, Mr. Robert Barr—to Professor Ramsay, at University College Hospital. The name, says the writer, "is Greek for 'idle,' and, therefore, the new gas is an Idler. Whether or no the discoverers of the third component of the air have infringed upon this magazine is a question for the lawyers."

Professor Ramsay, he goes on to say, occupies the farthest end of the City Ward, the Gower Street Station Ward wing of University College.

"I do not know whether the Professor, in one of his many chemical experiments, managed to blow the face off his part of the building, or whether the Governors of the University College, recognising that a man who searches for hidden elements is bound to blow the place up sooner or later, have not gone to the expense of finishing that part of the structure; but certain it is that this end of the wing presents a woeful front to the street—a ragged, blank, unfinished wall, with alternate bricks sticking out into the raw air as if in appeal to the tender heart of a jerry-builder to come and put a face on the edifice. It is a striking example of the small account the wise should take of the exterior of building or man."

The discovery came about in this way: "Lord Rayleigh

took to weighing nitrogen, one of the then supposed two elements forming air, and he noticed a strange thing. Natural nitrogen—that is, nitrogen extracted from the air—he found to weigh perceptibly heavier than manufactured nitrogen. He puzzled over this seemingly unwarranted discrepancy in the weights of two examples of the same gas, but was unable to account for the phenomena. At length he communicated his ideas on the matter to Professor Ramsay, and they discussed the situation. Professor Ramsay asked permission to investigate the discrepancy in weight between the natural and the artificial—a permission which Lord Rayleigh readily gave, and the two celebrated chemists set to work experimenting and analysing. That air consisted of two gases—oxygen and nitrogen—was an axiom of chemical knowledge. But, adopting the position that one never can be too sure of being sure, the researches were begun. This was in April of last year. In July, Professor Ramsay sent Lord Rayleigh three ounces of the newly-discovered gas—argon. As it turned out, Lord Rayleigh himself had extracted some from the atmosphere. So the finding of argon, like many another revolutionary discovery, was made by two men simultaneously. That it marks an epoch in science there can be no gainsaying, although it



does seem strange that men should claim to have discovered that which, since the beginning of the world, has been in everybody's mouth."

The portrait of Professor Ramsay printed above, is one of numerous illustrations which accompany the article in the *Idler*, and it has been kindly lent to us by the editor of that magazine. It is from a photograph by Fradelle & Young.

PROFESSOR NORMAN LOCKYER no longer puts [?] after "Terrestrial Helium" headings. *Nature* of May 16 contains interesting particulars of his researches on helium, which show that we are on the threshold of a new era in cosmical chemistry.

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## Medicine in the United States.



AID Cæsar: *Gallia est omnis divis in partes tres*. So America, and things and persons American are all capable of a similar division. The Americans have been divided into Yankees, Southerners, and Kentuckians, and the last-named have been again subdivided into men, brutes, or four fingers of whisky. The medical profession in the United States can be similarly divided into regular practitioners, symptom-shooters, and quacks. This article is not intended

as an attack on American physicians in general, many of whom are in every way equal to their European *confrères*. It is merely an attempt to sketch the types practising in the States, in the hope that after a personal English pharmacist may be a trifle more contented with the relations between themselves and their own physicians.

The American regular physician does not greatly differ from the similar type in England, the principal variation being that the American is not afraid to acknowledge that he uses his profession as a means of getting his living, and not as a purely humanitarian exercise. What strikes a foreigner first on coming into contact with American medical practice is the immense number of medical journals and colleges, and this indicates the line of subdivision of the first group—viz., into the ethical practitioner, the editor, and the professor. Of the first nothing need be said. For the position of

### EDITOR OF A MEDICAL JOURNAL

three requirements are necessary: a detestation of foreign methods—especially English; a belief that American physicians are the finest in the world—or, as a pharmaceutical journal has it, a capacity for “patriotic eagle-screaming”; and marked ability for writing high-flown or abusive articles. There are about 250 medical journals published in America, with an average monthly circulation, according to the publishers’ statements, of over 2,500,000 copies. This is a very fair circulation for supplying the wants of a trifle over 100,000 physicians. About four-fifths of these journals might with advantage be dispensed with; but instead of decreasing the number seems to increase monthly.

The latest event in medical journalism is the issue from Philadelphia of a daily medical paper. From present appearances, however, it does not seem likely to “catch on,” being printed on bad paper, with worse ink, and exhibiting a conspicuous lack of originality in its articles. Its advertisement columns are largely devoted to notices of quack preparations. The methods adopted by publishers for increasing their circulation are sometimes ingenious. Premium offers are apparently most successful, consisting of the offer of some book or instrument, together with the journal at a reduced rate. Coupons for orders on manufacturers are also in use, whereby the physician gets some special article or a discount off his order. Some publish serial or other stories, similar to the “Studies from the Diary of a Doctor,” usually appropriated without acknowledgment from English magazines; whilst others pander to the taste of the tenth-rate physician by printing jokes of a very questionable character; and yet another journal is now illustrating its pages with half-tone engravings of the “living-picture” type. This can hardly be said to be in the best interests of medical journalism. The high-flown language of some writers is very refreshing, as witness the following extract from an obituary notice:—

And when he sickened for the last time on earth, and lay down upon his couch to rest, and as the cloud of physical death was gradually obscuring his once gigantic mind, and the warm heart that had never disturbed

others’ woes beat slower and slower, and the invisible and indestructible part of man, I hope, was creeping noiselessly from within its icy home to join others beyond, I sat at his bedside and beheld the coming of the decrepit old, middle-aged, and the chattering, innocent child; and as the stood with weeping eyes they often pointed to his defenceless form, and said, “There lies a man whom I have never heard utter a word against his fellow-physician.” Oh, could I but have an epitomised epitaph like that!

The beautiful periods of the above are in marked contrast to the following extracts from a Chicago journal, illustrating the anti-English attitude of a certain class. Referring to a critique of an article by Mr. Ernest Hart published in another journal, the editor remarks that—

the nobility which it displays, in defence of the profession as a whole, contrasts markedly with the caddish, philistine character of the subject of its criticism. It certainly has no axe to grind in defending regular practitioners against the assaults of a “regular” ultra-ethical cad like Ernest Hart.

“British philistinism” and “caddish dogmatism” figure very prominently in the journal in all references to articles from English journals. The *Medical Press* is a “caddish organ,” Mr. Ernest Hart is “that ethical canter.” In another journal Mr. Lawson Tait receives the following notice:—

As a surgeon Mr. Tait stands pre-eminent, but he is amusing as a scientist, confusing as a logician, and abominable as a writer.

The epitome of his article just given has been laboriously dug from confused verbiage, and enucleated from digressions on electricity, dissertations on Baconian logic, enumerations of his personal success as an operator, and abuse of men who oppose his views.

English physicians by no means, however, get all the abuse. A Texas journal publishes the following comment on the blackballing of a physician who sought election into a medical Society. The specimen is a comparatively mild one:—

Blackballed! says the writer. For what? To gratify a hellish revenge against a superior. Perhaps the very doctor who took in his application blackballed him. If not, doubtless someone else who insisted he should join for the sole purpose of having an opportunity of stabbing him in the back. Oh, shame, where is the blush? This is the stuff composing all medical societies. I make no exception. All such consummate scoundrels should be wearing stripes to-day. So far as I am concerned, I have said five years that no such set of cowardly fellows as run medical societies can again get me into their clutches; I bow to no bulldozer; I get down on my knees to the Lord only; not to a mob of grizzly old fogies who seek my humiliation.

Truly the pen is mightier than the sword. Next we come to the

### PROFESSORS.

There are enough professors in the States to supply the colleges of the world. So large is the number of colleges and institutions that students cannot be found for all of them, nor patients for the hospitals. Consequently, a regular system of touting for pupils is kept up by the second-rate schools in order to secure enough to justify the existence of professors and colleges. Even in New York this system has found imitators, for quite recently one of the leading hospitals advertised for patients to fill its wards. A Chicago college announces that it will take pupils on their own terms. Pay the full fees if you can, or what part of them you are able to; and in the case of impecunious students special consideration will be given with a view to allowing them to attend lectures free. The number of professorial chairs in one of these mushroom colleges, and, indeed, in most other colleges, is enormous, and a considerable ingenuity is expended on the titles attached. Thus we find Professors of Physical Diagnosis and Professor of Surgical Emergencies, and the like. In some colleges the professors adroitly make use of their posts as a means of self-advertisement, and for circumventing the provisions of the ethical code, such as it is. The ubiquitous newspaper reporter somehow frequently turns up—accidentally, of course—on operation-days, and the public next morning will be regaled with the details of a “most delicate operation performed by Professor X., assisted by twenty-three adjunct professors. The article will be illustrated by engravings of the patient on the operating-table, and, of course, a portrait and interview with Professor X. are appended. Such notices are usually followed by a wordy warfare in the local medical journals much to the edification of its readers. Should the profess-



ance to have charge of a journal, as is not unfrequently the case, the editorial page will be headed with the professor's name, titles, portrait occasionally, and the added information that he is willing to go to all parts of the country for consultations or to perform operations. In these and other ways the professor avoids the clauses of the ethical code. So much for the regular practitioners.

#### SYMPTOM-SHOOTERS.

The second class, commonly termed the "symptom-shooters," is to a slight extent represented in England, where, however, they are not nearly so objectionable as the American type. They have been largely created by the manufacturing pharmacists, and are the *bête noire* of the druggist. The symptom-shooter is a man of little medical ability, and has usually graduated from a fourth-rate medical college. He visits his patients with a symptom-book, euphemistically termed a "visiting-list," in his hand, with which he is supplied by one of the various manufacturing houses. He diagnoses his case by noting the more prominent symptoms and comparing them with his list. For each disease described the manufacturer has a special preparation, guaranteed to cure, and the name of which is appended to the description of the disease. The prescription will usually run somewhat as under:—

Ext. medull. oblong. . . . . ʒss.  
Cerebrine (D. Q. & Co.) . . . . gr. ʒ.  
Syr. strychn. et arsenic. (X. Y. Z. & Co.) ad ʒvj.

M. Ft. mist.

As directed.

Usually, however, the prescription is limited to a single article—proprietary, of course. Several journals supply the needs of this class, and their pages teem with clinical articles devoted to showing the merits of Messrs. X. Y. Z. & Co.'s "curalline," and the necessity for every physician to prescribe it. Even the editorial pages are devoted to pointing out the advantage to the physician of prescribing the goods of a reliable firm (*i.e.*, a firm who advertise with them), accidentally mentioning that the druggist cannot be relied on to dispense physicians' prescriptions. To a St. Louis journal elongs the honour of inventing a new term for what in England are termed nostrums. The journal denotes the art of manufacturing them "ethpharmacy," and the nostrums themselves are "ethical proprietaries."

#### THE METHODS OF THE QUACK

re much the same everywhere, but nowhere is quackery so openly and glaringly practised as in the States. The American quack usually holds a diploma of a mushroom college, and endeavours to cover his quackery under the cloak of a new school of medicine. The acquirement of this degree is probably based on the fact of his having been able to pay the necessary fees, which in some colleges is the only requisite for graduation. When graduated, after a one or two years' course or even less, he blossoms out in various ways. He may become an eclectic, physio-medicalist, officialist, dosimetricist, cosmopath, magnetic healer or electro-therapeutist, mind-curer, hypnotist, or Christian Scientist. Physicians belonging to some of these classes will probably object to being classed as quacks, and there may be some of them who are honest in their adoption of the opinions suggested; but the majority simply use the names as a cover for their ignorance of medicine proper. The eclectics have long been notorious for the looseness of their teaching and training, one year's college course being, till recently, considered a sufficient period of study in order to qualify as physician. It has now been extended to two years. According to the editor of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, eclecticism may be defined as "specific medication, pleasant medicines in small doses for their direct effect." I leave it to others to find the meaning of the phrase. Vegetable drugs compose their armamentarium, mineral products, especially mercury compounds, being tabooed. In place of calomel and mercurials it is said that podophyllin is employed as a salivating agent. Most people would prefer the "heroic" treatment with mercury. Originally the name "eclectic" was given to a school not bound down to any particular doctrine, but it has come in the States to signify merely a botanic physician, and amongst the best physicians is considered as a more or less pronounced form

of quackery. The "official" surgeon believes, to judge from the official organ of the school, that all diseases are largely due to affections of the orifices of the body. Thus we read, in a recent number of the *Journal of Official Surgery*, a report of a case of "phthisis of neurotic origin" cured by "the operation for laceration of the cervix." The surgeon states that the case was accompanied by "interstitial inflammation of the lungs," whatever that may be, and that such cases are often cured by "removing the distal point of pathology." Another surgeon reports the cure of a case of "eczema" of the hands by "stretching the rectum," and another case by "clipping irritated points at the various outlets of the body." The author finally concludes by stating that "many cases of insanity are made worse by the operative treatment" (we cannot doubt it), but that "the secondary effect is quite satisfactory." The wonder is not so much, perhaps, that such "surgeons" exist, but that they should by means of a special organ publish their methods to the world.

The remainder of this class hardly need description. Their designations are self-explanatory. As a medical journal aptly puts it, they are "invariably ignorant, blatant charlatans, products of our defective system of medical education. Their real abilities lie in the direction of a small politician, carrying a hod, or trundling a wheelbarrow. They are shining examples of a medical misfit. They have not learned the difference between being noted and notorious. They usually come from some remote region before they have lost their shambling gait from driving cows to pasture, or gotten the cockle burrs out of their hair and the odour of the barnyard from their clothing."

#### Bismuth Subnitrate and the Teeth.

By D. B. DOTT, F.R.S.E.

THE relative merits of oxynitrate and oxycarbonate of bismuth were recently discussed (THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, February 23, page 291), preference being given to the latter salt because of its existing in a less defined crystalline state, and so being less likely to cause irritation. The oxycarbonate is said to be the "more soluble," but that is one of those statements of the truth of which one would like to see the proof. Dr. Lauder Brunton says, in effect, that experience has proved that the subnitrate is the best salt of bismuth, whatever the reason may be.

It occurred to me that the custom which is common with many dyspeptics of taking an occasional dose of the oxynitrate would probably be injurious to the teeth from particles of the chemically basic, but practically acid, salt lodging about the teeth. Therefore, a piece of marble about the size of a tooth was placed in subnitrate of bismuth moistened with water. After twenty-four hours it was removed, washed, dried, and weighed. It had lost in weight 7 milligrammes. Replaced in the bismuth paste, and after twenty-four hours again weighed, it had lost 5 milligrammes. Next day it had similarly lost 4 milligrammes. The same experiment was repeated with oxycarbonate, and after twenty-four hours no loss was indicated. Even after four days in the moist oxycarbonate there was no weighable loss.

It seems clear from these experiments that from a dental aspect (I won't say a dentist's) the oxycarbonate is the preferable salt.

QUEBRACHO wood is largely used in U.S.A. and in Germany as a tanning material. Two varieties are known, red and white, which yield on the average 18 to 20 per cent. of tannin. The wood is delivered in Europe at 17 per ton. It comes from the Argentine. Ten years ago the imports amounted to 1,500,000 worth a year; now 300,000. Before exportation it pays 3 to 7 per cent. *ad val.* duty. Quebracho extract occurs as crystal (65 to 70 per cent tannin) and paste (45 per cent.). Hamburg is the principal European market.



## Two Retiring Councillors.

MR. GREENISH.

BY the retirement of Mr. Thomas Greenish from the Pharmaceutical Council that body loses one of the few links remaining between it and the foundation of the Society. At that time (1841) Mr. Greenish was an assistant in Godfrey & Cooke's, under the late Mr. William Ince, and he at once joined the Society as an associate. It is exactly half a century since Mr. Greenish communicated his first paper to the Society, infusion of horseradish being the subject, and he has seldom been idle in research since. It was in 1871 that Mr. Greenish became a member of the



Council, and when the late Mr. G. W. Sandford finally retired he was appointed to succeed him as President, holding that office from 1880 to 1882, when Mr. Carteighe succeeded him. It is a sincere regret to all who know Mr. Greenish well that failing health has compelled his retirement. For he is a many-sided man, an accomplished pharmacist, and better known to European pharmacists than any other English member of the craft. When he was younger and fleet of foot, it was his custom to spend his summer holiday exploring some district between Hamburg and Rome, Paris and St. Petersburg, and wherever he went he made the acquaintance of pharmacists, so that he became to many in Austria, Germany, and Russia the personification of English pharmacy. He speaks German fluently, and this fact, with his world wide acquaintanceship, made his presidency of the Pharmaceutical Society a unique success, as it was during that period that the International Pharmaceutical Congress met in London. Mr. Greenish is an accomplished microscopist, and was one of the first to urge the importance of micrographic methods in pharmacognosy. Most of his published papers are on microscopic subjects. He was one of the advocates for the establishment of a Research Laboratory for pharmacy, and if the history of that institution is ever told, it will be found that Mr. Greenish's influence gave backbone to the movement. He is the owner of two pharmacies—one in New Street, Dorset Square; the other, Godfrey & Cooke's old pharmacy in Conduit Street. His elder son, Mr. T. E. Greenish, manages them; for the younger, Professor H. G. Greenish, although a pharmacist, devotes all his time to his duties in the School of Pharmacy. Mr. Greenish is at present in Malta, and we trust that he will return recruited in health.

COL. RICHARDSON.

A relapse of the paralytic symptoms which, about a year ago, set Mr. J. G. F. Richardson aside from business has now compelled his retirement from the Council. Mr. Richardson has been a hard worker in that capacity for sixteen years; for although he has no love for the system of doing Council work in committee he has taken his share of it, and has all along been stalwart for independence. He has worked especially for provincial education, and for raising the tone of the trade by extending educational facilities and making the examinations more thorough. He is one of the early students of the School of Pharmacy, doctor of philosophy, and a Fellow of the Chemical Society. But he does not come of a pharmaceutical stock, as he has been erroneously stated. He is of a yeoman family, and was intended for the law; but a youthful passion for



chemistry took him into pharmacy. The retail counter could not contain his ideas, so, more than a quarter of a century ago, he laid the foundation of what has become the largest pill-factory in the world, pill-making being, however, but one branch of his firm's manufactures, which cover the whole range of medicine. Mr. Richardson served the Queen as a Volunteer for twenty-one years, and retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and the Volunteer Decoration. He has long been on the Leicester magistracy. In business he has the assistance of three sons. Mr. H. N. B. Richardson, B.A., the oldest, is managing director of the firm, and has during recent years relieved his father of much of the detail work of the management. The second son, Captain Richardson, is an ardent Volunteer. He looks after the technical part of the business, having received an excellent scientific education in Germany, where he studied under Fresenius amongst others.

IN THE OKLAHOMA DRUG-STORE.—Customer: "Do you keep mucilage?" Oklahoma Druggist (with acerbity) "No, I don't. There are so many new remedies coming out nowadays that it's impossible to keep them all."

MOUSTACHE PRODUCER.—An ancient prescription, taken from the Papyrus Ebers, and of the operation of applying and removal of which there are many mural paintings found at Thebes, Palmyra, and elsewhere, is as follows:—

Floris latiss .. .. . 1 dr.

Applica ad labium superiore ex quo, deinde, lingeto felis domestica.

This is dead sure. We put it in Latin to keep children and girls from "getting on to it."—*National Druggist*.



In American Peppermint Grower.

R. ALBERT M. TODD whose candidature for the third Congressional district of Michigan we mentioned recently a typical American, who, in the course of about twenty years, has built up by his own energies an extensive business in peppermint oil and similar oils. Mr. Todd has his headquarters in Kalamazoo, a charming Michigan town, which combines the rusticity of the early settlers with latter-day intellectual developments, and, so far as municipal and social life is concerned, is probably unique on the American continent. In Kalamazoo the "new woman" has ceased to be because she is no longer "new," but now takes her place with man as his equal in all commercial, municipal, and professional matters. Women doctors, lawyers, and teachers, if not as numerous as those of the male persuasion in Kalamazoo, are, at least, as highly respected. For such a community it is necessary that a Congressional candidate should be advanced, and this Mr. Todd seems to be,



we may judge from his letter of acceptance. But one learns little of such matters in a business-talk with Mr. Todd. He has made the cultivation of essential-oil plants his hobby, and, as an investigator of the properties of American peppermint oil and the virtual discoverer of the commercial process for manufacturing menthol therefrom, has done excellent service to American pharmacy. It is not many years since he removed from Nottawa to Kalamazoo, where he has built magnificent business-offices close to the station on the Michigan Central Railroad. The upper floors of the Todd building are fitted up as a library, wherein Mr. Todd has placed his unique collection of rare books, so that they may be freely at the disposal of students. Mr. Todd has not long passed forty. He is one of the quietest of Americans, whose personal worth is only fully known to those who are intimate with him, and, as he is free of the solitude of his library and the warmth of his domestic circle, we expect that exceptionally strong convictions have drawn him into the Congressional vortex.

**SODIUM FOUND IN ELECTRIC INSULATORS.**—In consequence of explosives in electrical street-mains, Major Cardew, technical adviser to the Board of Trade, has investigated the matter, and has found that a remarkable deposit on some of the electric insulators contained a considerable quantity of metallic sodium. The presence of this metal appears to the members of the Board of Trade to be so grave a source of danger, and to afford so reasonable an explanation, in connection with the accumulation of escaped coal-gas, of the several explosions which have recently occurred, that it devolves upon the Board without any delay to investigate the causes of the deposit with a view to its prevention, and they ask for the assistance of the Royal Society and of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

American Specialities.

A NEW YORK correspondent sends us the subjoined recipes for toilet specialities, which are very popular in New York and Brooklyn:—

TOILET VIOLET-WATER.

|                                                   |          |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Jasmine extract .. .. .                           | 2 oz.    |
| Orange-flower extract .. .. .                     | 2 "      |
| Cassia extract f. . . . .                         | 6 "      |
| Violet extract f. . . . .                         | 6 "      |
| Grain-musk .. .. .                                | 10 gr.   |
| Otto of rose .. .. .                              | 12 drops |
| Oil of ylang-ylang .. .. .                        | 12 "     |
| Essence of orris (1 in 1) .. .. .                 | 4 oz.    |
| Oil of bitter almonds .. .. .                     | 7 drops  |
| Cologne spirit to .. .. .                         | 1 gallon |
| Herring's alcoholic ext. cannabis q.s. to colour. |          |

The above can be sold in panelled bottles, 1 oz. at 1s, or dilute 2 parts with 1 of Cologne spirit for toilet violet-water; usual size, 8-oz. round.

[Cologne spirit is triple-distilled S.V.R.]

TOOTH-WASH.

(I.)

|                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Castile soap .. .. .        | 13½ oz.       |
| Water .. .. .               | 3 lbs. 6 oz.  |
| Dissolve by heat, and—      |               |
| Glycerine .. .. .           | 38 oz.        |
| Alcohol .. .. .             | 3 lbs. 6 oz.  |
| Oil of peppermint .. .. .   | 1 oz. 5½ drs. |
| " wintergreen .. .. .       | 1 " 5½ oz.    |
| Syrup .. .. .               | 4½ lbs.       |
| Tincture of cudbear .. .. . | q.s.          |

Filter.

LABEL.

Fragrant tooth-wash, for cleaning and preserving the teeth and gums imparting a refreshing taste and feeling to the mouth. Directions for use: Dip the brush in water (soft or rain-water the best), then pour a small quantity of the wash on it, and rub it on the teeth; it forms a froth in the mouth, which should be allowed to penetrate every crevice.

(II.)

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Castile soap .. .. .        | 3xiii ss. |
| Water .. .. .               | 3liv.     |
| Glycerine .. .. .           | 3xxxvj.   |
| Alcohol .. .. .             | 3liv.     |
| Oil of peppermint .. .. .   | 5xliij.   |
| " wintergreen .. .. .       | 5xliij.   |
| " lavender .. .. .          | 5j.       |
| " cassia .. .. .            | 5j.       |
| " cloves .. .. .            | 5j.       |
| " sassafras .. .. .         | 5j.       |
| Chloroform .. .. .          | 5ij.      |
| Tincture of cudbear .. .. . | 3vj.      |

Macerate for several days, and filter.

EAU AROMATIQUE.

|                                    | Oz. |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Tinct. pyrethri .. .. .            | 1½  |
| " cinnam. ver. .. .. .             | 4   |
| " caryoph. .. .. .                 | 6   |
| " benzoin. simpl. .. .. .          | 4   |
| " rad. angelicæ .. .. .            | 4   |
| " sem. ambrettæ .. .. .            | 4   |
| " coriand. .. .. .                 | 6   |
| " pimentæ .. .. .                  | 9   |
| " mosch. (24 gr. to 1 oz.) .. .. . | 1   |
| " anisi esp. .. .. .               | 1   |
| Extract. rose .. .. .              | 4   |
| Ess. ambergris .. .. .             | 1   |
| Spt. menth. pip. (1 in 32) .. .. . | 1   |
| " chloroform. .. .. .              | 10  |
| " vini rect. .. .. .               | 30  |

Filter.

LABEL.

Eau aromatique, for preserving and cleansing the teeth and gums and sweetening the breath. Use ½ teaspoonful in a wineglass of water.



## Personalities.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY is now trying to find argon in exhaled breath.

MR. WILLIAM CARRUTHERS, F.R.S., is retiring from the directorship of the Botanical Department of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, and is to be succeeded by Mr. George Murray. Mr. Carruthers is an ex-president of the Linnæan Society. He is one of the leading lights of London Presbyterianism, and is in frequent request by that body for lectures on natural history.

DR. RICHARD THORNE THORNE, C.B., F.R.S., has been appointed by the Queen to succeed Sir John Simon as a member of the General Council. Dr. Thorne is the principal medical officer of the Local Government Board. He was born at Leamington in 1841, and was educated at Mill Hill Grammar School, at the Lycée St. Louis, Paris, and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1866 he took his M.B. at London University, and qualified as a F.R.C.P. in 1875.

MR WM. SHEPPERSON, of the Liquor Carnis Company, has been honoured with a supplementary diploma from the Chicago Exposition, this one being an award of honourable mention from "the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission." It recognises him as the designer and inventor of the exhibit of the Liquor Carnis Company, and for that reason pays him this homage. The diploma is signed by Bertha Honora Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers; Virginia C. Meredith, Chairman [our language never contemplated ladies filling such a position] of the Committee on Awards; and Geo. R. Delus, Director of the Exhibition. Mr. Shepperson is naturally proud of the distinction conferred upon him by the Lady Managers, but—who can wonder at it?

## Deaths.

CLEGHORN.—Dr. Hugh Francis Clarke Cleghorn, LL.D., F.R.S.E., who died at Stravithie, in Fife, on May 16, was an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society, having been elected in 1856, when he was connected with the Forest Department of India. He was a graduate of the Edinburgh University. In 1852 he was appointed Professor of Botany in the Madras University. It was shortly thereafter that Lord Harris, the Governor of Madras, entrusted him with the important task of organising a forest department in connection with the Government. Dr. Cleghorn succeeded to the estate of Stravithie on the death of his father in 1864, and in 1869 he retired to that place.

HAYWARD.—On Friday, May 17, the remains of the late Mr. William Griffin Hayward, chemist and druggist, of Reading, were cremated at Woking. Mr. Hayward, who died on the previous Tuesday, at his residence, Elmsere, Alexandra Road, at the age of 74 years, was born at Bath, and, nearly fifty years since, went to Reading, trading as a chemist at Bridge Street until about five years since, when he retired. Mr. Hayward was an active Volunteer until the age requirement compelled his retirement, and won the first challenge cup competed for by members of the Reading Volunteers Companies. He was connected with various local organisations, and was a member of the Board of Guardians.

WHEELER.—On May 2, John Wheeler, pharmaceutical chemist, Chipping Sodbury. Aged 72.

FEMININE PHARMACY, as practised in the United States (of America), is thus described by the *Pharmaceutical Era* :—

There in the corner pharmacy,  
This lithesome lady lingers,  
And potent pills and philters true  
Are fashioned by her fingers.

Her phiz behind the soda fount,  
May oft be seen in summer,  
How sweetly foams the soda fizz,  
When you receive it from her.

In putting up prescriptions she  
Is fairer than Ophelia,  
While mixing belladonna drops  
With tincture of lobelia.

Each potion has its proper place,  
Each poison in its chalice;  
Her dædal fingers are so deft,  
They call her digit Alice.

## Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at the Masonic Hall, Nottingham, on Wednesday, May 22, when the members turned up in good numbers.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Councillor Fitz Hugh, J.P. From the report it appears that the numerical position of the Association has been improved during the year, and now stands at fifty members and thirty-four associates. An effort was made at the commencement of the session to arrange meetings for members, but the response was so poor that they had to be abandoned. The educational work has, however, been more prosperous, the arrangements with the University College being on a very satisfactory basis. The botany class, conducted by Professor Carr, M.A., was attended by twenty-nine students in the first two terms, with an average attendance of 83 per cent.; the third term is being attended by twenty students.

The dispensing class, conducted by Mr. F. R. Sergeant, has also been very successful; more students applied for admission than could be accommodated, and the average attendance was 93 per cent. At the examination the following obtained prizes:—Messrs. E. Richardson, W. A. Cooling, and Whitchurch, who respectively obtained 90, 80, and 70 per cent. of the total number of marks obtainable. During the year the following associates have passed the Pharmaceutical examinations:—Major, Messrs. H. Dyson, C. Massey; Minor, Messrs. H. G. Boyce, H. G. Jennings, C. Massey, and A. H. Wood.

The treasurer's account showed a balance in hand of over 30l.

A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. F. R. Sergeant, the teacher of the dispensing class; and a similar compliment was paid to Mr. W. Gill, who resigned the secretaryship after holding the office for five years.

The following were elected to office for the ensuing year—President, Mr. Councillor Fitz Hugh, J.P.; Vice President, Mr. T. Mason; Treasurer, Mr. J. Wilford; Hon. Sec., Mr. A. Eherlin; Council, Messrs. A. E. Beilby, R. H. Beverley, C. A. Bolton, W. Gill, A. Middleton, J. Rudford, F. R. Sergeant, and R. Widdowson; Auditors, Messrs. Parker and Gascoyne.

A cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Fitz Hugh for his services as president. An alteration was made in the rules, reducing the member's subscription to 5s. per annum.

Mr. F. LUMLEY introduced a discussion on the Shop Early-closing Bill, but owing to the late hour it was adjourned to the next meeting.

## Notes from India.

(By our Calcutta Correspondent.)

May 1, 1895.

COOL CALCUTTA.—While the temperature in some parts of Bengal and Madras has lately touched 112° and 113° F. in the shade, it has only (!) been 95°-9° at the most in Calcutta. We have sometimes a lot to be thankful for, if we could only see it.

A BIG CIVET CAT.—Messrs. Savage & Co., chemists, Madras, have at present on view at their pharmacy a very large specimen of a civet cat. The total length measurement is a little over 57 inches. This cat was for many years in the possession of some civet-dealers, and has brought them a small fortune. It was purchased by Messrs. Savage as "an attraction," and they have already refused some large offers for it. The local museum can boast of a specimen but little over half the size.

THE SALE OF POISONS.—The urgent necessity for an Act to regulate the sale of poisons in India has been reiterated at every inquest held on even every coolie who has met his death by any suspicion of poison. You know that poisons may be purchased *ad lib.* in any of the native bazaars, and, indeed, at any of the European or native pharmacies, although the former do exercise some discretion in place



the much-needed restriction. It is of the commonest daily occurrence to hear of some love-sick maiden who has precipitated matters by an injudicious dose of opium self-administered. "Rough on Rats" is a favorite and an effective "suicidant" just at present; or one lukewarm lover will have a mysterious love "philtre" needed to him in the form of a tempting sweetmeat which quickly decides details of sentiment; or some ill-starred sband ventures an opinion, and there is a case of sudden death next morning. Probably half of these cases are never discovered. In the course of a judgment in the High Court Calcutta, on April 26, in a trial for the alleged poisoning of an European husband by his Bengali wife, Mr. Justice Norris delivered a weighty recommendation that the whole matter of the sale of poisons in India should be recommended to the Government of India. He characterized it as "lamentable that any person should be able to go to the bazaars and buy almost an unlimited quantity of poison of the most any kind." The Government of India has had innumerable representations of this kind before it, however, from time to time. The most recent is the resolution of the Indian Medical Congress as the outcome of a paper prepared by the Chemical Examiners to Government and reviewed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST some time ago. What is ally required is that the jurisdiction of the Pharmaceutical Society should be extended to British India, and that a Pharmacy Act should be formulated, which would in all probability be favourably received by the Government of India as something more practical than the most influential presentations that have yet been presented. To be more actual still, I would most respectfully suggest that the President of the Society be deputed to visit India and see for himself how matters stand. I could prophesy as successfully a tour as his triumphal progress through England and Scotland some years ago, and his heart's delight in the matter of climbing.

## The Sale of Poisons.

### UNREGISTERED PERSONS PROSECUTED.

IN the Bloomsbury County Court, on May 23, before Judge Bacon, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain sued several unregistered persons for the recovery of penalties for the sale of poisons. The first case was against Mr. J. S. Armitage, of 1 Colva Street, Highgate New Town, and the Society sought to recover a penalty of 5*l.* in respect of the sale of Powell's balsam of aniseed, and a similar sum in respect to chlorodyne.

Mr. Grey was counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Doyle appeared for the defendant.

Mrs. Partridge deposed to going to the defendant's shop and being served there with a bottle of Powell's balsam and other things. On one occasion the defendant served her with a bottle of chlorodyne, and asked her who it was for. He said her husband; and he replied, "Then if you give him whole bottleful you will be able to get another husband." He handed the bottles to the analyst.

Cross-examined: Her husband had tried to get these things from the defendant, but had failed. On the first occasion Mrs. Armitage served her.

John Partridge corroborated, and in cross-examination said he had previously got the defendant to put up some ointment and soap-liniment, but when he asked for some pills Browne's chlorodyne he became suspicious; first said he did not any, and then that the Society objected, and he was unable to get anything. Defendant had a quart bottle, which he said contained chlorodyne, and that was how he sold it.

Ernest John Eastes, an analyst, deposed that he had had great experience in analyses. He had found in the bottle of Powell's balsam .27 of a grain of morphine. In the chlorodyne there was 1 gr. of morphine.

By His Honour: There was more than enough there to kill. The usual quantity to kill was  $\frac{3}{4}$  gr., but much less had been known to kill.

The defendant, John Story Armitage, said he was a certificate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Dublin, and a M.D. of Wisconsin and Philadelphia and several other societies. He was ready to join the Society, but they would not allow him to go in for the examination. He had had some friction with the Society. He did not keep chlorodyne.

In cross-examination: He was an associate of the Society of Apothecaries of London and a member of the Society of Chemists and Druggists. He had been there since 1878, and never sold poisons. On the day the articles were alleged to have been sold by him he was at the hospital in the City Road.

Re-examined: He had no recollection of any big bottle. The bottle which Armitage thought to be one of Collis Brown's bottles was a dummy he made up.

Mrs. Emily Armitage, a midwife of the Ladies' Medical College and Queen Charlotte's Hospital, deposed that it was untrue that she sold a bottle of Powell's balsam or chlorodyne to Mrs. Partridge.

Mr. Doyle, in summing up his case, submitted that the Act did not apply to an isolated case, but where more than one poison was sold.

His Honour said he had not the slightest doubt an offence had been committed under the Act, but he would say nothing of the practice of sending these persons to purchase.

Judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

Mrs. Lavinia Hills, of Lower Marsh, Lambeth, was summoned, in respect of the sale of Powell's balsam, for one penalty. Evidence of the purchase, and that the name of Hills was over the shop, was given.

Mr. Ray, on behalf of the defendant, said the business was not hers.

Mr. Grey put in a letter, stating that she carried on the business since her husband's death under the superintendence of an associate of the Society of Apothecaries, and she offered to do all that was necessary. Unless she was a qualified chemist and druggist, she could not keep open a shop for the sale of poisons.

Mr. Ray submitted that Mr. Thompson, who conducted the business, was a registered apothecary, and that therefore, by section 16, the Act did not affect him. Mr. Thompson was registered under the Act of 1852.

Mr. Grey said if Mr. Hills was a qualified chemist there was something in the contention. The Act of 1852 was amended by that of 1868.

Mr. Ray asked for an adjournment to call evidence.

His Honour said there was bound to be a printed register each year, and the name would be in it. It was rather a hard case.

Mr. Grey offered no objection to an adjournment, and his Honour sanctioned this course.

The last case was one in which J. A. Hogg, tobacconist, of 45 Walworth Road, was summoned for a penalty in respect to rhodentium, rat-destroyer biscuit. This contained 1,250 grs. of arsenic, or more than 50 per cent. of the whole.

A verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs, was given.

## New Books.

Haller, A. *L'Industrie Chimique (Encyclopédie de Chimie Industrielle et de Métallurgie)*. Small 8 vo. Cloth. Pp. 348, with woodcuts. 5 francs (Paris: J. B. Baillière.)

Leggett, W. J. (Editor.) *Leggett's Compendium of Patent Medicine Vendors, Drug Stores, &c., dealing in Patent Medicines*. Second edition. Cardboard covers. Post 8vo. Pp. 126. (Roberts, Son & Co.)

Ostrom, K. W. *Massage and the Original Swedish Movements: their Application to Various Diseases of the Body*. Third edition revised. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 158. 3*s.* 6*d.* net. (H. K. Lewis.)

Parkes, Louis C., M.D. *The Elements of Health: an Introduction to the Study of Hygiene*. With illustrations by Henry Parkes. Post 8vo. Pp. xii and 246. Cloth. 3*s.* 6*d.* (J. & A. Churchill.)

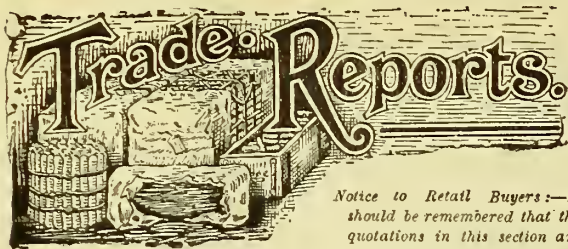
Roscoe, Sir Henry E., F.R.S. (Editor.) *John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry. (Century Science Series)*. Small 8vo. Cloth, with 5 illustrations. Pp. 212. 3*s.* 6*d.* (Cassell & Co.)

Sadtler, Sam. P., and Trimble, Henry. *A Text-book of Chemistry, intended for the Use of Pharmaceutical and Medical Students*. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 920, with woodcuts. (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and London.)

Scarfe, J. S. *Organic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical*. Adapted to the requirements of the Science and Art Department and of the London University. With 33 illustrations and 180 Experiments. Post 8vo. Pp. 240 2*s.* (Collins's Elementary Science Series.) (Collins.)

Smith, Jas. W. *The Law of Bills, Cheques, Notes, and I.O.U.'s (Wilson's Legal Handy-book series)*. Entirely re-written. 69th thousand. Paper covers. Pp. 193. 1*s.* 6*d.* (Effingham Wilson & Co.)





Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large

quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., May 23.

**B**USINESS, both for the home and export trades, has been rather quiet this week, and even the speculative syndicate has only just kept its hand in. This syndicate, it is said (and all sorts of rumours are naturally current), is composed of some four or five wealthy members, whose names suggest nitrate, soap, and illustrated journalism rather than any of the articles they are "bulling"; but, whoever they may be, it is evident they can dispose of large sums of money. So far they have taken up camphor, cloves, shellac and turmeric, and report says that, whilst they have been fairly quiet this week, an early resumption of more active measures may be looked for shortly. Several other articles have improved in sympathy with the above, such as ginger, gambier, &c., for none know which may be the next to be taken in hand. The boom which we were able to chronicle in our last report especially in camphor, shellac, and cloves, has been partially maintained, the infection, whether real or artificial, passing on, and thereby mending the market-position of other articles. No doubt a greater commercial activity is *en evidence*, extending to our manufacturing centres a hopeful barometrical sign of returning confidence. Further, a still greater fillip to trade is dawning upon us from the East, now that Japan has arrived at some provisional settlement, and removed the *impasse* with the European Powers in regard to the partial reconstruction of the Treaty of Peace with China. Silver, which touched in the course of last week the high point of 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ , suffered a relapse, but has since recovered somewhat, and closes to-day at 30 $\frac{1}{16}$ . Rate of discount remains unchanged, at 2 per cent. Cloves, lower. Camphor, steady. Ipecacuanha, firm. Quinine, dearer. Shellac, full up. Consequent upon the celebration of the Queen's birthday on Saturday, shipping on the Thames will be suspended.

#### The Amsterdam Drug-market.

Our Amsterdam correspondent, writing under date of May 21, observes that up to the present 5,917 packages of *Cinchona* bark, representing a weight of 538,691 kilos, have been declared for sale on June 13. They consist of:—Lederiana, 470,541 kilos; Succirubra, 13,719; Officialis, 1,221; Hybrids, &c., 53,210. The feeling is unchanged, and reports from Java state that the chances of the Java quinine-works being founded are improving.

#### The Camphor Famine.

*St. James's Gazette* has been posting itself about the present state of the camphor market, and the result is some curious things which provoke a smile. The news that the price of camphor was advancing at the rate of a penny or two per lb.

every day, as the result of the recent war between China and Japan, and that England and the Continent were threatened with something like a camphor famine, has, says the *Gazette*, caused considerable alarm. That this should be so is not surprising, seeing that camphor is an article of daily consumption, used as a medicine in diseases, from the most fatal form of Asiatic cholera to a mere cold in the head. Its value as a disinfectant is thoroughly established. And so on for half a column. Then we are told that "A good deal of camphor is held by a syndicate, who, however, will, it is understood, sell to manufacturers at a moderate price sufficient camphor to carry on their business. Should a warm summer bring dysentery or cholera to England, the demand for the drug will be very great [Ho! Ho!]. Camphor has been nearly all obtained by the Chinese, who are greatly demoralized by the results of the war, or by the Japanese whose Government have restricted the production by passing a law that the camphor-trees shall not be cut down but only tapped. It will take the Chinese seven or eight months to prepare the new crop of camphor for the market, camphor-making from the gum being a very tedious process. The gum has to be washed and spread in the sun to dry, and undergo other treatment. Camphor-making is not a regularly organised industry, but a monopoly of certain tribes in China, some of whom are now in rebellion against the Government. Such wisdom as this is quite beyond us.

#### The Liverpool Chemical Trade.

Since our last there are distinct signs of a revival in certain branches of the chemical trade. A better feeling prevails in heavy chemicals, both bleach and alkali closing with an upward tendency. The shares of Brunner Mond have advanced  $\frac{1}{8}$  and the United Alkali  $\frac{1}{8}$  during the week. *Acids*.—Tartaric, English, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.; foreign, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  d.; oxalic firm at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  d. *Soda*.—Caustic: prices very firm, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  per ton for 70 per cent., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  for 60 per cent. Crystals quiet, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. per ton, f.o.b. Bicarbonate in better demand at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  per ton. Borax quiet; lump, 20s; powdered, 21s. per cwt. Bichromate scarce at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  d. per lb. Nitrate is selling better at 8s. to 8s. 3d. per cwt. Hyposulphite steady at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. per ton. *Potash*.—Pot and pearl inactive at late rates. Prussiate lower at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  d. to 8d. per lb. Bichromate steady at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  d., f.o.b. Chlorate keeps very quiet at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  d. per lb. *Ammonia*.—Sal ammoniac, in request at 39s. per cwt. for best; sulphate is a little weaker, closing at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  per ton, f.o.b. *Bleaching-powder*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. *Copper*.—Selling better at 36s. per ton for Lancashire make. *Copper sulphate*.—Scarce, and dearer at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. per ton, f.o.b. Phosphorus and naphtha unchanged.

#### Liverpool Drug-market.

Our correspondent, writing on May 22, says that in *Gums* there has been but little interest displayed in connection with *Arabic* sorts being neglected. *Castor oil* is very steady at the prices lately ruling—viz., Calcutta, good seconds, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  d. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  d.; French, first pressure, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  d. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  d.; and Madras, 2d. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  d. per lb. *Cream of tartar* is steadily rising, and now importers are asking 70s. to 71s. per cwt. Further business has been done in *Chilian beeswax*, at prices ranging from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  2s. 6d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  2s. 6d. per cwt., the latter being a parcel of very fine yellow. *Chillies* (*Sierra Leone*) have been in better demand during the week, and the value of prime red is now 30s. per cwt. Several parcels of *Ginger* (*African*) have been moved off at the prices current last week, 27s. 6d. being realised for good sound root. *Canary-seed* has been advancing steadily during the past few days, and now 47s. 6d. is asked for good *Turkish*, while 49s. to 55s. is asked for *Spanish*. *Chlorate of potash* has been moving off freely, and the price has advanced to 5d. per lb., with every prospect of a further rise. *Potashes* are from 22s. 6d.; *Pearlashes*, 42s. 6d. per cwt. *Turpentine* is steady at 22s. 6d. *Balsam Copaiba* is in very limited supply, and 1s. 10d. per lb. is asked for *Maranhm*, thick bright. Considerable business has been done in *Chilian honey* for shipment at late rates, and holders are very firm in their views. Values range from 23s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

#### Developing German-American Trade.

The Director of the German Consulate at Chicago is about to pay an official visit to Germany for the purpose of delivering a series of addresses on the subject of trade and industry in



United States, and in particular on the opportunities for  
ing an increase in the export of German merchandise  
merica. German firms in search of new markets for  
wares, who desire to receive information regard-  
business affairs in America, are requested to address the  
mercial Department of the Consulate at Chicago.

CID (CARBOLIC).—The purchases for Japan up to and  
ading delivery for July seem now to be finished, and  
as are consequently lower: 35° crystals are quoted 6d.  
lb., and 40° 7d. per lb., both in large bulk; 95 per cent.  
id, 1s. 1d. per gallon.

CID (CITRIC).—Market very firm, although trade is quiet.  
s, 1s. 1½d.; forward, 1s. 2d. Lemon juice has advanced  
4½d., f.o.b.

CID (TARTARIC).—Firm, at 11d. and 11½d. per lb. for  
B. quality. Foreign, 11d.

MMONIA SALTS.—Steady. Carbonate, 3½d. to 3¾d.;  
phate, 9l. 17s. 6d. to 10l.

RSENIC.—Pondered white is very firm at an advance of  
per ton; present value, 15l. 5s. per ton, but a further  
ance of 10s. is anticipated.

ALSAM TOLU.—Cables from New York quote this  
desdly higher at 1s. 6½d. per lb. c.i.f. Our market has  
however, responded, and purchases could still be made  
ld rates.

ISMUTH.—The exports of bismuth ore from Bolivia are  
n as follows:—

|      |    |    |                                   |
|------|----|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1892 | .. | .. | 15,964 kilos., value 3,470 soles. |
| 1893 | .. | .. | 119,301 " " 25,935 "              |

bismuth ore was exported from N.S.W. in 1893. In 1892  
colony exported 1,080l. worth of the article.

AFEEINE has been rather quiet this week. Makers are  
el to have sold small lots to the export trade at 19s. per  
for delivery in July and August, whilst to the home trade  
b. lots have been booked at list-price for same deliveries,  
e of which have been re-sold to second-hand dealers;  
on the whole, business in the article has been limited.  
ers, it would seem, are having difficulty in obtaining the  
material, and are consequently acting cautiously in their  
re engagements, and will not sell on this market for  
erican account, wishing to do the business through their  
v York agents only.

AMPHOR (CRUDE).—About 4,000 packages of China and  
an have been sold this week, the former at 147s. 6d., and  
latter at 150s. c.i.f. terms; but little or nothing can  
be got at these prices. Refined is unchanged at late  
s, although second-hand sellers are not so anxious to part  
a their cheap contracts as they were, a further advance  
ng anticipated.

ASCARA SAGRADA is without demand, and at present  
ations seems worth attention—17s. per cwt. is now asked.

ASSIA LIGNEA.—In good demand at dearer rates—  
., 31s.

ASTOREUM.—Hudson's Bay is being moved off in small  
ntities, secondhand holdings becoming rather reduced;  
s applies chiefly to low qualities, pickings and thirds.  
fact that the Hudson's Bay Company have definitely  
poned their spring sale until next December will tend  
improve the market, which suffered such a collapse last  
ember sale.

HLORATE OF POTASH.—Considerably dearer. It is said  
t the Swedish makers are cleared out, and the United  
ali Company, having things now in their own hands, in-  
d to get better prices: 4¾d. has been paid for prompt  
very, and 5d. is now asked.

INCHONA.—The exports of cinchona-bark from Guayaquil  
(cuador) are officially enumerated as follows:—

|         | Lbs. weight.  | Value  |
|---------|---------------|--------|
| In 1893 | .. .. 67,500  | £2,025 |
| 1894    | .. .. 157,400 | 3,094  |

exports of cinchona-bark from Porto Cabello (Colombia)  
1894 were 848 kilos. only, of which 275 kilos. went to  
many and 573 kilos. to France.

CLOVES (ZANZIBAR).—The inflated prices of last week  
have given way, due to the speculative syndicate holding  
aloof. At public sale last Wednesday the reaction was still  
glaringly noticeable. Ordinary quality fetched 2¾d., and fair  
3d. to 3½d. Supplies are not wanting, and the demand can  
be easily satisfied.

COCAINE is firmer for the *Hydrochlorate*. The quantities  
of the crude both here and in Hamburg seem to have been  
bought up, and higher prices are therefore probable.

CODEIA.—Unchanged, at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 9d. for crystals,  
according to quantity.

COLOCYNTH.—Supply continues very short, and high prices  
are asked. *Spanish* of fair quality has sold at 1s. 1d., whilst for  
*Turkish* the price is firm at 2s., with prospect of still higher  
rates.

CONDURANGO.—The exports of condurango-bark from  
Guayaquil (Ecuador) have been:—In 1893, 44,600 lbs., value  
558l.; in 1894, 20 700 lbs., value 207l.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—Market firm, at 14s. 9d. to 15s. 6d.  
per cwt., according to brand.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Steady, at 70s. for crystals and 72s.  
for powder.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Good sound Spanish is offering at the  
low figure of 7d. to 7½d. per lb. Russian, quite neglected  
at 5¾d. to 6d. f.o.b.

GALANGAL.—According to the last mail reports from  
Hong-Kong (April 11) there is now at that port a stock of 300  
piculs good picked root, for which \$5 00 per picul is asked.  
Sales of 200 piculs inferior galangal were lately made at  
\$3.20 per picul.

GAMBIER.—The market advanced early in the week, and  
closes firm at hardening rates. About 150 tons sold yester-  
day at 21s. 6d. to 21s. 9d. for April-May and May-July ship-  
ment.

GINGER.—At the sales on Wednesday the large supply of  
rough *Cochin* met with a poor demand, and only one-fifth  
sold at about 1s. decline on prices paid privately. *Bengal*  
taken out at 27s., and limer *Japan* at 32s. *Jamaica* sold at  
full rates; fine selected 5l. 17s. 6d. to 6l. 2s. 6d.; middling to  
good, 68s. to 76s.; common, 54s. to 59s.

GLYCERINE is firm; 50s. is the general quotation, but prob-  
ably a shade less would be still accepted by some sellers for  
fair contracts.

HENBANE.—Fresh leaves of new crop (second year) are  
being offered for delivery in two or three weeks at 23s. per cwt.  
(undried). It is said that rain is greatly wanted for this crop.

HERBS.—The following are the recent quotations for  
German products per cwt., c.i.f. London or Liverpool:—  
*Chamomile*, 42s. and (Roman) 59s.; *Aconite*, 17s.; *Belladonna*,  
48s. and (second class) 37s.; *Digitalis*, 24s.; *Hembane*, 25s.;  
*Aconite-root*, 34s.; *Alkanet*, 24s.; *Belladonna-root*, 24s.;  
*Dandelion*, 24s.; *Gentian*, 21s.; *White hellebore*, 22s.; *Vale-  
rian*, 38s. and (second class) 27s.; *Juniper-berries*, 14s. per  
cwt.

INSECT FLOWERS are firm. The price for open is 42s. 6d.  
per cwt.; half-closed, 69s. 6d.; closed, cultivated, 95s.,  
London.

INSECT-POWDER.—70s. per cwt., in 1-cwt. barrels.

IPECACUANHA.—Rio unchanged. *Cartagena* is dearer  
since last week's sales, and a good business has been done at  
1d. advance on the prices which would have been accepted  
then. No arrivals of this latter kind have come in.

JABORANDI.—A few bales pale leaves, rather stalky, are on  
the market, but 1s. 3d. per lb. is wanted.

JALAP.—Business has been done since the sales at ½d. per  
lb. advance. For sound root holders are firm at 11d. per lb.

JUNIPER-BERRIES.—Firmer at 7s. 3d. per cwt., f.o.b.  
Leghorn.

MENTHOL.—Lower. There is absolutely no demand at the  
moment, with a desire on the part of holders to push sales,  
hence cheaper quotations at 14s. 9d. to 15s.

MORPHIA is quiet, at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d. per oz. for powdered  
salts in bulk, according to quantity.



MUSK.—Quiet, although the position of the article seems good.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—In very active demand, and higher prices have been paid for Norwegian: 165s. to 170s. has been paid according to brand, and higher prices seem very probable. The total production in Norway including Finmarken, up to May 18, has this year resulted as follows:—

16,926 hectl. equal to 12,630 casks.

Against same time:—

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| 1894, 24,667 | 18,500 |
| 1893, 35,750 | 26,813 |

All unrefined oil.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Juniper oil*, 1s. 5d. per lb. for finest Hungarian food oil, and 3s. for finest berry oil. *Star-aniseed* is quiet at 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. *Cassia oil* is still quoted at 5s. per lb, but probably slightly less would be taken. *Clove oil* is dearer, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. being now asked, and very firm thereat. *HGH Oil of peppermint* is dearer at 9s. 9d. to 10s. per lb. *Mitcham mint* is also dearer; Black 30s. to 33s. per lb, owing to shortness of supply and the very poor prospect, a further advance being expected: White at 45s. to 48s. per lb., according to quality.

OPIMUM.—The market continues dull, holders being anxious to sell, and reasonable bids would probably be accepted. Good to fine soft shipping is quoted 11s. to 11s. 6d.; good to fine Smyrna, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; whilst for second druggists' 8s. to 8s. 3d. is asked. *Persian* is very firm at hardening rates.

ORRIS-ROOT.—Finest selected Florentine, 76s.; Verona, 57s. per cwt.

PILOCARPINE.—The principal maker quotes 8s. per gramme, and 7s. 9d. for quantities, although from the second-hand these prices might be shaded.

POTASS. BROMIDE is without change on this market, but the price in America is reported 1d. up.

QUASSIA-WOOD.—Some fresh arrivals are in course of landing—5l. 5s. is present quotation.

QUICKSILVER.—Slightly easier from second-hands at 7l. 3s. 6d. Importers have not altered their price, which remains at 7l. 5s.

QUININE.—A good business has been done up to 12½d. for immediate delivery, and 12½d. is now asked for German bulk; 12½d. paid for July delivery, and 1s. 1d. for October for German brands. The second-hand stock is gradually being absorbed, and that in an improving market.

SAFFRON maintains its price of 24s. per lb. for super-extra Valencia.

SARSAPARILLA.—The exports of sarsaparilla from Guayaquil (Ecuador) have been: In 1893, 23,900 lbs., value 538l.; in 1894, 11,800 lbs., value 265l.

SCAMMONY.—*Resin* is dearer at 7s. 6d. to 8s., and makers are very firm owing to scarcity of *Roots*, the stock of which is very small, and held for high prices. *Virgin*: Stock of good and fine quality exhausted.

SENNA.—*Alexandrian* in moderate demand, small sales of fine leaf at 1s. per lb. *Tinnevely* leaves of fair medium quality are in demand for export, but are difficult to obtain, stock of this variety being much reduced.

SHELLAC.—A large business done. The principal buying has been for August delivery at 135s. to 137s. 6d., basis TN, and prices are also dearer for arrival at 125s. to 126s. c.i.f., May-June steamer. September delivery 135s.

STAVESACRE SEEDS continue scarce; small lots can be got at 1s. 4d. per lb.

STROPHANTHUS SEEDS.—Fifty-three cases have just arrived. The parcel consists of brown seeds of mixed varieties, and all are more or less weevily. Sound *Hispidus* seeds are scarce and asked for, whilst the official *Kombé* are slow of sale.

SULPHUR.—5l. per ton is asked for *roll* and 5l. 6s. 3d. for *flowers*.

TEA.—The market is distinctly firmer this week for all grades of Indian teas. Country buyers are not very eager, and dealers complain of absence of orders, but the Indian sales are now so light, and likely to continue so, that sup-

plies will be none too much for actual requirements till new teas begin to come in freely. Ceylons are in plentiful supply, and good sweet leaf tea can be bought at 6½d. to 6¾d. and these will, to some extent, take the place of lower grade of Indians, but they cannot altogether replace them. Fin Ceylons are scarce and very dear, but broken Pekoes at from 8d. to 10d. are cheap enough. New Monings are not expected till the end of June, and the market has not yet opened for new Capers on the other side. Common Kaisous are selling at 3¾d., and are really cheap. A little better demand would soon send them up to 4½d., and they are worth buying at present rates.

TURMERIC.—The syndicate having taken this up, a large business has been done in *Bengal*, at 8s. to 9s. 3d. c.i.f. terms, June-July shipment, and up to 11s. 3d. 11s. 6d. for spot. *Madras* has not, so far, had much attention.

VENICE TURPENTINE.—70s. per cwt.

## Trade-Marks Applied for.

ANY person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks should at once communicate with Sir Reade Luck, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Building, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 1, 1895.)

Representation of opossum on tree-branch; for ointment for human use. By Catherine J. Lee, 25 Upper Phillimore Place, London, W.

"EXAINO"; for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By H. D. Brandreth, 22 Hamilton Square, Birkenhead. 186,346.

"NECQUINA," and other wording and devices of stars, &c. on label, with thick black border; for syrup used for flavouring mineral waters. By D. P. W. Jones & Co. 107 Dover Street, Folkestone. The essential particulars are the combination of devices and the word "Necquina." 185,837.

"VANO"; for metal polish. By Pearson, Handley & Co. 48 Miles Street, Liverpool. 186,130.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," May 8, 1895.)

"EVENIA," and other wording; for a medicinal powder in sachets for the cure of headache, neuralgia, and rheumatism, and for a liniment. By D. D. Buchan, 8 Gardyne Street, Frickheim, Forfarshire. The essential particulars is the word "Evenia." 185,440.

Device of cherub in floral carriage driving a butterfly; for perfumery and toilet articles. By Blondeau et Cie. Ryland Road, London, N.W. 185,382.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 15, 1895.)

"IMPERIAL TIMES," and combination of clock-face devices for a sanitary disinfecting-soap. By the British Sanitary Soap Company (Limited), 64 Sutton Street, Tebbin, Liverpool. The essential particulars are the words "Imperial Times" and the devices. 184,515.

Facsimile signature of applicant; for artificial manure. By J. D. Kirk, 413 Oxford Street, London. 186,299.

"COATS' NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL," and device of fishing boats, wording, &c. on label; for cod-liver oil. By J. T. Coats, 64 Tolbooth Wynd, Leith. The essential particular is the combination of devices. 183,651.

Device of musk deer standing on a rock; for perfumery and toilet articles, &c. By Piesse & Labin, 2 New Bond Street, W. 183,850.

Device of candle in candlestick, and a little gnome climbing candle to light it with taper; for toilet and perfume soap. By Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), 31 Threadneedle Street, London. 187,025.

"CAMEO"; for toilet-soap. By D. & W. Gibbs, 16 Finsbury Circus, London. 186,197.





**Memoranda for Correspondents.**

Letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their view as concisely as possible.

Respondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

Name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

**Beetham & Son v. The County Co-operative Drug Company.**

SIR,—In your issue of January 23 last you had a short statement as to the motion to restrain an alleged infringement of trade-mark in the above case; but no report of the conclusion of the matter appears to have reached you. Our client, Mr. Stewart, the defendant, desires us to inform you that Messrs. Beetham & Son discontinued their action against him; that they submitted to an order rectifying the register by the removal of the trade-mark in question (a bell), which order was made by consent in open court on March 13 last; and that they have paid his (Mr. Stewart's) costs both in the action and in the application to amend the register.

Mr. Stewart feels that the report leaves him under some imputation, and he therefore begs that you will give publicity to this statement as to the result of the case.

Yours truly,

21 Lime Street, London, E.C.,  
May 21.

NEVE & BECK.

This being an *ex-parte* statement, the substance of it was explained, before publication, to Messrs. Beetham's solicitor, who asks us to publish also the following letter:—

SIR,—I think it is only fair to let you know the reasons why Messrs. Beetham & Son have discontinued the present proceedings.

At the time when my clients adopted their label, in the year 1884, they had every reason to believe that the name was original and distinctive; but, unfortunately for them, they neglected to register it at the time when they adopted it, and, between their adoption of the label and the registration in 1887, other people appear to have used the same label. In fact, the label (as it turned out) became so common in the trade that Messrs. Beetham no longer cared to rely upon it, and therefore voluntarily, and of their own free choice, have abandoned their former trade-mark by consent in open court, and are adopting an entirely new trade-mark. I think this statement is only fair to Messrs. Beetham, under the circumstances, as they believe they were the first to use any such label, at the same time very naturally preferring to adopt another label rather than having to embark on what might be a perfect "sea of litigation."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

45 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.,  
May 23.  
C. URQUHART FISHER,  
Solicitor for Messrs. Beetham & Son.

P.S.—As a matter of fact, Messrs. Beetham & Son were the originators of the title "Glycerine and Cucumber," which they sold under another label long before 1884.

**Pharmacopœa Norvegica.**

The new Norwegian Pharmacopœa has proved a great disappointment, both in and outside the Scandinavian countries. This is partly due to misfortunes which neither the Pharmacopœa Committee nor anyone else had the power to correct. In the first place, the committee, being only four in number (two apothecaries, one M.D., and one professor of medicine), lost one of their members by death while they were in the middle of the work. A new member was appointed, but, one year later, the Chairman of the committee, Professor Winge, died. His place was not

filled, and the three men who had to finish the work seem to have had too little assistance and too little means at their disposal to carry out tests and experiments and work out standards. That they have had the goodwill to bring the Pharmacopœa up to the "height of time," and make it modern in every respect, several changes indicate. For instance, by introducing the Norwegian language in the text, and, at the same time, adding the formula in Latin to all prescriptions made in the drug-store, a difficult point has been solved. The demand of the time is that a Pharmacopœa can be read also by those not possessing the knowledge of Latin—that is, in the language of the respective country. By adding the formula in Latin, however, as in this case, a Norwegian physician's prescription can be dispensed in any drug-store of the world where they have the Norwegian Pharmacopœa at hand. The striking out of 109 old remedies and introduction of only 89 new ones can almost be called an heroic undertaking in our overloaded time. The nomenclature has been changed so as to give the singular form for plants and drugs instead of plural. Fluid extracts by percolation are well represented, and tinctures made by maceration. Distilled water is used for making preparations. The botanic family names are given according to Professor Engler's "Syllabis der Vorlesungen über Specielle und Medicinische Pharmaceutische Botanik, 1892." The defects of the Pharmacopœa are principally (1) want of standardisation; (2) neglect to demand microscopic examinations of drugs and plants—although the German and other new Pharmacopœias have introduced the microscope.

Besides these wants several bad misprints have found their way into the book, one of which makes the prussic acid twice the strength it ought to have been!

Several strong criticisms have appeared in the pharmaceutical papers in Christiania as well as in the daily press, and it is very probable that a new committee will be appointed to revise the work.

J. A. M. (56/38.)

**A Hint from Elliman.**

SIR,—

Elliman's for Horses and Cattle specially asked for by the public for personal use.

The following is our reply to persons writing for Elliman's "Royal" for personal use; the publication of it may be of some use to dealers in Elliman's:—

"In reply to yours of the . . . we are unable to supply our 'Royal' embrocation for the purpose you require. Upon all patent medicines manufactured and sold for human use a duty is payable, and a stamp of proper value must be attached to each bottle. The 'Royal' embrocation, which is sold only for horses and cattle, is not so taxed, and we therefore cannot sell it for human use."

We are, yours truly

Slough, May 12.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO.

**Mellin's Minimum Price.**

SIR,—I notice in Mellin's circular letter other customers besides myself think that "10 per cent. is not enough profit," and although I most willingly signed the agreement, and will do my best for firms who give some little consideration towards the retailer, I still think they might have gone a little further and put both country and town customers on an equal footing. White (Limited) send their minimum quantity (5*l.* worth) carriage paid and box free; if Mellin's would do the same, in my case it would save 1*s.* 6*d.* carriage and 8*d.* to return case, or 2*s.* 2*d.* on three dozen 2*s.* 6*d.* food. Now how am I to compete with London stores, &c., who have goods delivered by own van and empties cleared away, and yet retain my 10 per cent.?

However, I am thankful for small mercies. There is some consolation in knowing that one is not being undersold, even though the profit is small. I trust other firms will follow in the same line. I have more than doubled my sales in those goods which have a fixed minimum price, and will do my best for them.

Yours faithfully,

A COUNTRY CHEMIST. (54/23.)



### The Truth about American Dental Degrees.

SIR,—Since even "the good Homer sometimes nods," we ought not to feel surprised that most English periodicals occasionally slip when referring to things this side the "herring-pond," but we expect better things of the *C. & D.*, and are therefore annoyed when you speak of the late S. M. Burroughs as being a "New-Englander," though he was born in New York State, quite outside the New England territory.

Such a *lapsus calami* can be easily forgiven, however, but one's "angry passions rise" when, on page 578 of the issue of April 20, your correspondent "Adept" tells us how to acquire the "D.D.S.," U.S.A., *sine curriculo*!

To begin with, there is no such thing; for the all-sufficient reason that the U.S.A. confers no degrees whatsoever, and any diploma so designated must be a fraudulent imposture! The absurdity of this can be seen if one were to suppose a diploma purporting to be, say, "M.D." Germany, or England; for neither England nor Germany ever confers such a degree, though their various universities may, and do, do so.

The German authorities, it is true, do prescribe a *staats-examen*, but nothing of the sort is found in the U.S.A., where we have no fewer than forty-four States and six Territories, the former being independent as to laws and regulations governing the professions, the general government having as yet prescribed nothing of the sort, and therefore confers no qualification to practice whatsoever.

Naturally, wide differences prevail; some States have no regulations whatsoever on the subject, and are consequently the "happy hunting-grounds" for every sort and kind of quack. Many States, however, have their own, more or less, strict laws, requiring a preliminary examination in general education, followed by from two to four years of hard study, a stiff examination after each year's work, and a final test before any degree can be conferred. These varieties of regulations arise from the fact that, till the last few decades, American colleges are the work of private munificence and endowment, and few, indeed, are public, or State institutions, while none are United States institutions; hence it is obvious that a "D.D.S., U.S.A." is a non-existent absurdity!

But, worst of all, our friend "Adept" tells us that any man on the British Dental Register can properly prepare himself by private study, skip across the Atlantic, pay his fees, pass a final examination, and return to England with his degree of "D.D.S.," and all without attending one single lecture at his *Alma Mater*!

I fear some scamp has been imposing upon "Adept," for our best dental colleges do nothing of the kind, and are not aware that such degrees have ever been conferred.

I now call upon "Adept" to name any dental college which has ever conferred a degree, *sine curriculo*, in such a disgraceful manner, and I promise, moreover, if the facts are as stated, to do my best to have its charter annulled!

It is true that American degrees have been advertised in Europe to be given not only *sine curriculo*, but even *sine examinatione*, but the vast majority of such offers have been purely fraudulent devices to obtain money under false pretences, and the promoters of the others have long since been thrown into "durance vile," or have saved their liberty by a flight to that grand refuge for American swindlers—the Dominion of Canada.

One of the best known cases is that of the notorious "University of Philadelphia," which succeeded for a year or so in Europe, as people confounded it with the "University of Pennsylvania," which they knew was in the former city. As soon as the facts came out, the charter was revoked, and some of its "learned faculty" are, I believe, not yet at liberty to go on with any new schemes.

Since "Adept's" letter appeared, I have called upon the deans of some of our dental schools for a statement of their usages in conferring degrees, and I submit their replies.

Professor Garretson, M.D., D.D.S., Philadelphia College of Dentistry, says:—"We give no honorary degrees whatever, and conform to the requirements of the National Association of Dental Faculties, which requires three years of study, each followed by a severe examination, at which time the incompetent are sent back a year. Any school misbehaving as above mentioned would be shut out of the Association, and its degrees would not be recognised by sister colleges.

"The New York College of Dentistry has the same rules,

except that a 'D.D.S.' from an approved school is allowed to come up for the final examination, after studying one year with us.

"None ever graduate otherwise, as no variation of our rules whatsoever is permitted.—Signed by Professor Frank Abbott, M.D., D.D.S., Dean."

Professor G. Taft, M.D., of the University of Michigan, says:—"We never give our D.D.S. without the regular course of three calendar years, and no honorary degrees are conferred, all students being treated alike."

And so say all our best schools. Let "Adept" bolster up his slander, if he can, by giving us the name of the institution.

If such a one be amongst us, the legal authorities and every educated man amongst us will be glad to help on the good work of taking away its charter, if it ever possessed any.

Veritatis Vindex,

Brooklyn, N.Y., May 6.

DR. N. B. SIZER.

### What are Cucupha?

SIR,—This query would have been better put in the singular. A cucupha, according to Bailey's "Dictionary," is "a cover for the head, made of cephalic spices, powdered, sewed within a cap, and worn against catarrhs and diseases of the head, &c." In Chapter XIX. of Alleyne's "Dispensatory" (1733), which treats "of caps and quilts," I find a recipe for "cucupha Fulleri," or, to avoid the Latin, "Fuller's cap"; and I copy it here for Mr. Warren's benefit:—

"Take male Peiony root, ʒij; Spanish Angelica root, ʒj; Florentine orris root and lavender flowers, ana ʒss.; Arabian stechas flowers, ʒj; cloves, nutmegs, and mace, ana ʒij; storax, labdanum, amber, and balsam of Tolu, ana ʒj.; oil of rosemary, gut. v. Make all into a gross powder, which must be mixed with cotton, and quilted into a silk cap. By this wore (*sic*) every night, and in the daytime as much as convenience will permit, persons may find service in cold rheums, which are apt to distil in catarrhs, and in all indispositions upon the nerves from weaknesses or colds in the head; and before laying on it might not be amiss to hold it over the steam of the like kind of ingredients burned upon coals, as in the *Suffimentum Catarrhale* before described."

I have not found this medicament in any book earlier than Fuller or later than Alleyne; but the Latin physicians of the barbarous age had a similar contrivance which they called Cucula. See Littleton's "Dictionarium Latino-Barbaram" (Cambridge, 1693).

I am, &c.,

Epworth, May 18.

C. C. BELL.

### The Half-price Closed Letter Company (Limited).

SIR,—If there are any shareholders in the above company who are desirous of seeing how the affairs of the company are progressing, I shall be glad to subscribe, so as to employ legal assistance, or will, if desired, instruct if funds are found I have failed to get any reply from the officials of the Half-price Closed Letter Company.

Yours truly,

Briton Ferry, May 20.

W. T. OLIVE.

### Retail Sale of Poisons.

Mr. William Wyatt, of Lancaster, sends us a printed form headed as above, which he uses when he gets orders for poisonous or dangerous substances in cases which seem to call for special precaution:—

4 Stonewell, Lancaster.

I am in receipt of your request for \_\_\_\_\_ Previous to supplying the same I should be obliged if you will reply to the question below, and in addition sign your name and address.

Yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM WYATT.

1. Purpose for which the article is required?
2. Method in which it is intended to be used?
3. Name and address.

N.B.—Poisonous liquids will not, under any conditions, be sold to children or supplied in sauce, mineral-water, or beverage bottles.

### Company Pharmacy.

SIR,—Some of your correspondents are but fine-weather birds—they don't like roughing it like the rest of the in-



ustrial world. I am in a manufacturing business that in its fancy was closely allied to pharmacy. I am not exaggerating when I say the ignorant failures from other occupations have made this trade their own.

I do not complain in the newspapers—I make such commentators “sit up” if they poach on my preserves.

During thirty-five years' experience I have seen some capital wasted; but I have steadfastly held my own through storm and sunshine, in spite of the fact that the articles I make fetch less than half the price they did when I began. The old-fashioned chemist made the fatal error to allow the druggist to forge ahead before he made any attempt to compete. I required little foresight to see that chemists could not escape the universal demand of the age for cheap goods at the lowest possible prices. What other tradesmen who have suffered in a similar way do you find bewailing their fate in their trade magazines, or calling on their Parliamentary gods to perform miracles in their favour?

It is touching to find even supporters of “Camwal” denouncing co-operative dealing. You will look in vain for parting appeals for help in the mineral-water papers.

I fail to see why assistants should be expected to shun the drug-stores. Their hours are shorter; their annual holiday is more, as there are colleagues to do the work during their absence; while, as a rule, salaries are higher. Future prospects are equally good, as they can look forward to be managers at an assured income and a comfortable residence, without the fear-and-tear of risking their own capital in a small business which they must slave early and late to succeed. Self-reliance and courage are the true remedies for existing troubles.

Yours truly,

VERAX. (53/53)

SIR,—I, as an assistant in a drug-store, do not see the need of any plan yet proposed for their removal. What is to become of all the qualified assistants in them if it could be done? I feel sure that they would never get work at a salary equal to that at a store, and very few would be well enough off to start for themselves.

I think it would be a better plan for assistants to join together not to work in a store under a fixed salary, which would be enough to live on, even if they married. To do at the present low prices would have to be raised to pay for an increase in salary.

Yours truly,

BETTER PAY. (54/29).

#### Wanted: An Energetic Council.

SIR,—A new era is commencing in pharmaceutical politics, and it behoves every chemist to hestir himself and endeavour to improve the present state of affairs in our craft. We want a Council which has the courage of its convictions, with a little British pluck and perseverance. We have had councils in the past composed of excellent men with good business abilities; but what have they done? “Little tempted, little done,” is the only answer that can be given to such a question.

I hope our new Council will introduce into Parliament, and peg away until passed, a Bill to deal with—

- (1) The Preliminary examination, so that we may have a visible one instead of the present farce.
- (2) Enforcing a compulsory attendance on a stated number of lectures, &c., before entering for the Minor examination.
- (3) To make it illegal for any limited company to carry on the business of chemist and druggist unless every shareholder is a qualified man.

We also want a Council which has more discretion, sense of honour and fairness, than to appoint one of its own professors to matter how good a man he may be on the board of examiners.

It is for each individual pharmacist to do his utmost to bring these changes about, and give the new Council to understand that unless they do more for the trade than their predecessors they must make room for better men, who could do their level best to improve the condition of our occupation, education, and examinations.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES S. PRIOR.

Melton Mowbray, May 21.

#### Pharmaceutical Antiquities.

SIR,—I enclose herewith three samples of oils, thinking that they might interest you. Each one has been kept in 1-oz. corked vials for the long period of fifty-one years it is known, but how much beyond that period is not known. Do you not think they are in a remarkable state of preservation? I have also received a pair of glasses; they do not magnify at all. They are in horn holders, and the horn holders are thin, fitted to leather with silk fasteners to tie at the back of the head. What can have been their use?

C. P. (42/46.)

[The oil specimens are very interesting as showing what commercial oils were in those days. Their specific gravities are—ol. carui 0.957, ol. juniperi 0.877, ol. sabinae 0.992. We have given them to Dr. F. W. Passmore to compare fully with those upon which he has, in conjunction with Mr. Helbing, recently reported.—Ed.]

#### DISPENSING NOTES.

*Correspondents should consult “The Art of Dispensing” in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under-mentioned topics.*

#### What is ʒij.

SIR,—It would be a good thing to know which is the more usual—two teaspoonfuls or a dessertspoonful—for ʒij. I have always used the former, on the ground that on measure glasses dessertspoons are seldom marked, and people are getting to use glasses more and more.

LYMPH. (43/8.)

SIR,—Referring to the above, I consider the more correct rendering to be “two teaspoonfuls,” which I always adopt, because these divisions are placed on the medicines-measures purchased by patients, on which no mention is made of “a dessertspoonful,” and thereby the use of the measure is encouraged.

Yours truly,

W. BLAND BOTHAM.

#### Quinine-citrate Mixture.

SIR,—We had a prescription last week as follows:—

|                     |    |    |    |    |      |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| Ferri et quin. cit. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒi.  |
| Potass. citratis    | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒss. |
| Tr. zingiberis      | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒss. |
| Aque ad             | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒvi. |

M. Ft. mist.

ʒss. ter die sum. ex aqua post cibo.

We followed “The Art of Dispensing,” and added 30 gr. of acid. cit. When the bottle came back for repeat, we found crystals on the sides. Can the prescription be dispensed minus crystals?

DISPENSER. (51/21.)

[We shall try this; perhaps some correspondents also will, and send us their opinions on postcards.]

#### Quinine Mixture.

SIR,—I have dispensed the following prescription in various ways, but cannot obtain a satisfactory mixture. Can you tell me if it is possible to do so, and how to obtain a good result?

Yours obediently,

J. H. WARR, L.D.S., R.C.S.

|                      |    |    |    |    |      |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| Tinct. quinae ammon. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒiv. |
| Glycerini            | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒij. |
| Potasse bicarb.      | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒi.  |
| Aque ad              | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒiv. |

M. Ft. mist.

[It cannot be made good. On adding the ammoniated tincture to water quinine hydrate is precipitated.]



## Beta-Naphthol Pills.

37/63. *Alvin* asked for an excipient for the following:—

|               |    |    |    |           |
|---------------|----|----|----|-----------|
| Naphthol beta | .. | .. | .. | gr. iiss. |
| Menthol       | .. | .. | .. | gr. ss.   |
| Ft. pil.      |    |    |    |           |

*Mr. J. W. Hornsby* (Liverpool) replies:—"Add to each pill acacia-powder gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , althaea-powder gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , powdered sugar gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ , powdered soap gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ."

## Iron-and-Pepper Pills.

30/48. *Ol Caryoph.* wished to know the best excipient for the following:—

|                         |    |    |    |                    |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|--------------------|
| Ferri sulph. exsic.     | .. | .. | .. | gr. j.             |
| Pulv. rhei              | .. | .. | .. | gr. $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Ol caryoph.             | .. | .. | .. | gtt. $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pulv. pip. nig.         | .. | .. | .. | gr. j.             |
| Ft. pil. j. Mitte xxiv. |    |    |    |                    |

*Mr. Hornsby* replies: "Add 30 min. S.V.R. to the pepper, 4 gr. soap and 8 gr. sugar to the oil; add the other ingredients, and mass with 16 gr. of theriacanth." (For theriacanth see "The Art of Dispensing.")

## MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Back numbers containing formulae, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

*H.B.*—We destroy anonymous letters. We do not answer queries of the kind here dealt with by post. We ask that separate queries shall be written on separate sheets of paper.

53/67. *W. H.*—We give references to back numbers in order to avoid crowding our space by repeating formulas. You can get the back numbers for 4d. from our publisher. It is for you to judge whether the information is worth that amount to you.

38/71. *Phenazone*—Boiler-covering Cements are no longer popular, as they cake, and are most troublesome to chip off. Slag-wool is largely used, being twisted round the boiler in rope form, or as slabs, then secured by wire netting. If you insist upon a cement use slag-wool and tar.

38/44. *Elangere*.—Turbitb Mineral is rarely used nowadays. The dose as an alternative is a quarter to half a grain.

36/37. *J. R. C. S.*—Vermin-killer.—See *C. & D.*, November 4, 1893, page 679. The formula which we prefer is—

|                         |    |    |    |     |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| Sulphate of strychnine  | .. | .. | .. | 3i. |
| Sugar of milk           | .. | .. | .. | 3i. |
| Triturate well and add— |    |    |    |     |
| Biscuit d'or            | .. | .. | .. | 5x. |
| Mix.                    |    |    |    |     |

Sulphate of strychnine is more readily soluble than the pure alkaloid, and therefore kills quicker.

38/45. *Minog*.—Brook's "Shilling Herbal" you will find satisfactory for retail trade. You can get it from Potter & Clarke.

40/40. *Thanks*.—(1) We presume that the glaze used for wringing-machine rollers is a resin varnish. (2) Castor oil and Canada balsam are used in crystoleum painting.

40/29. *Boro*.—Muter's "Chemistry" is the cheapest book for you to use in regard to volumetric analysis, and it covers all the practical chemistry for the pharmaceutical examinations.

40/32. *Manager*.—Eau Sedative (Codex):—

|                 |    |    |    |      |
|-----------------|----|----|----|------|
| Liquor ammoniac | .. | .. | .. | 5i.  |
| Aq. destil.     | .. | .. | .. | 3ij. |
| Sal. marin.     | .. | .. | .. | 5j.  |
| Spt. camphor.   | .. | .. | .. | ℥x.  |
| S.V.R.          | .. | .. | .. | ℥x.  |

M.

42/74. *H. Scott*.—The bright surface on tin is obtained by polishing with rag wheels. Bright tinning of small articles is purely a metal-worker's subject, and we cannot advise you upon it.

42/9. *T. M.*—Squire's "Methods and Formulae used in the Preparation of Animal and Vegetable Issues" (Churchill, 3s. 6d.) is the best book for pharmaceutical students.

43/13. *R. Pease*.—Turpentine acts quickly upon india-rubber.

43/44. *Yorks*.—Antihalation Fluid (page 664).—This is applied to the back of the plate, and nothing further is done with it. When the developer is poured upon the plate it dissolves the stain, which does not interfere with development, but rather protects the sensitive film because the solution becomes red.

43/26. *Glasgow*.—Benzoated Lard.—The lard dissolves the benzoic acid of the gum, and is capable of dissolving much more than what is contained in the B.P. proportion. But why make adeps benzoat concent.? The sole object is to preserve the lard, and the heating is not an important part of the process. See what Mr. Gerrard says in his article.

43/54. *W. Williams*.—Insect-killing Bottles.—We cannot understand why you have failed. The plan we have always adopted has been to put about 1 oz. of cyanide in a suitable bottle, then make a paste (which will pour) of plaster of Paris 2 oz. and water. Put this in the bottle, leaving a few pieces of the cyanide sticking on the surface. Allow to set.

43/45. *Janos*.—We have examined a Paraffin Luting similar to what you describe, but it was brown. It consisted of paraffin, guttapercha, resin, and castor oil. For your purpose we should be inclined to try equal parts of paraffin and resin, with castor oil to bring it to the desired consistency. You must send us a sample of the article before we can say if we shall express an opinion upon it.

## INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

For this section we are always glad to receive from subscribers brief notes on practical subjects, recipes which have been found good in practice or which have required modification, and hints or fresh ideas on any pharmaceutical or trade matter.

Ice-cream.—The following is sold at a first-class West-end confectioner's:—Mix into thin paste 1 lb. jam (strawberry or raspberry) with 1 lb. fresh milk. Pass through fine sieve. Add 1 lb. clotted cream, not sour. Mix. Put in a freezer for twelve hours. This sells freely at about 2 oz. for 1s. NEMO. (52/59.)

Rennetine—Messrs. R. J. Fullwood & Bland, 31 Beventen Street, Hoxton, London, are agents for Dr. Blumenthal's patent rennetine. They also have a rennet-powder of their own.

We hope to reply next week to those queries in hand accompanied by samples.



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" WHITE ROSE AND  
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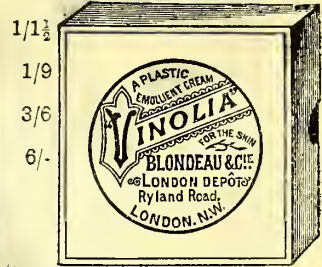
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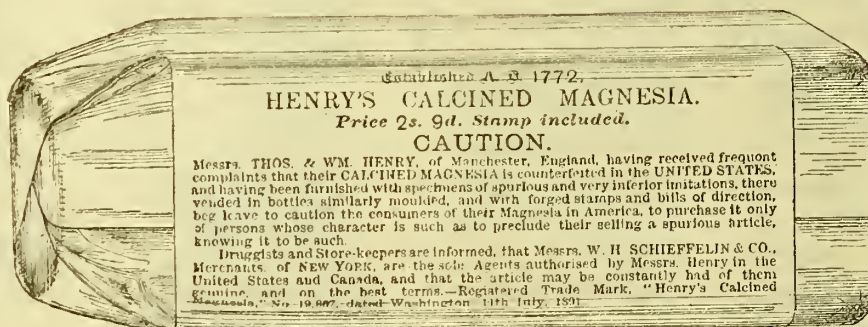


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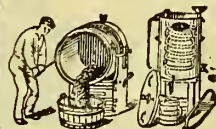
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Telegraphic Address—"Cox Brighton."



# CAPSULED "McK. & R." PILLS.

McKesson & Robbins : Originated 1870 : New York.

## WHY SHOULD THE "McK. & R." PILLS BE PRESCRIBED ?

1. Because they are prepared from materials of the highest quality only.
2. Because they are made according to the B.P. or other Standard Authorities, and therefore all the combinations are well tried and of recognised value.
3. Because they are taken pleasantly—being tasteless—and readily, being ovoid in form.
4. Because they are not subjected at any stage of preparation to the injurious action of heat.
5. Because the coating of *pure transparent gelatine* preserves the contents from oxidation.
6. Because they are always soluble, and the contents soft and quickly disintegrated.

## LIST OF PRINCIPAL CAPSULED PILLS.

|                                                                                                                                                        |  |                                                                                                             |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Aloes, all the B.P. combinations ..... 5 gr.                                                                                                           |  | Laxative, Vegetable—                                                                                        |  |
| Aloes, Dilute (Dr. Hall Dianer Pill)..... 4 gr.                                                                                                        |  | Res. Podoph.                                                                                                |  |
| Aloes Barb.                                                                                                                                            |  | Ext. Hyocy.                                                                                                 |  |
| Sapoalis Pulv.                                                                                                                                         |  | Ext. Tarax, āā ..... 1-4 gr.                                                                                |  |
| Aloes and Nux Vomica—                                                                                                                                  |  | Ext. Coloc. Co. .... 1 gr.                                                                                  |  |
| Aloes Soc. .... 1½ gr. \| Ext. Nucis Vom. .... ½ gr.                                                                                                    |  | Jalapae                                                                                                     |  |
| Aloin                                                                                                                                                  |  | Res. Leptand. āā .... 1-2 gr.                                                                               |  |
| Aloin, various combinations.                                                                                                                           |  | Ol. Menth. Pip.                                                                                             |  |
| Anti-Dyspepsia (Fothergill)—                                                                                                                           |  | Mercury, Biniodide ..... 1-18 gr.                                                                           |  |
| Strychnins ..... ½ gr. \| Pulv. Ipecac. .... 2-3 gr.                                                                                                    |  | Mercury, Preto-iodide ..... 1-20, 1-18, 1-8, 1-4 gr.                                                        |  |
| Pulv. Piper Nig. .... 1½ gr. \| Ext. Gent. .... 1 gr.                                                                                                   |  | N.B.—Made from the absolutely pure <i>yellow</i> impalpable powder, free from mercury and from biniodide.   |  |
| Arsenic Acid ..... 1-20, 1-50 gr.                                                                                                                      |  | So-called "green" preto-iodide contains uncombined mercury.                                                 |  |
| Asafetida, U.S. and B.P. .... 5 gr.                                                                                                                    |  | Mercury with Chalk ..... 1 gr.                                                                              |  |
| Atropine ..... 1-100, 1-300 gr.                                                                                                                        |  | Morphine Muriate ..... 1-8, 1-4 gr.                                                                         |  |
| Blue Pill, B.P. .... 1, 2, 3, 5 gr.                                                                                                                    |  | Nitro-Glycerine ..... 1-200, 1-100, 1-50 gr.                                                                |  |
| Blue Pill, with Colocynth and Hyoscyam. .... 5 gr.                                                                                                     |  | Opium ..... 1 gr.                                                                                           |  |
| Calcium Sulphide ..... 1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1 gr.                                                                                                           |  | Opium and Campher ..... 1 gr.                                                                               |  |
| Calomel, Colocyn., and Hyosc. .... 5 gr.                                                                                                               |  | Opil Pulv. .... 1 gr. \| Camphore ..... 2 gr.                                                                |  |
| Calomel Co., B.P. .... 5 gr.                                                                                                                           |  | Pepsin, Pure ..... 1 gr.                                                                                    |  |
| Camphor and Hyoscyam ..... 2 gr.                                                                                                                       |  | Phosphorus ..... 1-100, 1-50, 1-30 gr.                                                                      |  |
| Camphore. \| Ext. Hyocy., āā ..... 1 gr.                                                                                                                |  | N.B.—In no kind of Pill are the advantages of the "McK. & R." method better exemplified or more in request. |  |
| Cannabis Indica ..... 1-4, 1-2 gr.                                                                                                                     |  | No other brand of Phosphorus Pills is equally reliable for the administration of the unoxidised medicament. |  |
| Cascara Sagrada ..... 3 gr.                                                                                                                            |  | Phosphorus and Iron—                                                                                        |  |
| Cathartie Comp., U.S.P.                                                                                                                                |  | Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-50 gr. \| Ferr. Redact. .... 2 gr.                                                     |  |
| Ext. Jalap. .... 1 gr. \| Hyd. Subchlor. .... 1 gr.                                                                                                     |  | Phosphorus, Iron, and Quinine—                                                                              |  |
| Ext. Coloc. Co. .... 1-1-3 gr. \| Gambog. .... 1-4 gr.                                                                                                  |  | Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-100 gr. \| Ferri Carb. .... 1 gr.                                                      |  |
| N.B.—The ready solubility of the "McK. & R." Pills is readily proved by taking a dose of these.                                                        |  | Quinins Sulph. .... 1 gr.                                                                                   |  |
| Colocynth Comp., B.P. .... 4, 5 gr.                                                                                                                    |  | Phosphorus and Nux Vomica—                                                                                  |  |
| Colocynth, other combinations.                                                                                                                         |  | Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-50 gr. \| Ext. Nucis Vom. .... 1-4 gr.                                                 |  |
| Copaiba Compound—                                                                                                                                      |  | Phosphorus and Quinine—                                                                                     |  |
| Cubebae Pulv. .... 2 gr. \| Mass. Copalb. .... 1 gr.                                                                                                    |  | Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-50 gr. \| Quinins Sulph. .... 1 gr.                                                    |  |
| Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. .... 1-2 gr. \| Tereb. Venet. .... 1-1-2 gr.                                                                                       |  | Phosphorus and Valerianate of Zinc—                                                                         |  |
| Corrosive Sublimate ..... 1-30, 1-20, 1-10 gr.                                                                                                         |  | Phosphor. Pur. .... 1-50 gr. \| Zinci Valer. .... 1 gr.                                                      |  |
| Croton Oil ..... 1-2 gr.                                                                                                                               |  | Pierotexin ..... 1-80 gr.                                                                                   |  |
| Diastile—                                                                                                                                              |  | Podophyllin ..... 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 gr.                                                                         |  |
| Ext. Buchu, Potass. Nitrat. .... 1 gr.                                                                                                                 |  | Quinine, Bisulphate ..... 1-4, 1-2, , 3, 4, 5 gr.                                                           |  |
| Sesille Pulv. .... 1-2 gr.                                                                                                                             |  | Quinine, Sulphate ..... 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.                                                         |  |
| Emmenagogue—                                                                                                                                           |  | Quinine Co. (Anti-Malarial).                                                                                |  |
| Ferr. Sulph. Exsicc. .... 1-1-2 gr.                                                                                                                    |  | Largely prescribed in America with excellent results.                                                       |  |
| Thus, American ..... 1-1-2 gr.                                                                                                                         |  | Rhubarb Comp., B.P. .... 5 gr.                                                                              |  |
| Aloes Socot. .... 1-2 gr.                                                                                                                              |  | Rhubarb with Blue Pill ..... 5 gr.                                                                          |  |
| Ergotin ..... 3 gr.                                                                                                                                    |  | Salicylic Acid ..... 2, 5 gr.                                                                               |  |
| N.B.—Each Pill = 30 gr. ergot or 30 ms. fl. extract. This form is more reliable and uniform in effect and more agreeable than the liquid preparations. |  | Soap Comp., B.P. .... 5 gr.                                                                                 |  |
| Eucymia ..... 2, 3 gr.                                                                                                                                 |  | Squill Comp., B.P. .... 5 gr.                                                                               |  |
| Iodoform and Iodoform with Iron ..... 1 gr.                                                                                                            |  | Strophanthus ..... 1-20, 1-4 gr.                                                                            |  |
| Ipecac. .... 1-4, 5 gr.                                                                                                                                |  | Strychnine ..... 1-50 gr.                                                                                   |  |
| Ipecac. Co. .... 5 gr.                                                                                                                                 |  | Tonic Laxative (Fothergill)—                                                                                |  |
| Ipecac. and Squill, B.P. .... 5 gr.                                                                                                                    |  | Quinins Sulph. .... 2-3 gr. \| Ferri Redact.                                                                 |  |
| Iron Pill, B.P. Add. .... 3, 5 gr.                                                                                                                     |  | Strychn. .... 1-30 gr. \| Ext. Bellad., āā ..... 1-4 gr.                                                     |  |
| Iron Arseniate ..... 1-8 gr.                                                                                                                           |  | Valerianates, Iron, Quinine, and Zinc.                                                                      |  |
| Iron reduced by Hydrogen (Quevenne) ..... 1, 4 gr.                                                                                                     |  | Warburg's Tincture and the same without Aloes.                                                              |  |
| Iron and Quinine Citrate ..... 2 gr.                                                                                                                   |  | Each Pill = 1 fl. drm. of the Tincture.                                                                     |  |
|                                                                                                                                                        |  | Zinc Phosphide ..... 1-4, 1-2 gr.                                                                           |  |
|                                                                                                                                                        |  | Zinc Valerianate ..... 1 gr.                                                                                |  |

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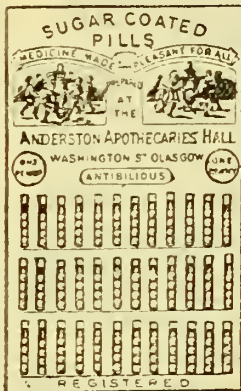
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|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| Antibilious                                                        | 1/-         | 11d.               | 10d.       | 9d.         | Hamilton                                                           | 1/1         | 1/-                | 11d.       | 10d.        | Podophyllin                                                        | 1/-         | 1 d.               | 10d.       | 9d.         |
| Assafetida                                                         | 8d.         | 7d.                | 6d.        | 6d.         | Indigestion                                                        | 1/-         | 11d.               | 10d.       | 9d.         | Quinine                                                            | 1/2         | 1/-                | 11d.       | 10d.        |
| Bland                                                              | 6d.         | 5d.                | 4½d.       | 4d.         | Laxative                                                           | 10d.        | 9d.                | 8d.        | 7d.         | Rhubarb                                                            | 9d.         | 8d.                | 7d.        | 6d.         |
| Castor Oil                                                         | 9d.         | 8d.                | 7d.        | 6d.         | Little Liver                                                       | 5d.         | 4½d.               | 4d.        | 3½d.        | Squill                                                             | 8d.         | 7d.                | 6d.        | 5d.         |
| Colocynth                                                          | 1/-         | 11d.               | 10d.       | 9d.         | Liver                                                              | 1/-         | 11d.               | 10d.       | 9d.         | Steel and Aloe                                                     | 8d.         | 7d.                | 6d.        | 5d.         |
| Dandelion                                                          | 1/-         | 11d.               | 10d.       | 9d.         | Mercurial                                                          | 8d.         | 7d.                | 6d.        | 5d.         | Tonic                                                              | 1/-         | 11d.               | 10d.       | 9d.         |
| Female, Al. et Ir.                                                 | 8d.         | 7d.                | 6d.        | 5d.         | Neuralgia                                                          | 1/-         | 11d.               | 10d.       | 9d.         | Vegetable, &c.                                                     | 9d.         | 8d.                | 7d.        | 6d.         |
| Gregory                                                            | 1/-         | 11d.               | 10d.       | 9d.         | Opium                                                              | 1/-         | 11d.               | 10d.       | 9d.         |                                                                    |             |                    |            |             |

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| " " c. Asafetida. .. 6d.     | " Ol. Ricini .. 4d.        |            |
| " Bland's .. .. 3d.          | " Opil (gr. j.) .. 1s.     |            |
| " Colo. Co. .. .. 8d.        | " Podophyllin (gr. ½) 7d.  |            |
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| "                              | bots. included | doz. {    | 1/-         | 1 lb.        | 1 lb. |
|                                |                |           | 3/6         | 4/-          | 11/6  |
|                                |                |           | —           | 48/-         | 75/-  |
| Fine Quality, Blue Seal .....  | lb. 9d.        | cwt. 70/- |             |              |       |
| "                              | bots. included | doz. {    | 1/-         | 1 lb.        | 1 lb. |
|                                |                |           | 3/6         | 4/-          | 6/-   |
|                                |                |           | —           | 56/-         | 52/-  |
| Good Quality, Green Seal ..... | lb. 7d.        | cwt. 56/- | 5 cwt. 54/- | 10 cwt. 52/- |       |
| "                              | bots. included | doz. {    | 1/-         | 1 lb.        | 1 lb. |
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| "                              |                |           | —           | 33/-         | 60/-  |
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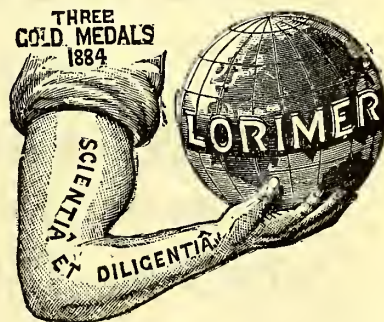
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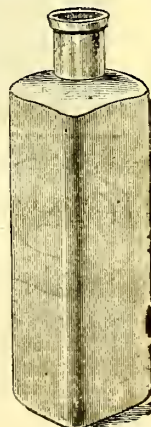
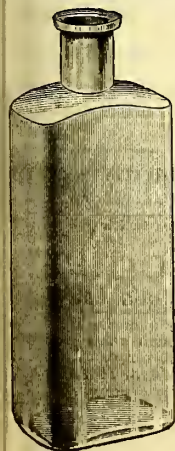
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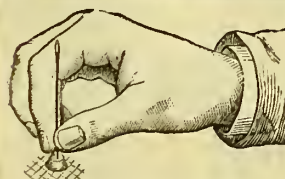
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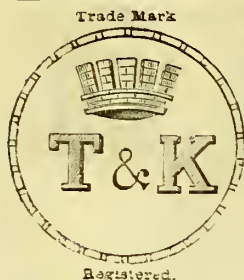
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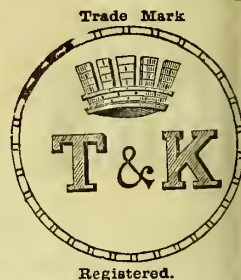
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LIQUOR FERRI IODIDI. 1 to 7.  
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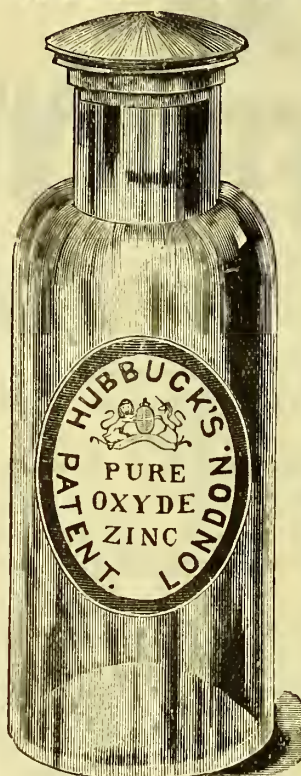
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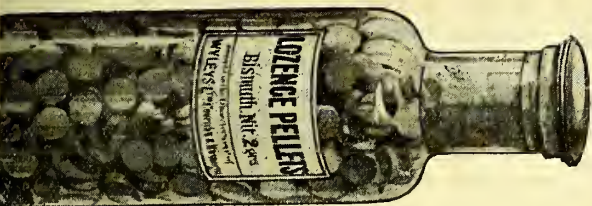
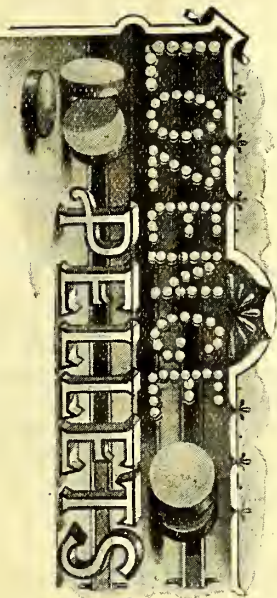
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# BICARBONATE OF SODA,

REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP.

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|                        |     |     |     |     |     |       |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
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| Mono Carbonate of Soda | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.90  |
| Sulphate of Soda       | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | trace |
| Chloride of Sodium     | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | .035  |
| Moisture               | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | .82   |
| Insoluble              | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | nil   |

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EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers,  
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Largely replacing the Mitcham Oil, 21/ lb.  
Hydrobromic Syrup of Hypophosphites.



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Lac Bismuthi et Cerill, &c.

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Put up in all sizes of bottles. A strap with Name and Trade Mark of the Firm is placed over the stopper of each bottle. For Export, in bottles corked and luted (stoppers attached), and in hermetically sealed flasks when required.  
N.B.—We guarantee all our Chloroforms to be **PURE CHLOROFORM**, answering all the tests of the British Pharmacopœia.

**CHLORIC ETHER**  
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This is a special preparation, quite different from Spir. Chloroformi P.B., perfectly miscible with water, and always of the same strength.



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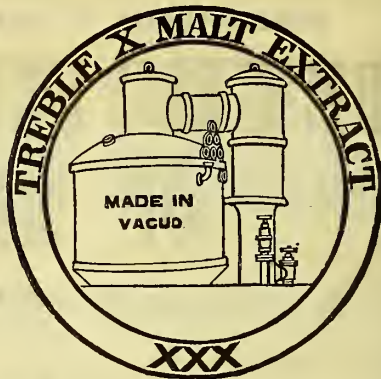
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Are some of our chief Specialities. The quality of drugs in Capsules, especially SANTAL WOOD OIL is often so inferior that we have made a special study of these goods. None but the Finest Drugs are used in our factory, and we give a guarantee with every order despatched of the Purity of the goods.

## SANDAL WOOD OIL

Is the Drug on which we have made our name. We can only supply the Finest English Oil, however, as we have never bought an ounce of foreign oil since the foundation of our firm. We will

**PRINT YOUR LABELS FREE**

of charge with the smallest sample order, as we know we shall keep your trade. Price Lists free on application.

# BARTLETT HOOPER & CO.

**134 UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.**



# LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER

Wholesale and Export Drug Merchants,  
**MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, HULL.**



## IMPORTERS OF

**NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL.**

**FRANCE, ITALIAN, & EAST INDIAN CASTOR OILS.**

**BEST LUCCA OLIVE OILS.**

**ESSENTIAL OILS,**

INCLUDING

**OTTO OF ROSE VIRGIN.**

**OIL OF BERGAMOT,** Extra Super.

**OIL OF LEMON,** Extra Palermo.

**ONQUIN MUSK.**

**VALENTIA SAFFRON.**

**PURE CARMINE.**

**BEES' WAX.**

**ANILINE DYES.**

**ALL PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS AND NEW  
REMEDIES.**

**MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF  
GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS.**

**TRITATE OF MAGNESIA, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.**

**FRUIT AND SOLUBLE ESSENCES.**

**PHARMACOPŒIA EXTRACTS AND TINCTURES.**

**CONCENTRATED LIQUORS.**

AND ALL OTHER

**PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS**

Of Standardised or of Guaranteed Quality.

**ORANGE WINE,**

Of sound good quality and fine aroma, specially prepared for making a clear bright Quinine Wine without deposit.

**BRITISH WINES:—**

GINGER, RAISIN, COWSLIP, PORT, ORANGE, &c., of rich, fine flavour, well matured, and excellent quality.

## CROWN BRAND SPECIALITIES:—

### FLEXIBLE CELATINE CAPSULES

of Ext. Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil, Bals. Copaiba, Ext. Male Fern, Sandal Wood Oil, Blaud Pill (=1, 2, and 3 Pills), in bulk, or boxed for retail sale.

### PEARL-COATED PILLS.

Official and Unofficial; also to order, according to private formulæ. Made of the purest ingredients, very soluble and reliable.

### NUTRIENT SUPPOSITORIES (L. & S.).

Containing 75 per cent. of Pure Peptonised Meat in a new and improved form, which is most readily assimilated by the intestinal canal without requiring previous action of the gastric juice. Thus they supply effective nutrition with a singular freedom from the evils often attending nutrient Enemata.

### GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES.

Containing 25 minims and 40 minims, in boxes of 1 Dozen, neatly labelled for retail sale.

### GELATINE-COATED HORSE BALLS.

Condition, Cough, Diuretic Physic, &c. Made with the purest Ingredients according to the most approved formulæ, and coated with a new and very superior soluble coating which preserves the active ingredients without deterioration or change however long the Balls may be kept.

### DOC PILLS—GELATINE AND PEARL COATED.

Tonic, Distemper, Worm, &c., from approved formulæ; very effective and reliable.

### PACKED GOODS.

Saleable Proprietaries, prepared from reliable and valuable formulæ with Purest Drugs, and put up in most effectively designed wrappers, &c. Special list and very favourable wholesale prices on application. These will be found to leave an unusually large profit to the retailer, and are well worth attention on account of their intrinsic value as ready remedies.

If you want close, up-to-date Quotations for above or any other Drugs, Chemicals, or Pharmaceutical Preparations, don't fail to write to

**LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER**  
**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, HULL.**



# BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.

GILTSPUR STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

beg to inform their friends and the Trade generally that, having purchased the  
Business of

**BARRON, SQUIRE & CO., BUSH LANE,**

and also the various Formulæ of the Special Preparations of

**JAMES BASS & SONS, HATTON GARDEN,**

they are prepared to execute orders for the same, and pledge themselves  
to supply them in all their integrity.

*Specimens of these Preparations have remained in the Museum of Kew Gardens during 23 years without deterioration.*

ESTABLISHED 1775.

## ALFRED WHITE & SONS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

Manufacturers of Acids, Æthers, Sp. Æther. Nit., Sp. Ammon. Arom., Liq. Ammon., Soldering Solution, &c.,  
and preparations of Alum, Animal Charcoal, Antimony, Baryta, Bismuth, Strontia, Zinc, &c.

**CASTLE STREET, SAFFRON HILL, E.C.**

Works:—WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX.

Telegraphic Address:—"ETHERMETHYLATED LONDON."

## OTTO S. JERVELL & CO., AALESUND, NORWAY,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINEST

**NON-FREEZING LOFOTEN COD-LIVER OIL.**

Sole Agents—LINTON, HUBBARD & CO., 27 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.

## THYROID EXTRACT

(FOR MYXŒDEMA).

A Glycerine Extract of fresh Thyroid Glands, uniform in strength. Prepared from healthy glands, selected under veterinary supervision. A permanent preparation not liable to decomposition. Well suited for internal administration. A certain remedy for the hitherto inevitably fatal Myxœdema. Useful in Goitre, Cretinism, &c. Found very successful in the treatment of Psoriasis (see BRIT. MED. JOURNAL, October 28, 1893, page 933). Exerts a wonderful effect on the nutrition of the skin, and hence deserves wide trial in skin-diseases. Promotes the growth of the hair, and may prove of use in baldness of some kinds.

Price 3s., in 1-oz. stoppered bottles. Dose—m. to ʒj.

**THYROIDINE**, containing the active principle of the Thyroid Glands of the sheep, 4 grains equal to about one-eighth of a fresh gland. Also PILLS and TABLETS, each containing a dose of Thyroidine.

In bottles, 2s. 6d. each.

**Willows, Francis & Butler,** Wholesale & Manufacturing Chemists & Export Druggists, 101 High Holborn, London.

ESTABLISHED 1751.



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**MORPHIA AND ITS SALTS,**  
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**AND ALL OTHER OPIUM PRODUCTS.**

CHRY SOPHANIC ACID.  
 SULPHATE OF BEBERINE.

AMYL NITRATE AND NITRITE.  
 ERGOTIN. EXT. ERGOTÆ LIQ.

ALOIN.  
 SALICIN.

## PURE CHLOROFORM

*A definite Chemical Compound, answering British Pharmacopœia and all other Official Tests.*

IS EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE PRINCIPAL HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES.

## ANÆSTHETIC ETHER

(AS USED BY DR. THOMAS KEITH AND OTHER EMINENT SURGEONS).

## ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS & APPLIANCES

*Prepared from the Special Formulæ of Professor SIR JOSEPH LISTER, Bart., F.R.S.,  
 and guaranteed to contain full percentage of antiseptic substance.*

Since their introduction in 1871 these Dressings have continued to merit the confidence and approval of the Profession.

**PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL INDENTS. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.**

Edinburgh Address—17 & 18 North Bridge.

Telephone  
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Telephone  
No. 198.

Chemical Works—Abbeyhill, Edinburgh.

Telegram Address ... .. "MORPHIA," Edinburgh or London.



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## JOH. DIEDR. BIEBER, HAMBURG:

Tinctures, Ethers, Liniments, and Spirituous Extracts, &c., prepared with purest Spirit, and from best quality of raw Drugs, in accordance with requirements of British and other Pharmacopœias.

IODOFORM (absolute)  
IODINE RESUBLIMED  
POTASSIUM IODIDE

SODIUM IODIDE  
All Preparations of BROMINE  
SANTONIN (from Turkestan factory).

COCOA BUTTER  
CASTOR OIL  
CHLOROFORM

COD LIVER OIL  
RESINA JALAPÆ  
RESINA SCAMMONIA

## Dr. THEOD. SCHUCHARDT, GOERLITZ:

Pure Fine Chemicals, &c., &c.

## Dr. HAARHAUS & PRAETORIUS, NIEDERSEDLITZ (Saxony)

Tannic, Gallic, and Pyrogallie Acid.

GLYCERINE, ANILINE DYES, CELATINE, ULTRAMARINE, CITRIC ACID, HEAVY CHEMICALS.

Largest Manufacturers of

# MALT EXTRACT.

HOME.

*Bulked or Bottled, Prices on Application.*

EXPORT.

ANDERSON & CO., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 12 MURANO PLACE, EDINBURGH

Trade Notice.]



[Trade Notice.

## ATKINSON & BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE.

Established by 100 years' experience as a safe and effective Medicine.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ORDERS SUPPLIED FROM THE MANUFACTORY—  
11 RUSSELL STREET, DOWNING STREET, MANCHESTER.

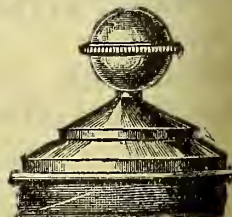
SHOW CARDS AND BILLS ON APPLICATION

## NEW PATENT AIR-TIGHT CHEMIST JAR.



A slight turn of the knob presses the indiarubber Band against the glass, and renders the vessel absolutely air-tight. The Stopper is made of pure Nickel, of handsome shape.

INVALUABLE FOR SHOW BOTTLES, CHEMISTS, CONFECTIONERS, ETC.  
*Samples and Prices of all Chemists' Sundriesmen.*



Section of the Nickel Stopper when closed.

C. MELIN,

37 CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE, E.C.



# Mitchell's CASTOR OIL

expressed by the **BRITISH CASTOR OIL COMPANY, LIMITED**, at their **WORKS IN LONDON**, is quite a new and striking departure from the old-fashioned ones in the manufacture of this, the safest of all purgative medicines. Castor Seed, from which the Oil is expressed, has a decidedly agreeable flavour, and by **MITCHELL'S PROCESS** the Oil so manufactured retains the flavour of the seed, is absolutely pure, and no chemicals whatever are employed in the process, which consists of pressing the Oil cold from the best variety of Castor Seed, isolating it in a vacuum from any possible contact with air or moisture, while all impurities are being extracted, and finally bottling it in vacuo by special machinery. By this process the Oil is obtained as pure and free from any injurious treatment as when nature left it matured in the ripe seed.

The Oil retains its natural bright golden tint, and will be found to contain none of the disagreeable characteristics of ordinary Castor Oil. Sir WILLIAM MOORE, M.C.I.E., Honorary Physician to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, in his book, "FAMILY MEDICINE," says:—



"Castor Oil is a mild but efficient purgative, in doses of half an ounce to one ounce for adults, and from half a drachm to two drachms for young children. *But care should be taken that the Oil used is fresh, as if at all rancid it causes irritation, griping, and sometimes troublesome diarrhoea.*" His experience as Surgeon-General in India, where the seed is grown, enabled him to know the advantages of administering fresh Oil to patients.

As the **BRITISH CASTOR OIL COMPANY, LIMITED**, are now expressing the Oil in England, it is within everybody's reach to obtain fresh and pure Oil at no extra charge; and the public are cautioned to beware of the so-called Italian and East Indian "Cold-drawn tasteless Castor Oils," which have been chemically bleached and treated in such a manner as to look well at the cost of robbing the Oil of half its virtue.

The **BRITISH CASTOR OIL COMPANY** being the sole licensees for the manufacture of Castor Oil in this country by **MITCHELL'S PROCESS**, the public are warned against spurious imitations, and to purchase only in bottles bearing the Company's Registered Label and Trade Mark.

The *British Medical Journal* of 18th May, 1895, says:—"Castor seeds have, unless very old, a pleasant, nutty flavour, and the disagreeable taste of ordinary Castor Oil has been produced by the conjoint action of moisture, heat, and fermentative changes during the expression of the oil from the seed, and its subsequent treatment. A oil can be obtained as pleasant to the taste as the fresh seed, if the expression is not assisted by artificial heat, and the oil at once freed from impurities by filtration (without heat) in vessels from which air is excluded, and bottled in vacuo. . . . By Mitchell's Cold Process . . . the oil thus obtained has a simple, bland taste, resembling olive oil, the nauseous taste associated with the ordinary cold-drawn castor oil being entirely absent."

Put up in 2-oz., 4-oz., and 8-oz. Bottles, and packed in cases of 4, 3, and 2 dozen respectively, to be retailed at 6d., 9d., and 1s. per bottle.

**SPECIAL TERMS TO HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES.**

FOR PARTICULARS AS TO DISCOUNTS, &c., APPLY

**THE BRITISH CASTOR OIL COMPANY, LD., 47 Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.**



# DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S **CHLORODYNE.**

---

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS.

---

This preparation does not contain any poison which is included in Part 1, Schedule A of the Poisons Act; therefore the signature of the purchaser is not required.

Chemists who study their own reputations should never be thoughtless enough to sell an imitation Chlorodyne.

Any first-class old-established Chemist will tell you that Dr. Browne's preparation is the only genuine Chlorodyne.

---

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

**J. T. DAVENPORT,**  
33 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.





# SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES

(not made of Gelatine)

## ARE ORDERED BY MEDICAL MEN

Because they are

### Free from the objections to all Gelatine Capsules.

12 College Square East, Belfast : 25th Feb., 1890.  
I have prescribed your-Savaresse's Capsules of Copaiba, so of Sandal Wood, and find them *most satisfactory*. I have given them an extended trial, and am quite pleased every case with the result. I shall continue to prescribe em for my patients, as they neither disturb the functions the stomach, bowels, or kidneys.

THOMAS BALL, L.R.C.P., L.S.A.

Townsend House, Kingswinford : 9th March, 1890.  
I shall be pleased to prescribe Savaresse's Capsules, as ey are most satisfactory to the cases I have so far tried em.

ALF. W. PEARSON, Surgeon.

Taffs Well, Cardiff : 6th March, 1890.  
The sample you forwarded to me I divided between two arties, chronic cases. They acted as a specific. My first use, after three months' standing, was perfectly well within n days; the other, owing to indiscretion, was over three eeks.

CHAS. B. SPARROW.

12 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W. : 25th Feb., 1890.  
I have great confidence in them, and find they never use sickness or eructations, and they appear to cure ickly.

M. K. HARGREAVES, M.D.,  
Physician to St. John's Hospital.

14 St. James's Square, Sheffield : February, 1890.  
The Savaresse's Capsules, no doubt, are an improvement a the old form of gelatine capsule, and seem to act more eneficially, without so much repeating from the stomach; esides which, the neat tin box, of small dimensions, is a esideratum to patients who have to carry their medicine ith them.

W. EDGAR RYVES, L.R.C.P.Ed.

Gateshead : Feb. 22nd, 1890.  
I find the oil contained in your Capsule very reliable and seful in appropriate cases.  
The Capsules are well made and easily taken, and the con- ents do not repeat.

J. D. BUSH, F.R.C.S.Eng.

13 Dundonald Road, Kilmarnock : 7th March, 1890.  
I consider the *organic membrane a very great improvement*, and I shall not fail to prescribe when suitable cases occur.

JAMES RANKIN, L.F.P.S.G., & L.M.

35 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin : February, 1890.  
I have prescribed Savaresse's Capsules of Sandal Wood Oil in all cases of gonorrhoea which I have been called upon to treat during the last twelve or eighteen months. I have found them *always of value*.  
Savaresse's Capsules are undoubtedly the best forms in which the oil can be prescribed. The Capsules do not burst until they have passed out of the stomach, and consequently the nauseous eructations common to all other methods of administration are entirely avoided.

J. H. SCOTT, F.R.C.S.I.,  
Surgeon to the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin.

Old Stone House, East Grinstead : 28th Feb., 1890.  
Savaresse's Capsules.—I am much pleased with the prepara- tion. The Capsules are easy to swallow. They are tasteless, thus overcoming the main difficulty in prescribing a somewhat nauseous drug, and *they contain the dose stated on the box*. I prescribe no other form of Sandal Wood Oil than this.

P. E. WALLIS, Med. Off. of Health.

15 College Square East, Belfast : 25th Feb., 1890.  
Savaresse's Capsules.—I found them to answer admirably causing, as you profess, no sickness.

RICHARD J. PURDON, M.D.

3 Bridge Street, Hammersmith : 25th Feb., 1890.  
The drawback to Yellow Sandal Wood Oil is the nausea it produces. This is *certainly obviated in Savaresse's Capsules*.

A. VALLANCEY, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

1 Armfield Street, Glasgow : January, 1890.  
Best praise I can give for your drugs is to say that when I prescribe Capsules I *invariably write Savaresse's*.  
[13]

J. SCANLON, M.B.

## Evans, Lescher & Webb, London; Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.



STATUETTES PLASTER LEGS, ELECTROS, &amp;c., SUPPLIED ON LOAN FREE OF CHARGE.

# VINCENT WOOD'S

## IS THE NATIONAL HOUSE FOR SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

"Acme" Cuirass Brace.



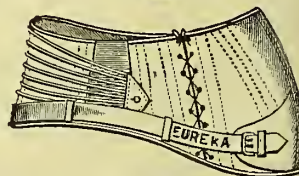
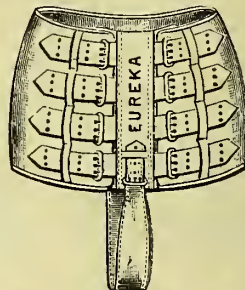
Children's Belt.

**BONA-FIDE MAKERS—NOT DEALERS.***All Wholesale Houses supply my Goods.***NOTE PRICES:—**

|                                  |     |                           |
|----------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| Trusses, all springs guaranteed  | ... | from 11 6 per doz.        |
| Suspensory Bandages              | ... | " 1 9 "                   |
| Surgical Elastic Stockings       | ... | " 3 6 per pair.           |
| Gentlemen's Riding Belts         | ... | " 12/- per doz.           |
| Ladies' Abdominal Belts          | ... | " 24 - "                  |
| Enemas, Seamless, each in Box    | ... | " 21 - "                  |
| Chest Expanding Braces           | ... | " 24 - "                  |
| Bath Gloves                      | ... | from 1 9 per dozen pairs. |
| Eye Shades, Green and Black Silk | ... | from 1 9 per doz.         |

**CHEST AND LUNG PROTECTORS.****INDIA RUBBER & ROLLER BANDAGES.****COTTON WOOL & SURGICAL APPLIANCES  
GENERALLY.**

Obstetric Binder.



Ladies' Belt.

Head Office: 3 ST. ANDREW'S STREET, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Steam Works and Rubber Mills: RUSSELL STREET, NOTTINGHAM.

Special Hosiery Factories: MAIN STREET AND WORTH STREET, CARLTON, NOTTS.

Engineering Works: MILKWOOD ROAD, HERNE HILL, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 55 YEARS.

Telegrams—"Acme London"; "Elastic Nottingham."

**VINCENT WOOD.**

**ST DALMAS' LEICESTER**

*Improved Adhesive plaster*

**ON FINE FLESH COLORED CAMBRIC**

USED BY SURGEONS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

**"THE LEICESTER" IMPROVED ADHESIVE PLASTER**

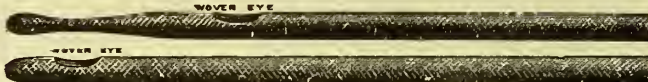
In 3-yd. rolls, 16-in. wide.

In Handsomely Deco-  
rated Tins { containing 18 by 6 inches, to Retail 6d.  
" 36 by 6 " " " 1/-**"The Leicester" Ribbon Plasters**On flesh colour Cambric, 6 yds. long,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.,  $\frac{3}{8}$ -in.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., 1-in., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.  
and 2-in. wide, in japanned tins.

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM ANY WHOLESALE HOUSE.

**ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH.**

Inventors and Manufacturers of the

**SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES.**To be had of all Surgical  
Instrument Makers  
and Wholesale Houses.To be had of all Surgical  
Instrument Makers  
and Wholesale Houses**SURGICAL LINTS, BANDAGES,**

BLEACHED, GREY AND ABSORBENT COTTONS.

**SURGEONS' TOWS.****PROTECTIVE LINT**

TELEGRAMS:

"LINT LIVERPOOL."

WORKS:

MARK ST. MILLS, LIVERPOOL.

**THE LIVERPOOL LINT CO.**

SAMPLE ORDER REQUESTED—MARK ALL INDENTS VINCENT WOOD.





# **A GREAT SUCCESS!!**

## **BAILEY'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.**

### **A. B. C. SYSTEM.**

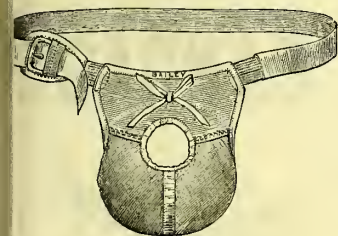


FIG. 1.

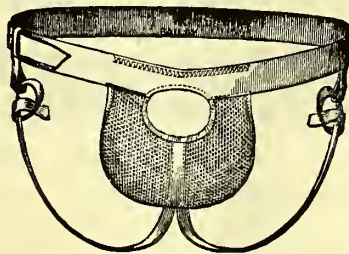


FIG. 2.

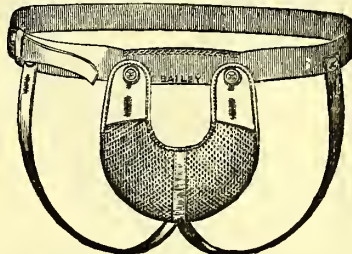


FIG. 3.

Cabinet of 2 dozen assorted, 30/- USUAL DISCOUNT.

#### **TESTIMONIAL.**

*The Foregate, WORCESTER.*  
GENTLEMEN,—Please repeat our last order for "Suspensory Bandages." We think your idea of arranging the sizes and qualities by the use of numbers and letters a very excellent one, as it is most convenient to the Chemist in ordering, and we find our customers make use of your method. It brings us many repeat orders.

Yours faithfully,

ANDERSON & VIRGO.

## **V. H. BAILEY & SON, 38 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"BAYLEAF LONDON."

## **THE UNIVERSAL INVALID TUBULAR WATER & AIR BED**

PRIZE MEDAL, Sanitary Congress, 1878; CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR, ditto, 1879; YORK EXHIBITION, 1879, PRIZE MEDAL; Camborne Exhibition, 1878, CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR; International Medical and Sanitary Congress, 1881, HIGHEST AWARD; Brighton Sanitary Congress, 1881, SILVER MEDAL; GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, 1884.



## **POCOCK BROTHERS,**

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 235 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

Consists of a series of separate and distinct Cylinders, any diameter and suitable length, made of Waterproof material, for Water or Air, fitting into a case which keeps them side by side, but slightly apart.

Its advantages over ordinary Water or Air Beds are as follows:—

- 1. In cost it is less expensive.
- 2. It is quickly filled and easily adjusted.
- 3. It is warm and light, and well adapted for a camp or field-bed, being waterproof.
- 4. It admits of ventilation in the space between the tubes.
- 5. It can be regulated so as to relieve pressure from any part required.
- 6. By the addition of tubes it will raise one part of the body higher than rest.
- 7. By the temporary removal of one or two tubes it affords room for the introduction of a bed-pan.

8. It can be inclined to any angle (even when filled with water) to suit the condition of the patient.

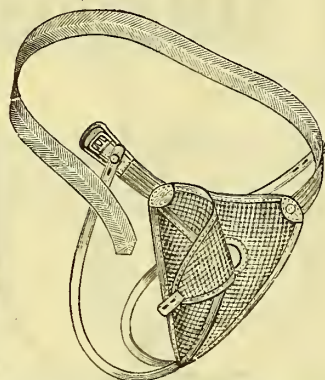
9. It is free from noise and surging, so disagreeable to the invalid on changing his position in a water-bed.

10. In case of injury to a tube it can be withdrawn, and a fresh one substituted at a trifling cost, and without loss of time; whereas the ordinary water-bed if injured in any part (from being in one compartment) is rendered useless.

11. In the treatment of invalids, especially the insane who are paralysed, and have no control over their evacuations, they cannot lie in a pool of wet, the fluid passing away between the tubes.

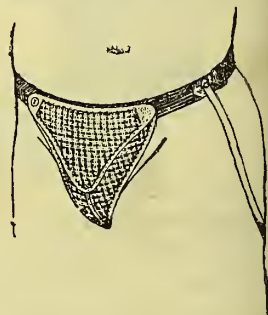


# Perfect Protection & Safety!



## THE DOMÉN "STOW-AWAY" SUSPENSORY BANDAGE

IS AN ENTIRELY NEW PATTERN AND A  
GREAT IMPROVEMENT ON THE OLD  
SUSPENSORY BANDAGE.



**INDISPENSABLE FOR RIDING, CYCLING, &c.**

FULL PARTICULARS SENT BY

**"DOMÉN" BELTS COMPANY.**

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 61 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C.

**All kinds of BELTS are supplied by the  
"DOMÉN" COMPANY.**

Full Illustrated Price List  
sent Post Free.

# THE SUSPENSORY BANDAGE

TO RECOMMEND IS THE

## "SYRACUSE,"

**With Self-Adjusting Loop at Back of Pouch.**

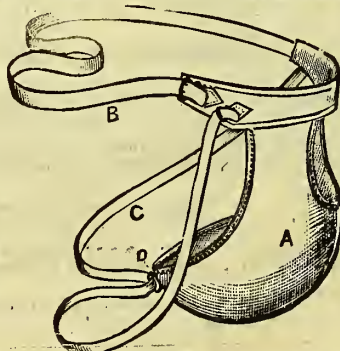
(PATENTED IN ENGLAND.)

**HAS THE LARGEST SALE  
OF ANY SUSPENSORY BANDAGE  
IN THE STATES.**

8 SIZES—Large, Medium, and Small.

Made in Seven Qualities, to suit all  
Markets.

Each Bandage is carded separately, with  
Printed Guarantee.



Each Bandage bears a Guarantee  
to give satisfaction to wearer, or  
money returned at our expense.

### COTTON POUCHES.

|         |     |              |
|---------|-----|--------------|
| Nos. 10 | 18  | 21           |
| 6/6     | 12/ | 18/ per doz. |

### SILK POUCHES.

|         |     |     |              |
|---------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Nos. 28 | 31  | 34  | 36           |
| 24/     | 30/ | 48/ | 72/ per doz. |

We call attention to the fact that our Bandages are advertised in all the leading Athletic papers, and are largely used by Athletes of all kinds. We would strongly recommend all Chemists who require a first-rate Bandage, and who wish to give satisfaction to their Customers, to hold stock, which will enable them to supply our Bandages when asked for.

May be obtained from all leading Druggists' Sundries Houses throughout the Country, or from the

**WELLS MANUFACTURING CO. (H. C. Quelch), LUDGATE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.**



# NITROGLYCERINE TABLETS

(MARTINDALE).

These are preferred to the alcoholic solution, being in accurately divided doses, and in a perfectly safe, stable, and portable form. If kept dry they will keep for years in any climate. In Boxes, Retail, 2 6 and 4 6 each. For export to hot climates, corresponding quantities are sold in Bottles. For Hospitals and Dispensing, in Bottles, 2 oz., 4-oz., and 8-oz. Wholesale quantities, 22 6 per lb. Bottle, subject to usual terms. These above contain  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain, or average dose, in each. They are also prepared one-half and double, as well as other strengths.

## NITRITE OF AMYL CAPSULES (Martindale).

Encased in cotton wool and silk, containing 1, 2, 3, or 5 minims. Price 2/6 per box.

## IODIDE OF ETHYL, BROMIDE OF ETHYL, AND CHLOROFORM CAPSULES (Martindale).

Similarly covered. Price 2 6 per box.

## EFFERVESCING PREPARATIONS (Martindale).

SULPHATE of SODIUM, PHOSPHATE of SODIUM, SODIO-MAGNESIAN APERIENT, PIPERAZINE, PIPERAZINE with PHENOCOLL, ANTIPYRINE, EXALGIN, CITRATE of CAFFEINE, HYDROBROMATE of CAFFEINE, and SALICYLATE of LITHIUM.

*Special Granular Effervescent Preparations prepared according to Recipe on short notice.*

## OZONIC INHALER (Martindale) & NASAL OZONIC INHALER.

For HAY FEVER and INFLUENZA.

PURE ALKALOIDS and their SALTS. FINE CHEMICALS and PREPARATIONS of RARE DRUGS.

7 MARTINDALE, 10 NEW CAVENDISH STREET, W.

If you Buy Well you can Sell Well.

## FOR DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND COUNTER SPECIALITIES,

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN BUY FROM

J. SCHUTZE & CO., 36a Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

If you have not had a copy of our New Price List, send for one at once; it will pay for its perusal.

## COCKING'S ADAPTABLE PORO-PLASTIC JACKETS AND SPLINTS.

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, J. T. COCKING, PLYMOUTH.



Jacket.



Cervical Jacket No. 1.



Cervical Jacket, No. 2.



JACKET  
(In cases of slight deformity.)



CERVICAL JACKETS.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT.**  
 Circumference at axilla.  
 " waist.  
 " hips.  
 Length from axilla to great trochanter.  
 In severe angular cases, circumference over apex of curve, position of ditto, and contour should be given; in lateral cases a description of the case.  
 In all cases it must be stated if for male or female.

**CERVICAL JACKETS.**  
 Same measurements required and circumference at neck, and length from neck to axilla.  
 Any part of the Jacket cast in the process of manufacture be left soft.

ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR ELBOW.

FULL LIST OF SPLINTS AND PORO-PLASTIC IN SHEET MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.



# K. & S. REGULATING INHALER

FOR SYSTEMATIC, PRECISE, AND ABSOLUTE SAFE ADMINISTRATION OF CHLOROFORM AND KINDRED ANÆSTHETICS.

PARTICULARS SENT FREE, ON APPLICATION, BY

KROHNE & SESEMANN, Manufacturers and Patentees of Surgical Instruments, Trusses, &c., 8 Duke Street, Manchester Square, W. LONDON  
CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL DEALERS IN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

## "NATIONAL" { Trade Mark. RUBBER ADHESIVE PLASTER.



On Strong Cotton Cloth.  
Will always stick at once, and perfectly, in any temperature. without warming.

|                    |                       |                        |                                                                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| In Tins containing | 7 1/2 inches x 1 yard | and on Handsome Spools | 1 in., 1/2 in., 3/4 in., 1 in., 1 1/2 in., 2 in., and 3 in. wide. |
|                    | 7 1/2 " x 6 "         |                        |                                                                   |
|                    | 12 " x 5 "            |                        |                                                                   |

MANUFACTURED BY

**A. de St. DALMAS & CO., LEICESTER.**

**ABSOLUTELY  
RELIABLE.**



**TRADE PRICE  
MODERATE.**

**SALE UPWARDS  
OF 4,000,000.**

## A. LAMBERT & CO.'S SOLUBLE QUININE TABLETS.

A soluble Quinine Pessary of proved absolute reliability. Upwards of 4,000,000 have been sold without a complaint of failure.

We have a list of Special Articles for Chemists which command a ready sale at large profits. A Copy on application post free.

**A. LAMBERT & CO.**  
*Surgical Instrument and  
Appliance Makers,*

16 DALSTON LANE, LONDON, N.E.

## KAHNEMANN & KRAUSE VIENNA,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

## ASEPTIC AND ANTISEPTIC SURGICAL DRESSINGS, &c.

Special Novelties of the Vienna Medical School, as used by  
Drs. BILLROTH, BRAUN, CHIARI, MOSETIG, &c., &c.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## NEW PATENT BANDAGE ROLLS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HOSPITAL USE.



These Rolls, which, on account of their greater convenience and cheapness, are rapidly replacing the ordinary calico bandages, are made in bleached and unbleached cottons and gauzes, from 33 inches to 36 inches wide, from which bandages of any width can be easily cut as required, the edges remaining quite firm and smooth.

Each Roll is packed separately in a box, and has attached to it a gauge divided into inches to cut by.

AGENT FOR GREAT BRITAIN—

**H. GODWIN, 2 St. George's Avenue, ALDERMANBURY, E.C.**

# JACKS' PILLS

## THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE ON EARTH.

They cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Fulness after Meals, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Flushings of Heat, Cold Chills, Depressed Spirits, Sleepless Nights, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, all Nervous Disorders, &c. &c. For Females of all ages they will be found the best medicines on earth, never failing to cure all complaints and symptoms incident to the sex. With full directions. Price 9 1/2 d., 1/12, and 2/9, from all Chemists, or direct from the Proprietor, **THOMAS JACKS, 8 St. George's Circus, LONDON, S.E.** Small Pill, Pearl-coated, Tasteless. All Chemists, Druggists, and Stores should stock these pills, which are being well advertised, and, as they are really good, are now in great demand.

## DR. BOW'S LINIMENT.



Of late a spurious article has been offered for sale, put up in imitation of the genuine one even to copying the Pamphlet, Wrapper, and Labels. To protect the public from, and facilitate proceedings against, such frauds, the Proprietor has registered the Trade Mark here shown, a reduced copy of which will be found on the outside label on every bottle put up after this date. As a further security, the name "**DR. BOW'S LINIMENT**" (also a trade mark) appears in the Government Stamp.

**BARCLAY & SONS, LIMITED, LONDON**  
**RAIMES, CLARK & CO., EDINBURGH & YORK**

} For the Proprietor,  
December 1st, 1891.

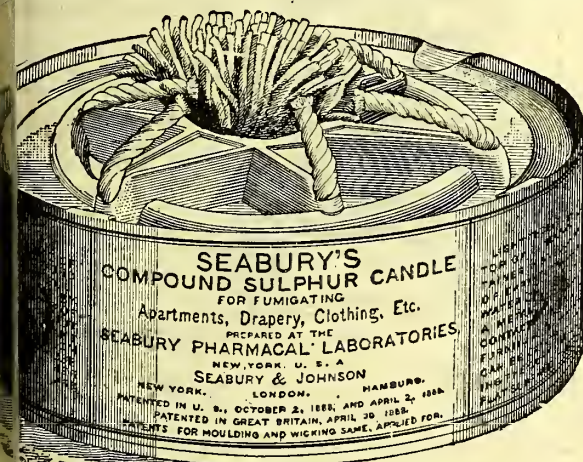


# SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES

(PATENTED)

the safest, surest, and most convenient form in which Sulphur  
can be burned indoors, for

## DISINFECTION BY FUMIGATION.



Large Size, retailing at 1s.

## Seabury's Sulphur Candles

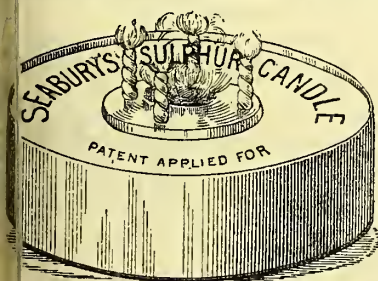
Will destroy disease germs after infectious diseases, in vacated apartments or hospital wards, also in bedding, clothing, and drapery.

Will destroy noxious vapours from sewers, cesspools, &c.

Will destroy insect pests and other vermin.

These candles afford a safe means of burning sulphur indoors, on board ship, &c., and are used and approved by Boards of Health and Sanitary Authorities in various parts of Great Britain and America, and were used to fumigate the Royal Courts of Justice, the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons, and the War Office after the Influenza epidemic.

One large candle will burn for two hours, and thoroughly disinfect a room of ordinary size.



Small Size, retailing at 6d.

This popular size of the SEABURY SULPHUR CANDLE is in a permeable container which absorbs the water in which it stands, and thus, bringing the water into actual contact with the burning sulphur, the candle really becomes a  
**NASCENT SULPHUROUS ACID CANDLE.**

SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES may be ordered through any Wholesale House, but it is important to specify Seabury's, as in many cases mistakes have been reported.

Medical men are everywhere ordering SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES (which burn readily and safely) as the most reliable means of disinfection extant after

**Diphtheria      Scarlet Fever      Small Pox**  
**Typhoid Fever      and other      Infectious Diseases**

FASSETT & JOHNSON, Sole Representatives of

## SEABURY & JOHNSON.

LONDON OFFICES & WAREHOUSE, 32 & 33 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.



## ROTARY PILL MACHINES

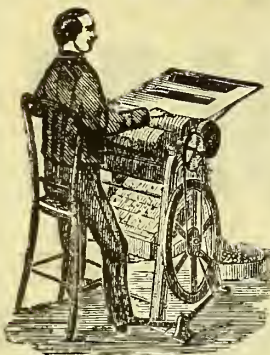


Fig. A.

Fig. A.—This invention consists in a novel and improved arrangement of Machinery, whereby any description of Pill Mass can be converted into Pills, at the rate of from 15 lbs. to 40 lbs. per hour, according to the size of the Machines used.

Fig. A.—No. 1 .. £12 12s.  
No. 2 .. £15 15s.  
No. 3 .. £20 0s

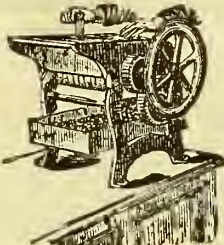


Fig. B.

Fig. B.—A small useful Machine capable of making 10 lbs. of Pills per hour, particularly adapted for persons making small quantities, at £7 15s.

Press suitable for same, £2 15s.

Any of the above can be made to cut two or three different size Pills at an additional cost for extra Rollers and Plates.

## PIPING PRESSES

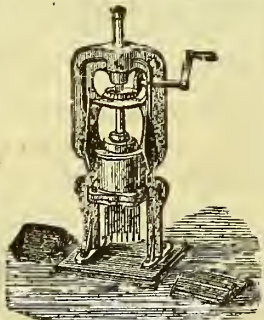


Fig. C.

Fig. C. is the Improved Press for Piping, by means of which a great quantity of Mass can be Piped in a few minutes, truer than by the old method of rolling.

No. 1 .. £3 0s.  
Fig. C.—No. 2 .. £5 10s.  
No. 3 .. £8 10s.

# J. W. PINDAR'S NEW ROTARY PILL MACHINE

As used to this date by Messrs. Holloway, Cockle, Cox, and all the principal Pill Makers in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia.

29 Murray St., New York,  
and Farringdon Rd.,  
London, Nov. 9th, 1880.

Mr. J. W. PINDAR,  
Dear Sir,—Your letter of Inquiry came duly to hand. As I always told you, the Pill Machine in operation at my London warehouse has given entire satisfaction. So have those we are using in this country. We can make smooth, round Pills of uniform size at a very small expense. I can safely say that your Pill Machine is all that you claim it to be—a perfect Machine.

Yours truly,  
A. J. WHITE.

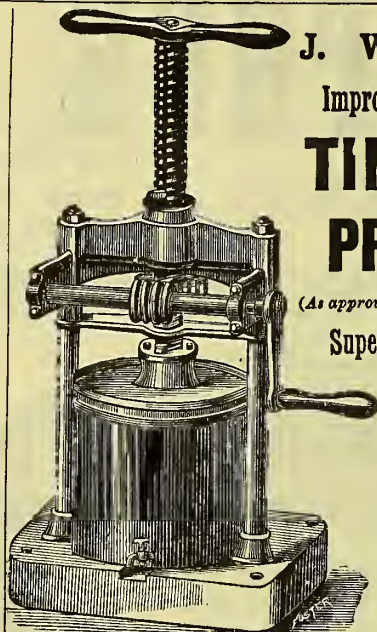
224 Strand, 13th March, 1886.  
Mr. J. W. PINDAR,

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Pill Machine which you made for me answers remarkably well, as the Pills are far better made than those by hand-machines, and with much less waste. I can, therefore, confidently recommend it as a very excellent one, a great saving of labour and, consequently, expense.

I remain, your faithfully,  
THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

3 Crane Court, Fleet Street, Feb. 14th, 1871.  
To Mr. J. W. PINDAR,

Dear Sir,—We have now used your Rotary Pill Machine about six years, and find it answers better than any we had previously used, and makes the Pills of a very regular size.—Yours truly,  
T. WHELPTON.



J. W. PINDAR

Improved Double-Action

## TINGTURI PRESSES

(As approved of by Wholesale Chemists)

Superior to Hydraulic

On account of holding the pressure.

Prices for One Gallon  
£3 10s.

For each additional  
Gallon, £1 10s. extra

Directions for use  
forwarded with each  
article.

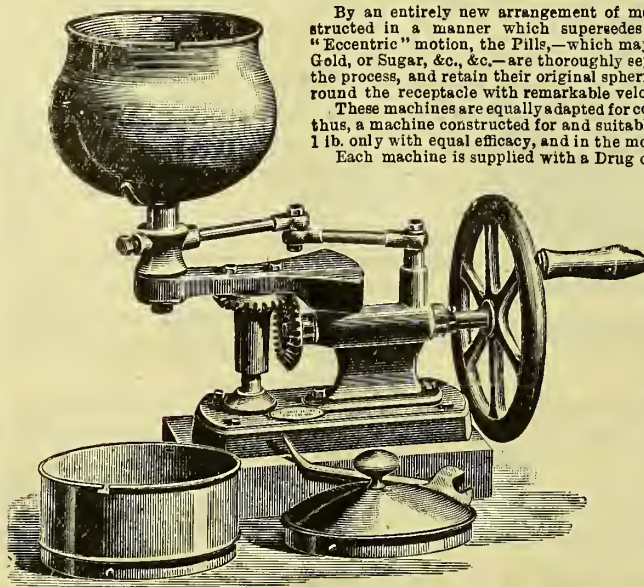
338 Oxford St., opposite Great Portland St.,  
Feb. 11th, 1871.

Mr. J. W. PINDAR,  
Sir,—The Rotary Pill Machine and Press which we had from you (for a special order) answered very satisfactorily.—We are, Sir, yours respectfully,  
JOHN BELL & CO.

## NEW PATENT

# "ECCENTRIC" PILL COATER

Invented and made by J. W. PINDAR, Patentee.



By an entirely new arrangement of mechanism this machine is constructed in a manner which supercedes all others, as, owing to the "Eccentric" motion, the Pills, which may be coated with Pearl, Silver, Gold, or Sugar, &c., &c., are thoroughly separated from each other during the process, and retain their original spherical form, whilst being thrown round the receptacle with remarkable velocity.

These machines are equally adapted for coating large or small quantities, thus, a machine constructed for and suitable for coating 20 lbs. will coat 1 lb. only with equal efficacy, and in the most satisfactory manner.

Each machine is supplied with a Drug or Powder Sifter, to be attached if required, and which, fitting to top of Pill Receptacle, is subject to the same "Eccentric" motion as above mentioned.

This addition will be found a great advantage in the Laboratory, being both efficient and compact.

## PRICES.

No. 1.—For 2 lbs., £3 5s., sifter for same, 7s. 6d.  
No. 2.—For 5 lbs., £4 15s., sifter for same, 15s.  
No. 3.—For 10 lbs., £6 15s., sifter for same, £1 5s.  
No. 4.—For 20 lbs., on Iron Standards, for Steam, Gas, or other power, £15 15s.; sifter for same, £2 5s.  
The smallest Machines can be worked by Steam Power at a small additional cost.

These Prices are subject to alteration.

Testimonials from all parts of the World may be seen on application to

J. W. PINDAR, 75 New Church Rd., Camberwell, LONDON.



# LOOK AHEAD

## WHEN YOU ARE PRODUCING A PRICE LIST OR CIRCULAR

By having your printed matter set the same size as the pages of the Winter and Summer Issues of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" (9 inches deep  $\times$   $6\frac{1}{4}$  wide), you save the cost of resetting when you conclude, as eventually you must, that "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" system of distribution is the surest, cheapest, and least troublesome of all methods.

Does it pay a busy man to spend his time making up a doubtful selection of names from directories ?

Does it pay to draw names from directories at all, remembering that they are not special lists of buyers of your manufactures, but merely general address registers ?

Does it pay to have any considerable proportion of your circulars returned undelivered in consequence of above ?

Does it pay to lay out 50 per cent. more in postage alone than you need ?

Does it pay to incur the additional cost of wrappers and expense of addressing when these charges are unnecessary ?

Does it pay to employ your clerical staff on the work of despatching circulars when this, and the attending disorganisation of your office, can be avoided ?

DOES IT PAY TO DO ANY OF THESE THINGS WHEN TIME AND MONEY CAN BE SAVED AND INCREASED EFFICIENCY BE ASSURED BY NOT DOING THEM ?

# NO

# YES

It pays to produce circulars the same size as "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" because the Winter and Summer Issues are distributed on the best selection of Members of the Trade.

It pays because the charges for distribution of circulars bound in these issues are approximately but one-third of the postage only of a distribution of your own.

It pays because there is positively no waste of circulars, none being returned through the post.

It pays because it is known absolutely that all recipients of these issues are buyers.

It pays because your circulars reach buyers, not as isolated and unrecommended printed matter, but under the attractive cover of a publication recommended by 37 years of unexampled utility.

See that your Printer has the size of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" PAGE, 9 inches deep by  $6\frac{1}{4}$  wide.

The next Summer Number will be published on the 27th July, 1895.

For further particulars address

THE PUBLISHER OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,"  
42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

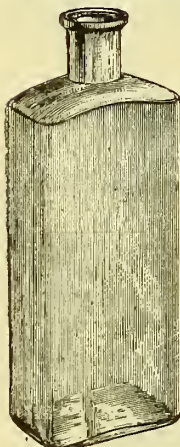


# ORIGINAL AND SUPERIOR ROUND-CORNERED DISPENSING BOTTLES GILBERTSON'S

(No. 118583)

ARE UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY AT PRICES CHARGED.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

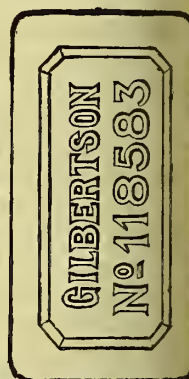


We particularly ask those friends for whom we have cut NAME PLATES to stipulate when ordering lettered bottles that Gilbertson, No. 118583, is on the bottom of each bottle, as we understand Travellers (other than our own) are offering to utilise our Plates, which is manifestly unfair to us, we having introduced and put on the market at great expense Dispensing Bottles with Rounded Corners now universally in use.

*Usual Discount. Crates Free. Carriage Paid.*

11 ST. ANDREW STREET, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON.

Telegraphic Address:—"FRANGIPANI LONDON."



BOTTOM OF BOTTLE.

# MEDICINE TIME INDICATOR, AND POISON PREVENTIVE.

*Patented by J. FEAVER, 83 Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.*



LABEL GUMMED ON BOTTLE.

THIS invention is a device for use upon or in connection with Medicine Bottles, for indicating or recording the time at which the last dose was taken, or the time when the next dose should be given.

It also serves to distinguish medicine bottles from others containing poisons or preparations *not* intended to be taken.

The label or tablet is gummed or attached to, or suspended from the bottle, or it may be placed in any convenient position in the patient's room if medicine for internal use only is being administered.

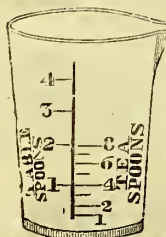
This device is valuable for family use, by nurses in hospitals, for travellers, or in places where several sick persons need medicine, or for general use by doctors or chemists.

I also make other shapes and devices of various sorts of material.



TABLET SUSPENDED ON BOTTLE.

# GRADUATED GLASS MEASURES



BOAT-SHAPE FEEDERS,  
BOTTLES, FUNNELS,  
SYRINGES,  
THERMOMETERS,  
DRUGGISTS'  
GLASSWARE,  
AND  
CHEMICAL APPARATUS  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

*Shipping and Wholesale Trade only.*



**F. H. TAYLOR & CO.**

Glasshouse Yard, LONDON, E.C.

# DISPENSING BOTTLES.

THE NORTH LONDON GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY

(I. ISAACS & CO., Proprietors)

Beg to inform the Trade that they have made a further reduction in the price of their Bottles, as follows:—

The NEW SHAPE FLAT BOTTLES, with rounded edges, plain or graduated—

3 & 4 oz. .. 7/6 per gross. | 10 & 12 oz. .. 12/- per gross.  
6 " 8 " .. 8/6 " | 16 " .. 16/- "

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, plain or graduated Teaspoons—

1/2 oz. .. 3/6 per gross. | 1 1/2 oz. .. 4/6 per gross.  
1 " .. 3/9 " | 2 " .. 5/- "

## PLEASE NOTE.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, are carriage paid to any address in England; smaller quantities not carriage paid.

**I. ISAACS & CO.,** Glass Bottle Manufacturers,  
106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

Established 50 years.

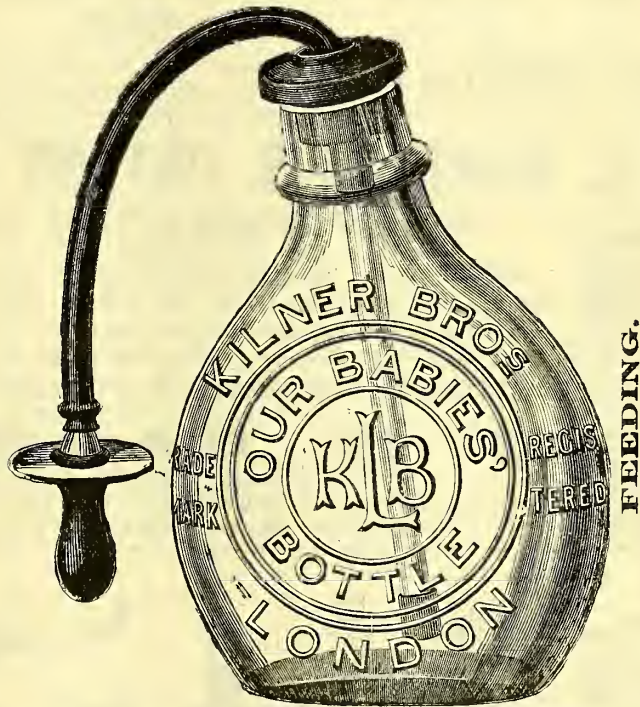
Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.



# GLASS BOTTLES



DISPENSING.



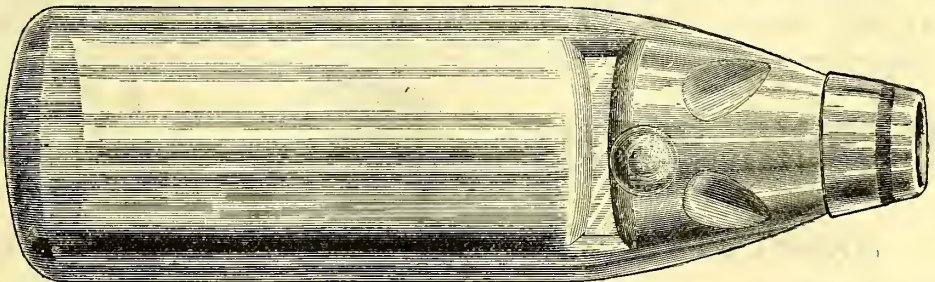
FEEDING.

# MINERAL WATER BOTTLES

Of all kinds and sizes for STOPPERS and CORKS.

CODDS' BOTTLE

TWO-WAY.



Also VAN BOXES and CASES for same.

Full particulars of above and many other kinds, sent on application to

## KILNER BROTHERS,

No. 3 GREAT NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.



# HEARN'S BOTTLES

**ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.**

BOTTLES, &c., of ANY SHAPE OR COLOUR, at the most Reasonable Prices.

HEARN, WRIGHT & CO. (Late E. A. Hearn & Co.), Wholesale & Export Glass Bottle Manufacturers, London, E. Eclipse Glass Works, Chatsworth Road, Clapton,

## R. H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE

THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT BOTTLE FOR VASELINE, POMADES, DRY POWDERS, ETC.

**NOTICE REDUCTION IN PRICES.**

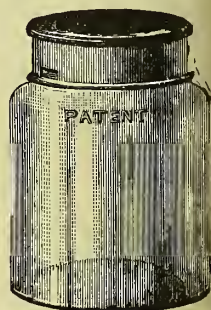
PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):—Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various colours, very attractive in appearance—1 oz., 10/6; 1½ oz., 11/-; 2 oz., 11/6; 3 oz., 13/6; 4 oz., 15/6 per gross. TALL SERIES.

CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.

**R. H. BARRETT,**

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,  
THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

Telegraphic Address—"FORERONT LONDON."



H. POTHS & CO., 3 Creechurch Lane, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

SHOP BOTTLES AND JARS WITH VITRIFIED (BURNT IN) LABELS

METAL SCREW-CAP BOTTLES, GLASS MEASURES, STOPPERED BOTTLES, &c.

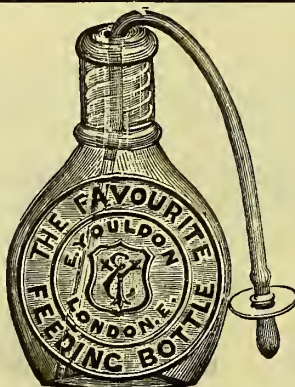
Buyers are requested to pay a visit to our New Showrooms.

**OUR  
FEEDING BOTTLE  
IS  
UNDOUBTEDLY  
THE FAVOURITE.**

*A Trial will Prove this.*

**E. YOULDON** (Established 1840), 36, 38, & 40 Great Garden Street, LONDON, E.

126



A sample dozen of these Feeders, White Glass, in strong partitioned wood box, will be sent on receipt of

**3/2.**

*Delivered Free in London.*





834A.



1177B.



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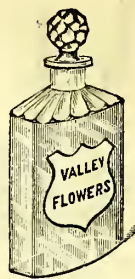
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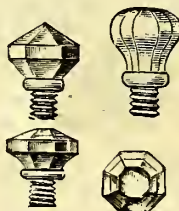
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Our

New

AND GREATLY ENLARGED

# Illustrated Price List

**NOW READY.**

The keener the Competition the greater the necessity of employing  
stylish and attractive Packages!

We recommend *all* who desire a neat and pretty Bottle at a reasonable  
cost for their specialities to peruse our New Price List before  
placing their next order.

## JOHNSEN &

## JÖRGENSEN

Warehouse —  
East India Import Dock, E.

Offices & Showroom —  
Botolph House, Eastcheap,  
London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—  
"Fish London."

Telephone 1365.



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# BUY THE BEST OIL PUMP

AND SAVE

## OIL, TIME, MONEY.

THOUSANDS IN USE.

We have bought the Stock of these Pumps from  
**MESSRS. PONTIFEX & WOOD,**  
SHOE LANE, LONDON,  
Who have given up this part of their business,  
and it is our intention to continue same.

We hold a Good Stock, and can give  
Prompt Delivery.

Write for full particulars and prices of The "Farrington"  
Patent Oil Pumps to

### W. H. WILLCOX & CO.

34 & 36 Southwark Street,  
LONDON, S.E.

## STOKES' CASH TILL.

Reduced Price **55/-** Latest Improvements.

Sent on Trial seven days, on receipt of two references.)

Particulars and Testimonials on application.

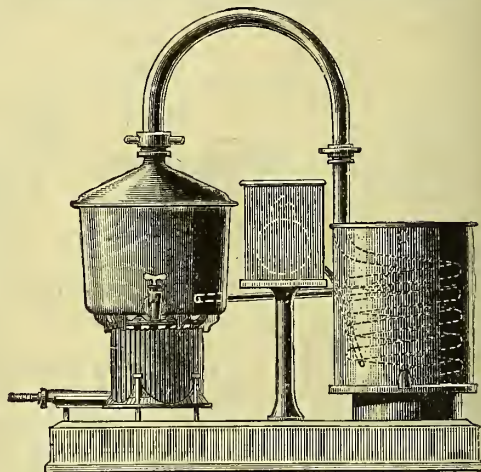
### G. R. STOKES & CO., LTD.,

HANLEY, STAFFS.

## BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD.

ENGINEERS AND COPPERSMITHS,  
167 KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, N.E.

SPECIALITY—LABORATORY PLANT.

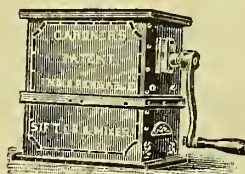


## THE "AUTO"-STILL.

Prices on Application.

## GARDNER'S PATENT "RAPID" SIFTERS & MIXERS

Are now working in  
Almost Every Trade  
where DRY POWDERS  
are Sifted and Mixed  
and Lumps Reduced, all  
being done at one  
operation.



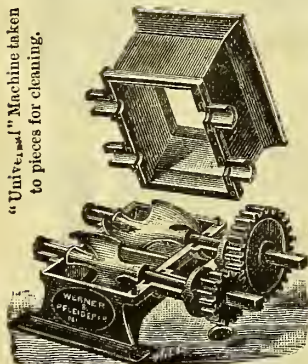
For HAND or POWER

Prices from 48/-  
to £90.

CATALOGUES FREE.

WM. GARDNER, Engineering Works, GLOUCESTER.

"Universal" Machine taken  
to pieces for cleaning.



Size 3, Type I., for 1-lb. Mass.

## THE "UNIVERSAL" Kneading & Mixing Machine,

Used by all the largest Pill Makers.

SUITABLE ALSO FOR

ointments, POWDERS,  
AND MASSES  
of any  
Consistency.

# PILL MASSING MACHINES.

PILL  
PIPERS,  
CUTTERS,  
ROUNDERS, COATERS,  
"SPIRAL BRUSH"

POWDER-SIFTERS

(WITH INTERCHANGEABLE SIEVES),

And every Accessory for the Pill Room.

**WERNER, PFLEIDERER & PERKINS (LIMITED),**

Head Offices & Showrooms—117 Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Works—43 Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

Contractors to the War Offices of all the Great Powers and other Governments.



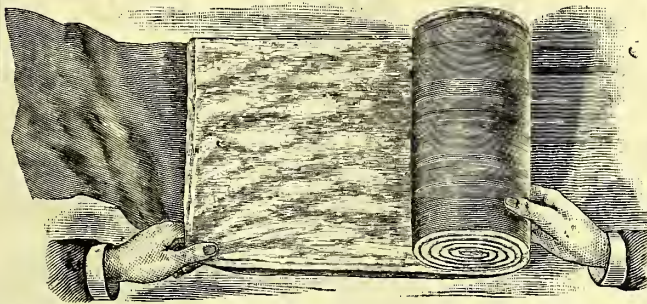
# THE J. ELLWOOD LEE CO.'S GOODS

## REDUCTIONS in Price of ABSORBENT COTTONS

PLAIN & MEDICATED.

WHITE TISSUE PAPER BETWEEN LAYERS.

All 1-lb parcels of Cotton contain a FULL POUND OF COTTON,  
without the tissue paper and wrapper.



Antiseptic Dressings and Sponges  
Absorbent Cotton and Lint  
Roller Bandages (Gauze and Flannel)  
Plaster of Paris and Muslin Bandages  
Surgeons' Silk & Catgut Ligatures in Patented Packets  
Sea Tangle, Tupelo, Elm, and Sponge Tents  
Spiral Spring Pessaries.  
Hypodermic Syringes and Aspirators  
Oil Silk, Muslin, & Protectives

In 1-lb. Packets.

No. 1. Best, 1/3 per lb.  
" 10. Plain Hospital, 1/- per lb.  
A cotton superior to many makes sold as "the best."  
" 12. Egyptian Selected, long silken fibre, double carded, finest in the world, 1/8 per lb.  
Also in 1/2-lb., 1/4-lb., 2-oz., 1-oz., and 1/2-oz. Packets.

PRICES DEFY  
COMPETITION.

QUALITY  
UNSURPASSED.

Of all Wholesale Surgical Instrument Manufacturers, Druggists, and Druggists' Sundriesmen.

**NOTE! Lucilline—PURE Petroleum Jelly.**—In spite of the rapid rise in the Petroleum Market, we have so far not increased the prices of Lucilline. If the rise continues we shall be compelled to do so. NOW is the time to order at old prices.

**HATRICK & CO., LIM., 31 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.**

## TO COLONIAL AND HOME CHEMISTS—IMPORTANT

Up-country and other Chemists can find no more certain selling or satisfactory extra to introduce to the Customers than

# CRAWSHAW'S Crystal DYES

Which are specially Manufactured for Domestic use, each colour being combined with its most suitable Mordant, and thus ensuring success and continued patronage from all who use them.

ORDER AN ASSORTMENT AT ONCE FROM YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.  
All Colours, 1d., 3d., and 6d. each.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

**E. CRAWSHAW & CO., 80 FANN ST., ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.**

To American and Colonial Manufacturers.—E. C. & Co., having ample accommodation in their new 5-storey Warehouse, are prepared to take the Agency for American and Colonial Preparations sold by Chemists. Correspondence invited.

# PETROLEUM JELLY

WHITE, RED AND YELLOW

TRADE MARK

BEST AND PUREST

CONFORMS TO ALL REQUIREMENTS OF B.P.

AND PRONOUNCED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO BE UNSURPASSED.

Extract from Analytical Report of Dr. S. Rideal, F.C.S., F.I.C., F.G.S., Jan. 3rd, 1895.

"Practically free from any taste, and no traces of any free acid, \* \* \* are high-class Petroleum Jellies."

# SNOWDON, SONS & CO., MILWALL, LONDON, E.



MADE IN 6 DIFFERENT SIZES.

# VELUTINA POLISHING CLOTH.

MADE IN 6 DIFFERENT SIZES.

THE BEST MATERIAL FOR POLISHING PLATE,  
METALS, FURNITURE, GLASS, or ANYTHING WITH A BRIGHT SURFACE.

*There is None Better than the Best.*

## VELUTINA POLISHING CLOTH

Is  
Better  
than  
Chamois  
Leather.



### UNFOUNDED STATEMENTS.

It is rumoured that in some cases buyers of Velutina Polishing Cloth have been told that they were liable to legal proceedings through using or selling the same. The Manufacturers of the Velutina Polishing Cloth will be grateful for any information enabling them to trace the authors of these intimidating statements, as there is absolutely no ground whatever for any such proceedings.

### WHO SELL IT? ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

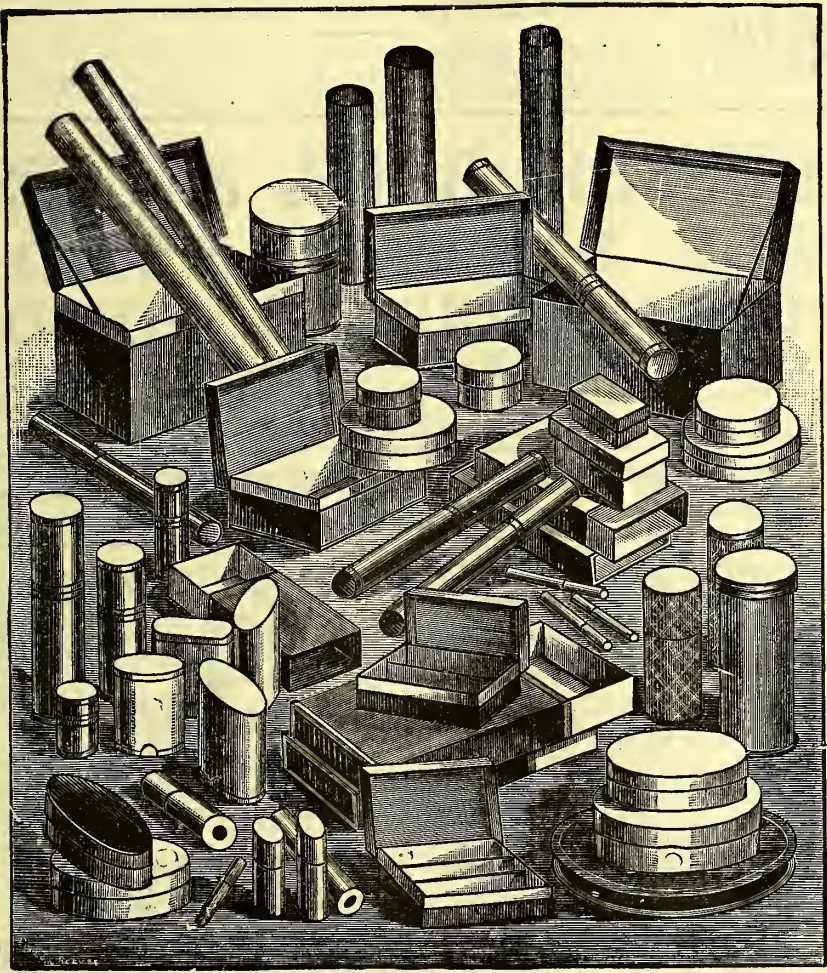
To be obtained of MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, Aldersgate Street, E.C.  
And of all Wholesale Houses in LONDON, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW, &c.

LONDON AGENTS, FOR WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY—

H. PARTINGTON & CO., 42A BOW LANE E.C.



# BOXES FOR



Smoking Powder.  
Brushes.  
Bottles.  
Amphor.  
Capsules.  
Cotton Wool.  
Disinfectants.  
Confectionery.  
Essential Oils.  
Perfumery.  
Fancy Soaps.  
Menthol.  
Magnesia.  
Marking Inks.  
Patent Medicines.  
Pills.  
Surgical  
Instruments.  
Seldlitz  
Powders.

Sponges.  
Feeding Bottles.  
Starch.  
Tobacco.  
Cigarettes.  
Postal  
Purposes.  
Coffee.  
Syringes.  
Tooth Stopping.  
Plasters.  
Hair Preps.  
Cosmetiques.  
Photographs.  
Jellies.  
Cement.  
Lozenges.  
Horse Powders  
And  
For Export.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

## Austin & Co.

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

### FANCY CARD & OTHER BOXES, ROUND, OVAL, OR SQUARE.

Office and Warehouse } 8 GREVILLE ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Steam Works—BROAD YARD, TURNMILL STREET.

Send your Sample  
for estimates and  
compare prices.

Workmanship  
and Punctuality  
guaranteed.



# Harvey's Horse Remedies

**HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS,**  
For Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Roaring, &c.

**HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS.**

**HARVEY'S WATTS' EMBROCATION,**  
or Curb Bottle.

**HARVEY'S WATTS' RED LOTION,**  
For Wounds.

**HARVEY'S HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT.**

**HARVEY'S EDOS,** or Tasteless Purging Powder.

These Remedies are used in most of the Training Stables, Stables of Masters of Hounds, and by many thousands of Private Horse Owners in the United Kingdom and abroad.

FULLY DESCRIBED IN  
"THE HORSE OWNER'S  
HANDY NOTE BOOK."

96 PAGES. POSTED FREE.

Illustrated Pamphlets, and also Neat Booklets with Chemist's name on, supplied on application.

For Trade Prices see the Lists of the Wholesale Houses, or write for Cash Price List to the Sole Proprietors.

**HARVEY & CO.**  
6 Bachelor's Walk,  
**DUBLIN.**

Telegraphic Address—  
"REMEDIES DUBLIN."

## DUSSEK BROS. & CO.'S SOLUBLE SANITARY FLUID (MILKY), CARBOLIC ACIDS & POWDERS

Of all strengths, in various packages for the Trade and for Export.

Also Sheep Dip, Tar and Rosin Products, Dubbin, Greases, Creosote, Brunswick Black, &c.

**DUSSEK'S WHARF, VERNEY ROAD, S.E.**

TELEPHONE No. 4833.

TELEGRAMS—"DUSSEK LONDON."

### PATENT PARCEL POST BOXES.

A Perfectly Cushioned Box, suitable for any description of  
**GLASS BOTTLES OR FANCY GOODS.**

**SPECIAL CUSHION, SILK LINED, for HIGH-CLASS GOODS.**

**LOOSE OR HINGED LID BOXES OR TUBES.**

Set of 6 Hinged-lid Cushioned Boxes for Bottles 4 oz. to 16 oz., 1s. 3d., post free.

Special set of 6 for Fancy Goods { Plain, 1s. 3d., post free.  
Fancy, 2s. 6d. "

Quotations for quantities, Plain or Printed, per return post.

**ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.**

**G. C. KIRTLEY, Printer and Box Maker,**  
3 Elswick Court, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

**WHOLESALE & EXPORT orders for**

## MASON'S

PERFUMED SOLUTION OF

## CARBOLIC ACID

Should be addressed to

**C. E. MASON & Co., 107 Whitecross St., E.C.**

TERMS UPON APPLICATION.

132



A combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus, and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant, Deodoriser, Insect Destroyer, and Air Purifier.

## CAMPFORTAR

SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUG AND SUNDRY HOUSES.

## HEBDEN'S CHLORIDE OF LIME

IN  
AIRTIGHT, ODOURLESS, WATERPROOF PACKETS  
Retains the Chlorine and keeps the Powder dry longer than any other packet.

4 oz., 8/- gross; 8 oz., 15/- gross; 16 oz., 30/- gross.  
**SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUG AND SUNDRY HOUSES.**

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY  
Albany Works,  
**W. C. HEBDEN, HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE.**



# TO THE TRADE.

more Weeds! Noxious Vegetation of every description permanently destroyed by one application.

## THE 'ACME' WEED KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Mr. W. G. HEAD, Crystal Palace,  
Mr. LYNCH, Curator, Botanic Gardens, Cambridge,  
and others, for destroying Weeds on Garden Walks, Carriage  
Drives, Roads, &c.

one application will keep Walks, &c., clear of Weeds for Eighteen Months.

RETAIL PRICES.—In 1 and 2 gall. tins, 2s. per gall. (tins included);  
gall. drums, 1s. 6d. per gall.; 8 galls., 1s. 5d. per gall.; 10, 15, 18, and 20 galls.,  
4d. per gall.; in 40-gall. casks, 1s. 3d. per gall. Used in the proportion of  
gall. to 25 galls. water, and applied with an ordinary watering-can.

### DOUBLE STRENGTH.

desired we can supply the "ACME" WEED KILLER double strength  
1 gall. to be mixed with 50 galls. of water.

RETAIL PRICES.—1 and 2 gall. Tins, 3s. per gall. (tins included);  
galls., 2s. 6d. per gall.; 8 galls., 2s. 4d. per gall.; 10, 15, 18, and 20 galls.,  
3d. per gall.; 40-gall. casks, 2s. per gall.

Carriage paid on 6 galls. in tins, or 5 galls. in drum.

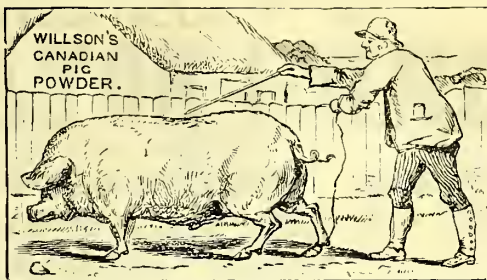
### POWDER WEED KILLER.

One small canister sufficient for 25 galls. water. Specially suitable for  
export.

### TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

we shall be pleased to supply (gratis) illustrated circulars with the name  
and address of tradesmen printed thereon, showcard, &c.

THE ACME CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED,  
TONBRIDGE, KENT,  
and CARLTON STREET, BOLTON, LANCs.  
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.



TRADE MARK.—"The Pig that went to Market."

## WILLSON'S CANADIAN PIG POWDERS

HAVE THE LARGEST SALE.

They CURE and PREVENT all the DISEASES of PIGS.  
KEEP THEM HEALTHY AND THRIVING.  
Are the only Pig Powders exhibited at TEN  
Consecutive Royals.

Hold testimonials from the most successful Breeders and  
Prize Winners in the World—viz., Mr. Sanders Spencer, Mr.  
Alfred Darby, Mr. Pettit, Mr. Arthur S. Gibson, Mr. Buss,  
Mr. Barnes, &c., &c.

STOCKED BY WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Sold Retail in sealed packets at 6d., 1/-, 2/9, and 8/-.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

STEPHEN WILLSON, Peterborough, ENGLAND  
And at ROYAL, DARLINGTON, Stand 276.

# FLUID & Disinfectants POWDER NON-POISONOUS

# “ODAMINE”

USED  
IN CASTLE,  
HALL, AND  
COTTAGE,  
HOSPITAL,  
WORKHOUSE  
AND  
FARM.

Manufactured by ODAMS' MANURE & CHEMICAL CO. (LIM.), 116 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

## INDEX AND BUYERS' GUIDE

See pages 67-70.

## FOUND DEAD! KILLED BY SANFORD'S RAT POISON,

Which is said by Farmers to be the best and most effective ever introduced.  
Mr. Bliss, Farmer, Helethorpe, Leighton, writes, "That from one dressing he  
found 136 dead Rats next morning." Ald. Ashton, of Huntington, says he  
killed 70 Rats with a 1s. box of SANFORD'S RAT POISON. J. Long, Esq., of  
Carlton, states that he found over 300 Rats killed by using a 10s. tin of  
Poison. Price 6d., 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. per tin. To be had of all Chemists, or  
SANFORD & SON, SANDY, BEDS.  
Wholesale of Maw, Son & Thompson, Newbery & Son, Edwards  
& Son, and others, London.

## FLETCHER'S GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.

CARBOLIC ACID (pale 97 per cent. or crude) in 5, 10, 20, or 40 gallon  
lots. Carriage paid. Packages free.

CARBOLIC POWDERS from 5 per cent. to 25 per cent.

DISINFECTING FLUID (soluble), as used by Town and District Councils,  
Hospitals, &c. Highly recommended by Dr. W. Collingridge and other  
eminent authorities. Supplied in bottles, tins, drums, and casks.

SHEEP DIPS (fluid, powder, paste). Acknowledged to be the finest ever  
offered. Packed or in Bulk.

SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

English and Foreign Agents Wanted.

FLETCHER BROS. & CO., GRIMSBY.



# A VALUABLE AGENCY!!! BIRD'S BOTANIC ESSENCE

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK),

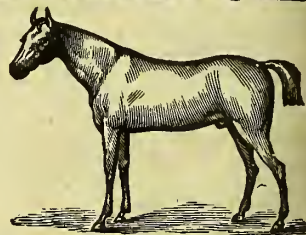
## THE CERTAIN CURE

For Curbs, Splints, Spavins, Strains in the Back Sinews, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Sore Throats, &c., in Horses.

*As used in the Stables of the Royal Families, Nobility, the leading Trainers, and largest Horse Owners throughout the World for over 60 years.*

Obtains a large sale (and affords a handsome profit) wherever introduced. May be procured of all Wholesale Houses, or direct from Sole Proprietors—

**BIRD & STOREY, 42 Castle Street East, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.**



# WILEY'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE

FOR

## LAMENESS IN HORSES.

**HANDBILLS, WITH NAME & ADDRESS, SUPPLIED GRATIS.  
50 YEARS' UNBROKEN SUCCESS.**

**SOLE MAKER AND PROPRIETOR, FRANCIS E. ROOKLEDGE, CHEMIST, EASINGWOLD, YORK.**  
*TO BE HAD OF USUAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.*

# DAY, SON & HEWITT.

**LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD OF  
HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES.**

### THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

For Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Paining after Calving and Lamting, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. per bot.



Prices complete, 18s. and 34s.

**PILLS & LOTIONS FOR ALL DOG AILMENTS.**

Price 1s. 6d. per bottle or box.

*Descriptive Catalogue of each preparation on application.*



For all Feverish Disorders among Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, and for Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Hide-bound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking Feverish Symptoms in Cows and Ewes after Parturition, rendering the milk copious, pure, and wholesome. It acts as a safe preventive of Milk Fever.

Price (Cows), 13s. per dozen box;  
(Ewes), 3s. 6d. per doz. 3 doz. box, 10s.

*Liberal Discounts to Foreign Buyers.*

*Trade Terms and Full Particulars on application.*

*Attractive Showcards and Handbills sent with each order.*

### THE CASEOUS FLUID.

A sure remedy for the Fret, Colic or Gripes, Influenza, Loss of Appetite in Horses. For Debility, Scour, or Diarrhoea in Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep instantaneously relieved.

Price 1s. 9d per bot. 20s. per doz.



**FOR HORSES, CATTLE, & SHEEP.**

Prices:

£6 6s., £2 16s. 6d., & £1 8s. 9d.

**ROYAL ANIMAL MEDICINE MANUFACTORY, 22 DORSET ST., LONDON, W.**



# **COOPER'S DIP**

**AGAIN**

# **SCORES HEAVILY**

I hereby certify that I have examined and audited the Books and accounts of Messrs. WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, of Berkhamsted, and that the sales of their Sheep Dipping Powder for the year ended 31st Dec., 1894, exceeded those of the preceding year by

# **368,775 PACKETS,**

**Or 228 tons 2 cwt. 12½ lbs."**

**J. SQUIERS,**

21 Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, 18th Jan., 1895.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT.

***THIS INCREASE ALONE IS SUFFICIENT TO DIP  
A QUARTER OF THE ENTIRE SHEEP OF GREAT  
BRITAIN AND IRELAND.***

**Cooper's "DISEASES OF SHEEP" (price 1/-) Post Free to Farmers.**

PREPARED BY

**WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS,  
CHEMICAL WORKS, BERKHAMSTED.**

Branches at Galveston, Sydney, Auckland, Port Elizabeth, and Odessa.



**THE ONLY GENUINE**  
**GOVERNMENT DISINFECTANT**  
**CARBOLIC POWDER**  
**CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE FOR CARBOLIC POWDER IN TINS**

**THE GOVERNMENT DISINFECTANT CARBOLIC POWDER**  
 USED BY THE MAJESTY'S COVE  
 THE BEST & CHEAPEST CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT  
 LONDON S.E.

**IN DECORATED TINS**  
 PRICES PER GROSS  
 GREEN 15% 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SIZE 45/-  
 & BLACK 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> " 90/-  
 BLACK 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SIZE 1, 1b, 40/-  
 & GOLD 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> " 2, 1b, 60/-  
 ALSO IN CASKS & PACKAGES  
 FLUIDS, ACIDS, SOAPS ETC

TO BE HAD FROM  
 ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

**THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY Co LONDON**

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO WHOLESALE HOUSES & CHEMISTS.

Please address all orders for RACKHAM'S  
 SMALL BLACK PEARL PILLS, also for  
 RACKHAM & CO.'S DOG MEDICINES AND  
 JAPAN SOAP, to

**RACKHAM & CO.,**  
**ST. PETERS, NORWICH.**

ESTABLISHED 1850.

**CHLORIDE OF LIME!**  
 IN AIRTIGHT, WATERPROOF & ODOURLESS PACKAGES.

SILVER I.H.E. MEDAL 1884.

**LIST OF PRICES**  
 24 lb. Box 1. 7b. 6/6  
 24 lb. " 1/2 7b. 7/-  
 24 lb. " 1/4 7b. 8/-  
 24 lb. " (ASSORTED 1b. 1/2 1/4 1/8) 7/3  
 24 lb. " 1 GROSS 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 8/-

**NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO**  
 CHLORIDE OF LIME CO  
 N.C. Co. INVENTORS  
 AND SOLE MAKERS -  
 BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

TO BE HAD FROM ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS!  
**NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO. LONDON.**

"THE MOST POWERFUL GERM DESTROYER AT  
 PRESENT KNOWN TO SCIENCE."



Now  
 supplied by the chief  
 Wholesale Houses.

Show Cards,  
 Pamphlets,  
 Printed Matter,  
 And any information  
 the Trade may require,  
 can be obtained on  
 application to

**Allen & Hanburys,**  
 BETHNAL GREEN,  
 LONDON.

Who are the Sole Bottling  
 Agents for the Manufac-  
 turers.

DISINFECTANT (Non-poisonous).

# THE SANITARY PENNY PENDANT

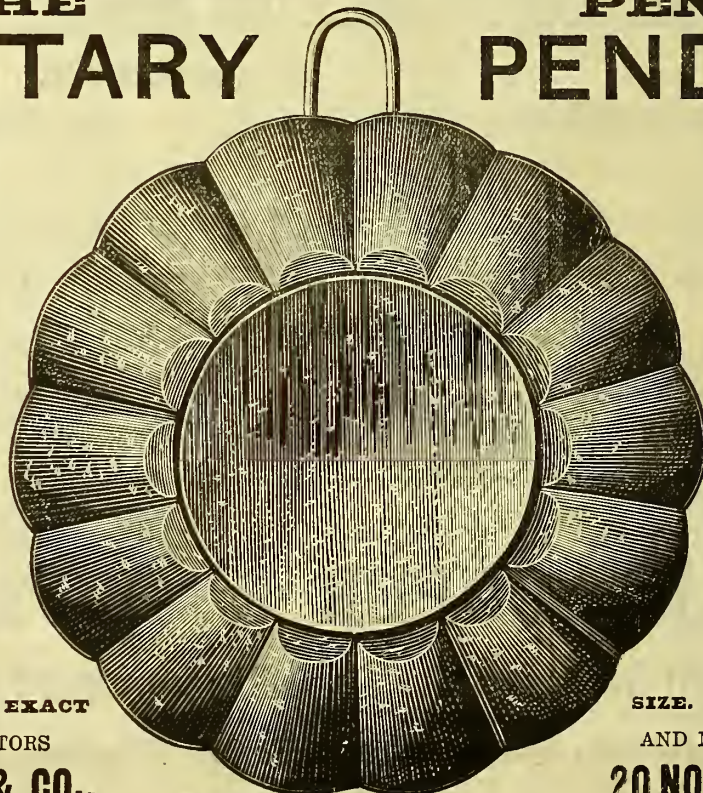
DISINFECTANT,  
 ANTISEPTIC,  
 AIR PURIFIER.

Trade Price,

**6s.**

per gross.

Through all  
 Wholesale Houses.



EXACT

SIZE.

SOLE PROPRIETORS  
**J. BEEDZLER & CO.,**  
 Manufacturing Chemists,  
 136

[ESTABLISHED 1700.]

AND MANUFACTURERS—  
**20 NORTON FOLGATE,**  
**LONDON, E.C.**

DEODORISER,  
 VITALISER,  
 INSECT  
 DESTROYER.

A Safeguard against  
 Epidemics.  
 Keeps Flies from  
 Rooms and Moths  
 from Clothes.



DISINFECT WITH

“*Sanitas*”

TRADE

MARK



EXTRACT FROM  
“The Evening Post,”

WELLINGTON,  
NEW ZEALAND,

February 9th, 1894.

The adjourned application by the Sanitas Company (Limited), of England, for an injunction to restrain Charles E. Turner, of Wellington, from infringing the plaintiffs' trade mark “Sanitas,” or from selling or advertising his articles, preparations, or wares under the name of “Sanitas,” either alone or in combination with other words, was heard before Mr. Justice Richmond this morning in Chambers.

Mr. Jellicoe appeared for the Company, and the defendant appeared in person. The defendant admitted having sold large quantities of toilet paper by the name of “Roseana Sanitas Toilet Paper” and “Roseana Sanitas,” but contended that he had a right to use the word “Sanitas,” which meant health, and that it was a common word which any member of the public might use. Mr. Justice Richmond held that the word was a fancy word, and that *prima facie* the plaintiff company was entitled to restrain the defendant from using it, and said he must grant an interim injunction until the trial. The defendant then said that as the Judge's decision appeared to be against his right to use the words, he would not contest the matter further, and would consent to the injunction being made perpetual.

The Sanitas Company (Limited) hereby give notice that they have instructed their Solicitors to take legal proceedings against all parties who may infringe their registered Trade Mark consisting of the fancy word “SANITAS.”

Full Information How to Disinfect, with Directions for the use of the “Sanitas” Preparations, together with Expert Testimonials, will be found in the “Sanitas” Pamphlet, Copies of which will be sent FREE on application to



“SANITAS”  
DISINFECTING  
POWDER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

“SANITAS” POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

- 1.—Place in saucers about the room.
- 2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
- 3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
- 4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
- 5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
- 6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
- 7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
- 8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN,  
1/-

THE SANITAS CO., LTD.,  
THREE COLT LANE,  
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

THE SANITAS COMPANY, LTD., BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.



# A NEW SIZE— AN UP-TO-DATE CHANGE.

---

12 Bride Lane, London,

April 2, 1895.

I respectfully beg to intimate that "Keating's Powder" is now supplied in 3d. Tins, and the sizes of the 6d. and 1s. retail tins are enlarged.

Last year I had to bring actions against a few Chemists and others for acts of gross substitution. I give below an example.

Such conduct is a loss as well to the neighbouring Chemists as myself. I am bound to stop it. If you are aware of any person acting in this manner may I ask you to warn him; or if information be given to me I will hold it absolutely confidential, and take independent steps to prevent the fraud.

THOMAS KEATING.

---

## KEATING v. WRIGHT (NEWCASTLE).

MR. JUSTICE NORTH, on the 14th February, 1894, in giving Judgment, said: "There was no difference in principle between verbal representation and representations in writing for the purpose of passing off goods of one person as those of another. . . . He therefore granted an Injunction to restrain the Defendant from selling or offering for sale, as Keating's Insect Powder, powder not made by the Plaintiff, and ordered the defendant to pay the costs of the action"



# JEYES' FLUID

THE NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

## A TRUE GERMICIDE & DEODORISER,

Somewhat less refined than **CREOLIN**, the virtues of which are  
RECOGNISED BY MEDICAL AUTHORITIES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

## Jeyes' Fluid and its Preparations

SHOULD BE RECOMMENDED BY THE CHEMIST EVERYWHERE WHO DESIRES TO SUPPLY ONLY RELIABLE ARTICLES.

### PRICE LIST

(ABBREVIATED).

#### Jeyes' Fluid.

| Retail Prices |                                                      | Trade Prices |           |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| s. d.         |                                                      | s. d.        |           |
| 0 8           | Sixpenny Bottles (bottles included) ..               | 4 0          | per doz.  |
| 1 0           | Shilling ..                                          | 7 0          | "         |
| 3 8           | 1-gall. Iron Drums (drums included) ..               | 2 8          | each      |
| 6 0           | 1-gall. Drums ..                                     | 4 8          | "         |
| 11 8          | 2-gall. " ..                                         | 8 8          | "         |
| 22 8          | 5-gall. " ..                                         | 20 0         | "         |
| 56 0          | 10-gall. " ..                                        | 38 8         | "         |
| Per gall.     |                                                      |              |           |
| 6 0           | 20 & 40 gallon Casks (casks free, not returnable) .. | 3 8          | per gall. |
| 1 1½          | UNIVERSAL PERFECT PURIFIER (in bottles) ..           | 8 8          | per doz.  |

#### Sanitary Powder.

|     |                                                |     |          |
|-----|------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|
| 1 0 | each Canisters, in boxes of 1, 2, or 3 doz. .. | 7 0 | per doz. |
| 0 8 | " ..                                           | 4 0 | "        |
|     | (Also in Casks and Bags.)                      |     |          |

#### Disinfectant (Brown) Soap or Household (White) Soap.

No. 1 QUALITY.—In 1-lb. Bars, papered.

|                    |                              |      |          |
|--------------------|------------------------------|------|----------|
| In 1-cwt. Boxes .. | (Also in Small Packages.) .. | 31 0 | per cwt. |
|--------------------|------------------------------|------|----------|

No. 2 QUALITY.

|                                   |                              |      |          |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------|----------|
| In 1-cwt. Boxes ..                | (Also in Small Packages.) .. | 25 0 | per cwt. |
| In 3-lb. Bars, 2s. per cwt. less. |                              |      |          |

#### Triple Milled Toilet Soaps.

Elegant Tablets for the Toilet, of finest quality, containing the Antiseptic Properties of "Jeyes' Fluid."

| Retail Prices |                                            | Trade Prices |          |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| s. d.         |                                            | s. d.        |          |
| 1 6           | Per box ..                                 | 12 0         | per doz. |
| 1 6           | "Perfect Purifier," 6 Tablets ..           | 12 0         | "        |
| 2 0           | "Coal Tar," 6 Tablets ..                   | 18 0         | "        |
| 2 0           | "Old Brown Windsor," 12 square Tablets ..  | 21 0         | "        |
| 0 8           | "Special Line," 3 Tablets ..               | 4 8          | "        |
| 2 6           | "Toilet" (Scented), 6 Tablets ..           | 21 0         | "        |
| 2 6           | "Sublime Toilet" (Unscented), 6 Tablets .. | 21 0         | "        |
| 2 0           | "Boudoir Tablets" (Perfumed), 3 Tablets .. | 16 0         | "        |
| 6 0           | "Transparent Complexion," 12 Tablets ..    | 36 0         | "        |
| 1 0           | "Transparent Soap," 3 Tablets ..           | 8 0          | "        |
| 2 0           | "Sena'ia" 4 Tablets ..                     | 13 0         | "        |

N.B.—The first three varieties supplied also in 7-lb. deal Boxes. Customers' Names stamped on Tablets if sufficient quantity ordered.

#### Toilet Preparations.

| Each |                                                 |      |          |
|------|-------------------------------------------------|------|----------|
| 1 0  | Shaving Stick, in Cardboard Box ..              | 8 0  | per doz. |
| 6 0  | Tooth Powder, in 1-lb. Bottles ..               | 48 0 | "        |
| 1 0  | " " " Metal Box ..                              | 7 0  | "        |
| 0 6  | Tooth Soap ..                                   | 4 0  | "        |
| 2 0  | Dentifrice Water, in Bottles, with Sprinkler .. | 16 0 | "        |
| 1 0  | Lano-creolin, 5% Antiseptic, in Tubes ..        | 9 0  | "        |
| 3 0  | " " " Large Tubes ..                            | 24 0 | "        |
| 6 0  | " " " 1-lb. Jars ..                             | 48 0 | "        |
| 1 6  | Antiseptic Ointment, 10% Antiseptic, in ..      |      |          |
|      | Obina Pot ..                                    | 12 0 | "        |
| 0 9  | " " 20% Antiseptic, in Metal Box ..             | 6 0  | "        |
| 3 8  | Spray Diffuser, in Box complete ..              | 30 0 | "        |

## Sheep Dip, Wood Preserver, and other Agricultural Preparations.

TERMS, 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT AT ONE MONTH.

All Goods delivered Free in London. For the Country, Free at any London Railway Station or Wharf.

FULL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ALSO

## A NEW MEDICAL PAMPHLET,

With Recent Opinions of English Medical Men, free on request.

"Indispensable" Automatic Toilet Boxes, filled with Toilet Paper Sanitised with Jeyes' Fluid.

| Retail  |                               | Trade. |          | Retail. |                                          | Trade. |          |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|------------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| 3s. 6d. | Polished Walnut Wood Boxes .. | 32/-   | per doz. | 6d.     | Cardboard Boxes ..                       | 4/6    | per doz. |
| 1s. 6d. | Embossed Board Boxes ..       | 14/-   | "        | 6d.     | The Antiseptic Toilet Paper (Refills) .. | 4/6    | "        |

**JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LTD.,** 43 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.



CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS SHOULD ORDER AT ONCE THE NEW PATENT GOODS.

# LUSBY'S

# "PINOZA"

TOBACCOS, CIGARS,  
CIGARETTES, & SNUFFS.

Special Terms given to Wholesale Druggist houses, who will be appointed Sole District Agents.

EDW. J. LUSBY,  
Patentee.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Telegraphic Address :

"LUSBY LONDON."

Tobaccos treated under Edw. J. Lusby's Patent System possess the following advantages :-

1. It neutralises the deleterious effect of Nicotine.
2. The quality of the Tobacco and aroma is unimpaired.
3. Is the finest Disinfectant and safeguard against all contagious diseases.
4. Relieves Asthma, Catarrh, Influenza, and is extremely beneficial in all affections of the throat and lungs.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

1. Write for Leaflets and Price Lists explaining new system, now ready.
  2. All articles show a good retail profit, and "Cutting" is prevented.
  3. Handsome Show Cards and Window Tickets delivered with all goods.
  4. Sole Agents appointed in small towns. Large Towns, District Agents appointed.
  5. For acute sufferers of the Throat and Lungs extra strength "PINOZA" is infused in the Special "FACULTY" brand only.
- LASTLY. Orders will be executed in rotation. Order at once to ensure despatch with the first delivery.

LUSBY'S "PINOZA" TOBACCO CO., 10 MINORIES, LONDON.

### SPONGE IMPORTERS.

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FOR HOME, FOREIGN, & COLONIAL MARKETS

**For CLEANING PLATE!**

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**ALBATUM or WHITE ROUGE,**

For CLEANING GOLD, SILVER, and PLATED GOODS.

A trial is only needed to prove its superiority over other Plate Powders in use. Chemists will find it to their advantage to recommend this Powder, as when it is once tried it is always continued to be used.

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Heidelberg Gelatine Works,  
**STOESS & CO.**

Ziegelhausen  
near  
HEIDELBERG.

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KINDS AND  
DESCRIPTIONS

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SPECIALITIES :

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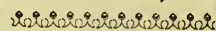
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### A PROFITABLE EXTRA

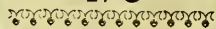
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DRINK  
"TARALOUVA"  
Ceylon Fannings  
TEA,



Per 1/6 lb.



Sold only in Tins.

Wholesale only : 42 MINING LANE, LONDON, E.C.  
For Wholesale Terms and Agency apply to

**PEARSE & MEEKING, Wholesale Tea Dealers,**  
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## CHEMISTS SAVE TIME AND MONEY

By selling my "Plain Label" \* Lines. Should remit prices quoted for sample  $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross lots. If not satisfactory I will pay carriage back, and return cash.

### \*PENNY PETROLEUM JELLY

Per gross  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross tin boxes .. .. . 5/; double size, 7/

### PENNY CEMENT (*largest and best*)

$\frac{1}{2}$ -gross cards .. .. . 5/3

### \*PENNY SEIDLITZ POWDERS

gross glass-top boxes .. .. . at 6/

### \*SALINE POWDERS

gross glass-top boxes .. .. . at 2/9

### PENNY LIQUID GLUE

$\frac{1}{2}$ -gross cards .. .. . at 5/3

### \*PENNY GUMS

$\frac{1}{2}$ -dozen parcels .. .. . at 6/3

### \*PENNY GLYCERINE

gross glass-front boxes .. .. . at 6/6

### \*PENNY CASTOR OIL

gross glass-front boxes .. .. . at 6/

### \*PENNY BLACK INK

$\frac{1}{2}$  dozen parcels .. .. . at 4/3

### \*GOLDEN PETROLEUM JELLY

Per doz.  
 -oz. glass, metal screw cap .. .. . 3/  
 3-oz. " .. .. . 5/  
 This is warranted pure, and is a thoroughly good line.

### \*PENNY HAIR OIL

Per gross  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -dozen parcels .. .. . at 5/9

### PENNY FURNITURE CREAM

$\frac{1}{2}$ -dozen parcels .. .. . at 6/9

### PENNY INSECT POWDER

$\frac{1}{2}$ -gross perforated tins .. .. . at 4/6

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$\frac{1}{2}$ -gross cards .. .. . 6/9 and 7/6

### \*PENNY (*Tasteless*) PILLS

3 in a box,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross cards .. .. . 4/6

SPECIAL NEW LINE.

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4 Pills in a box,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross cards .. .. . 3/9

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Black Teats, fitted complete with Shield, Union, and Cord, on  $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross cards at 7/-; this is a good line, and sells freely.

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With Wool complete,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross cards .. .. . 5/8



"I appeal to every sensible person."

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See Special Price List.

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Per gross  
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$\frac{1}{2}$ -gross boxes .. .. . 7/

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14. Boxes, in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross glass-top boxes .. .. . 3/8

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14. Packets, on  $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross cards .. .. . 3/6

### \*COURT PLASTER

14. Packets, on  $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross cards (Black, White, or Pink) .. .. . 4/

### \*TOOTH ENAMEL

(Gutta Percha Enamel for Stopping Decayed Teeth.)  
 14. Packets, on  $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross cards .. .. . 4/

For sums under £1 please remit Postal Order, not Cheque, and oblige,

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**WATSON & WATES'  
REDUCED PRICES.**

EVERY CHEMIST SHOULD SEE NEW LIST.

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New Illustrated Catalogue and Prof. Tichborne's special report forwarded on application.

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**FINEST CREAM & SUBLIME OLIVE OIL** (Guaranteed Pure.)  
**FINEST FRENCH REFINED NUT OIL,**

**Sweet and Edible.**

All kinds of Oils of Foreign and own Refining for Illuminating and Lubricating Purposes, Methylated Spirit, Turpentine, Chemicals, Colours, Disinfectants, &c.

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## FLOOR WAX

ALL READY. ANYBODY CAN APPLY IT. THE BEST THING FOR THE PURPOSE.

**PULVERIZED for DANCING FLOORS.**

*IS NOT WHITE. Will Not Ball on the Feet or Soil the Garments.*

The FLOOR must be CLEAN and FREE from OIL.

**W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.**

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New North Road,

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Manufacturers for Wholesale and Export of

## BATH & FLESH GLOVES, STRAPS, PADS, &c.

CHEST PROTECTORS, CORN and BUNION PLASTERS, &c.

## LOOFAHS & LOOFAH GOODS.

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## HAIR-PRODUCER & RESTORER

THE BEST DRESSING.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED FOR TOILET USE.

WHOLESALE PRICES—

**1/-** size - **10/-** per Dozen.

**2/6** „ - **24/9** „

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**10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF THESE PRICES ON ORDERS OF £5 AND UPWARDS.**

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NO MATTER HOW LARGE THE ORDER.

Every order will carry one of our very handsomely framed Show Cards, in 20 colours (size 16 by 24), and 1,000 quarto Counter Bills with seller's Name and Address printed at foot in large type.

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THAN ANY OTHER ON THE MARKET.**

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**95 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.**



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10 & 11 MINING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIALITIES: Glycerine—Gum Arabic—  
Gum Tragacanth—Pure Beeswax—Honey.

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SCAMMONY, BALLS, GUM TRAGACANTH, MASTIC, ASPHALTUM, ETC.

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CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

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| Pot. Bromide     | Sugar of Milk |
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S.V.R. in 40-gallon drums, pure tinned.

# IT WILL COST NOTHING.

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Drug Buyers abroad.

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From "Eucalyptus Globulus." An authentic regenerator of the hair, instantly stopping its falling off, and is invaluable for hairdressing; a safeguard in epidemic times, protecting surrounding the respiratory functions from malarious and vitiated emanations. In Bottles at 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 7/-, 10/-, &c.

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Mechanical Dentistry for the Profession. In Gold, Dental Alloy, Vulcanite Tubes, Celluloid, Gum Section.

Repairs. Implicit Attention to Instructions. Best Work and Materials and Punctuality Guaranteed, and Lowest Charges.

FENTIMAN & CO., Dentists, 2 Upper East Smithfield, London.  
The only Address.] Please note down Address and Name. [Established 1835.

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Not in connection with any other Barrett in Messina.

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SQUILLS. 2

Shipments to all Parts of the World.

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# PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST & PUREST.

Specially prepared for Dentifrices and Toilet purposes.  
Guaranteed free from Iron or Acid. Cheapest Sellers in the Market.

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SPECIALITIES:

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| Acid, Sulphurous                  | Caramel (Colouring)   |
| Calcium Bisulphite                | Solid and Liquid.     |
| (Special for Export, s.g. 1.100). | Hydrogen Peroxide     |
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| " Chloride, Pure                  | Sodium Bisulphite     |
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BEST PREPARATION OF THE KIND IN THE MARKET.  
Prices and terms on application. Agents appointed.

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## MIXED PARCELS."

Every requisite for Smokers in One order. Maximum of profit—  
Minimum of trouble.

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**LAKE MILLAR'S  
INFECTION KILLER.**  
PRICE: 2d. EACH.  
Handsomely put up in Glass-top Cases.  
Sample Case post free for 3/- of  
**LAKE, MILLAR & CO.,** Manufacturers,  
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Thousands already sold.  
Repeat orders from every customer.  
Give it a trial.  
Money refunded with pleasure if you are not satisfied.

**FISH VELS, A. & J. WARREN,**  
Wholesale Druggists and Methylated Spirit Makers,  
Makers of Essence of Rennet for Cheese.  
Supplied in 40 and 20 gallon Casks and 10-gallon Tins, also in smaller packages, bearing their name.  
**23 & 24 REDCLIFF STREET, BRISTOL.**

**PRIME EXTRACT OF RENNET.  
BUTTER COLOURING (IN OIL).  
ANNATTO (LIQUID AND CAKE).**  
Prices in Bulk or Bottle. Plain Label, if desired.  
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**MARSWOOD HAIR DYE.**  
One Liquid absolutely FAST-BLONDE, BROWN, BLACK.  
Perfectly Harmless to the most delicate Hair. The only Dye fit for a Lady or Gentleman to use.  
Bottles, 24/-, 48/6, 95/- per dozen. [2]  
**E. HUGHES, Chemist, Victoria St., MANCHESTER.**



**KOMCHACIN CALORIC**  
Has for Twenty Years Cured  
**PILES, HEMORRHOIDS, AND FISSURE.**  
As this Remedy is now being extensively advertised,  
Chemists should write for particulars to Central  
Depôt for the United Kingdom,  
**23 The Pharmacy, Allerton, Bradford, Yorks.**  
Manager—A. A. KNIGHT, Chemist.

*Invaluable  
for  
Cyclists,  
Footballers,  
Golfers,*

## RYPONA

For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica,  
Sprains, &c.; also for Cuts, Wounds,  
Boils, and Skin Affections.  
Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine  
Vendors—  
Liniment, 1/12 & 1/6; Ointment, 7/6.  
Wholesale of  
**MESSRS. SANGER & SONS, BARCLAY & SONS (LIMITED), and  
NEWBERRY & SONS, LONDON.**

*See page 46 (bottom folio) of "The Chemist and Druggist," December 1, 1894.*

*Athletes,  
and  
anyone  
liable to a  
Chill.*

## MINERAL WATERS.

We manufacture these Goods for both Home and Foreign trade on the  
MOST MODERN PRINCIPLES.  
Chemists should see our Patent Screw-Stoppered Bottles.  
QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.  
**ANDERSON & CO., LISBURN, BELFAST.**

## TO LET.

In 8 sizes, from



13 grs. Quinine, to  
28 grs. Sulphonal.

## MORSTADT CACHETS

**THOS. CHRISTY & CO. 25 Lime St. E.C.**

## CORNS ! BUNIONS ! NAILS !

And all Diseases of the Feet Successfully Treated, Without Pain, by  
**MR. GARDNER, 85 REGENT STREET, W.**  
Highest surgical testimonials (Sir Wm. Jenner, &c.). Also testimonials  
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**CORN, BUNION, and Chilblain Ointment** absolutely cures gouty  
and all painful affections of tender feet, soft corns, stiff and enlarged toes  
and joints, &c. Post free 15 stamps. **SKIN TONIC BALSAM**  
gives great Purity of Complexion, removes Redness, Roughness  
also promotes healthy action and Softness of the Skin. 19 or 38 stamps.

## JOHNSON & CO.,

CORK MERCHANTS,  
23 WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS.

DISPENSING CORKS, from 6d. per gross; VIAL CORKS, from 3d. per  
gross; GINGER-BEER CORKS, from 6d. per gross. Also BUNGS,  
SHIVES, WINES, VIRGIN CORKWOOD, &c., &c.  
SPECIAL WHOLESALE BOTTLING CORKS, from 2 1/2d. per gross.  
*WRITE FOR SAMPLES.*

PURE MUSHROOM KETCHUP (GUARANTEED).  
50 per cent. saved by bottling yourself and buying direct from actual growers  
and producers through Special Contract Agent. Cask (filling 13 doz. reputed  
half-pints), 30/-; Cask (filling 26 doz.), 58/6; Cask (filling 52 doz.), £5 15s. net,  
cash with order, averaging 2/8 per doz.—about half regular trade price.  
Carriage, Cask, Corks, Capsules, Wrappers Labels (own name), free. Bottles (if  
required) supplied to order, direct from makers, 7/6 per gross.  
N.B.—"Pure Mushroom Ketchup" being *par excellence* the most appetising,  
palatable, and pleasant of all condiments, and superior to all sauces, buyers are  
cautioned against purchasing the "cheap and trashy" substitutes in the market,  
which are made solely from animal matter or offal, and without mushrooms.  
Warranted to keep perfectly in any climate, and to retain its natural bouquet,  
delicacy, and aroma unimpaired. All orders promptly executed in rotation.  
WM. McKAY, 47 OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.

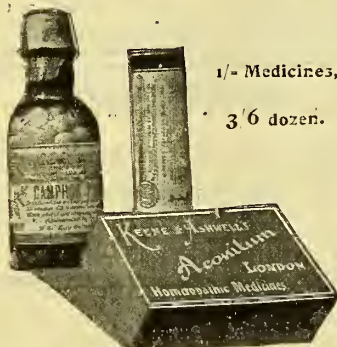
## GEO. TREBLE & SON, CHEMISTS' SHOP FITTERS.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FREE OF CHARGE.

9 AND 61 RHODES STREET, HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.



# Homœopathic Medicines.



1/- Medicines,

3/6 dozen.

## HOME & EXPORT.

Buyers of Homœopathic Medicines should take the precaution of ascertaining the standing of the house from which their goods emanate, and buy only those of reliable Manufacturing Homœopathic Chemists, and not the goods of "Medicine Manufacturers."

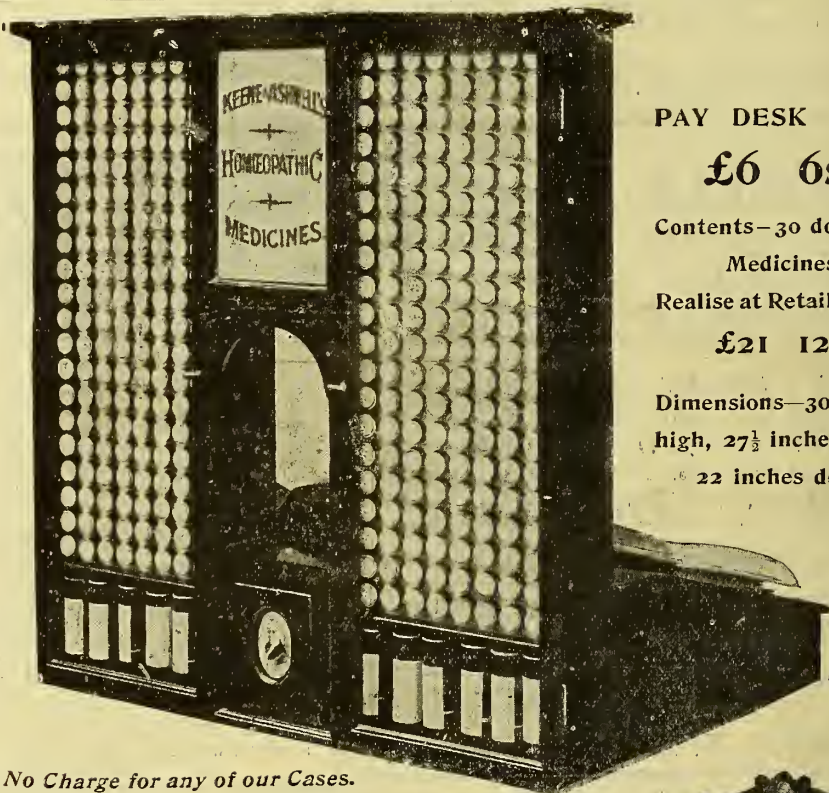


£17.

Contents—100 dozen.

3 feet long, 18 inches wide, 18 inches high.

1/- Pilules,  
1/- Tinctures,  
1/- Camphor Pilules,  
1/- Tincture  
Camphor,  
1/- External  
Tinctures,  
**3/6**  
per dozen.



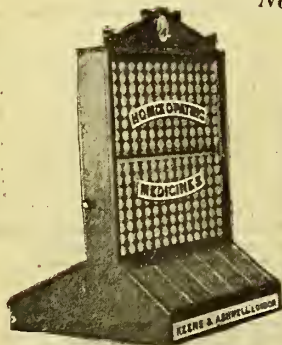
PAY DESK CASE,

**£6 6s.**Contents—30 dozen 1/-  
Medicines.

Realise at Retail prices,

**£21 12s.**Dimensions—30 inches  
high, 27½ inches wide,  
22 inches deep.

No Charge for any of our Cases.



DESK CASE—£5 10s.

Contents—33 dozen.

Dimensions—32 x 19½ wide.

## KEENE & ASHWELL,

Manufacturing

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

74 NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

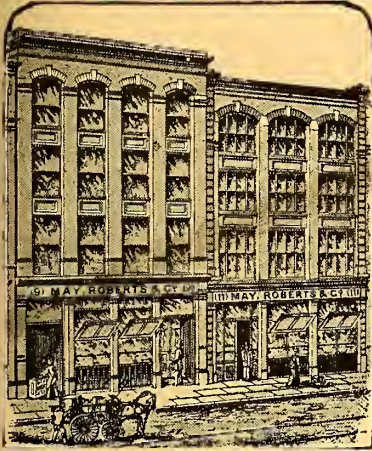
N.B.—New List now ready. Send for Prices  
and Terms.



£5 CASE.

Contents—30 dozen.  
30 x 19½ wide.





REVISED JANUARY, 1895.  
**ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,**  
**ISSUED HALF-YEARLY.**

**NO TRAVELLERS!**  
 Their Expenses Given to Buyers  
**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**  
**PACKED**  
**DRUGS AND PERFUMERY.**

**PATENT MEDICINES.**  
 SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

List sent Post Free on receipt of Business Card. Terms on application.  
**COMPARE THE PRICES. SEND SAMPLE ORDER.**

**AMERICAN**  
 IMPROVED **PROCESS**

**Liquid Putz**

**UNIVERSAL METAL PUTZ LIQUID**

The Most Marvelous  
**METAL POLISH**  
 IN THE WORLD.

**METAL POLISH**  
 TRADE MARK AND LABEL REGISTERED.

Berners Street, Oxford Street,  
 December 7th, 1894.

We are very pleased with the Liquid Putz.  
 It is the best thing we have yet tried. Our  
 plate is now the admiration of all the cabbies  
 on the rank. (Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

**THE MOST MARVELLOUS & EASIEST**  
**WORKING METAL POLISH**  
**IN THE WORLD.**

Net Price List to the Retail Trade:—

|                                | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Medium size Cans per dozen ... | 0 | 4  | 6  |
| Half-pint Cans " " ...         | 0 | 8  | 0  |
| Gallon Cans " " ...            | 5 | 0  | 0  |

**SUDDEN DEATH.**

NO LINGERING AGONY FOR THE POOR FLY.

Penny Books (3 Sheets) ... per gross 5/6  
 Threepenny Books (9 Sheets) ... „ 16/-  
 Loose Sheets ... per 1,000 13/-

**MAY, ROBERTS & CO.**  
 9 & 11 Clerkenwell Rd., LONDON, E.C.





# Cadbury's Cocoa

ABSOLUTELY PURE  
therefore BEST.

Cadbury's is "The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture, Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst*.

NO CHEMICALS USED IN CADBURY'S AS IN THE SO-CALLED PURE FOREIGN COCOAS.

## *Apollinaris*

## *Hunyadi János*

## *Friedrichshall*

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

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Single Cases Delivered in London, and, at the Same Prices,  
Carriage Paid, to any Railway Station.

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APPLY TO

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, 4 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London, W.



# The Chemist & Druggist

## SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted  
Businesses for Disposal  
Premises to Let  
Auction Sales

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1895

Partnerships  
Situations Vacant  
Situations Wanted  
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

## CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1848, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—£1,000.—LONDON (Suburban).—For disposal, Dispensing and Retail Business; good class; situate in a main thoroughfare; capital position; returns over £1,000 yearly, with very good profits; convenient house, with garden and conservatory; held on lease; price £800.

2.—£700.—LONDON, N.W.—Good Class Business, Dispensing and Retail; returns for 1894 over £700; gross profit about £400; double-fronted shop, nicely fitted; commodious house; private entrance; price £550; worth attention

3.—£200.—LONDON, S.W. (Suburban).—Nucleus of very good Business; situate in a good class locality; attractive well-fitted shop; commodious house; held at a low rental; price about £150.

4.—£600.—LONDON, N.W.—Middle-class Retail and Dispensing business, nicely-fitted shop, and ample stock; returns about £600 yearly; convenient house; held on lease; price £450, or offer; investigation invited by a bond fide purchaser.

5.—£400.—LONDON, W.—Suburban (Great-Western line).—Death Vacancy.—Light Retail business, situate in main thoroughfare; returns, present rate, over £400, under management; small house; good warehouse room; terms open to a reasonable offer.

6.—£600.—LONDON (Eastern Suburb).—Near Epping Forest.—Middle-class business, Retail and Prescribing; very good position; returns, present rate, between £500 and £600 yearly; double-fronted shop, comfortable house; held on lease; price £350 to an immediate purchaser.

7.—£1,300.—LONDON (South).—Genuine old-established business, with select wholesale of profitable nature; returns £1,300 yearly; good warehouse room and comfortable residence; the business has been held by vendor many years; now retiring; the investment of about £1,000 only required.

15.—£2,000.—WESTERN COUNTY.—First-class Dispensing Business, situate in the best position in a Country town; returns over £2,000 yearly; must be sold immediately; a purchaser prepared with about £1,200 or £1,300 in cash will be treated with, if good security can be given for, say, £500.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B. NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital, from £200 to £500.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

### TO LET.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**TO** Let, Capital corner premises; good cellar; modern plate-glass front; central position, leading thoroughfare, South Spottedness, Cardiff. Apply, 60 Carlisle Street, Cardiff.

**TO** Let, large Double shop and house, Nos. 67 and 68 Stafford Street; rent only £40 a year; suitable for a large Chemist and Druggist. Apply, 4 Church Road, Edgbaston.

**TO CHEMISTS.**—A capital double-fronted shop in a most populous neighbourhood, to Let at Tunbridge Wells; gas and water; rent £30; no other Chemist's near; good opportunity. Apply, "Druggist," Courier Office, Tunbridge Wells.

**HULL.**—To Let, Chemist's Shop, 8 Prospect Street, Hull; the whole of Fittings and Fixtures, with Electric Light and Gas Fittings, all new 6 months ago, which can be bought at very reasonable price; good opening for cash trade. Apply, James Tall & Co., Whitefriargate, Hull.

### FOR SALE.

**FOR** immediate Disposal, complete Fittings of a Chemist's Shop, consisting of Counters, Cases, Drawers, Shop-rounds, &c., with or without stock, in Lancashire. X. Y. Z., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

### PARTNERSHIPS.

**G**ENTLEMAN with £1,000, and a good experience in the Wholesale, desires Partnership or a position of trust. Apply, 262/20, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**W**HOLESALE.—Chemist with capital, possessing good qualifications, and practical experience in Manufacturing and the Drug Market, is desirous of a Partnership. Address replies, which will be regarded in strict confidence, to 261/23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.



# F. J. BRETT

Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, LEICESTER.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

**BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.**

**NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.**

**£1,050 returns.—YORKS.**—Good Country and Agricultural Business; established over half a century; large house; good garden ( $\frac{1}{2}$  acre); price £600.

**£600 returns.—SUFFOLK.**—Excellent position in important town; has done double, and can easily again, as vendor, who has carried it on for over 40 years, has not given personal attention lately; valuation would be about £600.

**£700 returns.—NOTTS.**—General Retail, with Gilbey's agency; price about £400.

**£800 returns.—LEICESTER.**—Good business thoroughfare; rent £30; small premium, and valuation of stock and fixtures.

# BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,

30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.

Established 1870.

1.—**SURREY** (Banks of Thames).—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £500; rent £50; good house, handsome shop; splendid position; unopposed; price £325; personally inspected; worth attention.

2.—**MIDLANDS.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £700; net profit £200; low rent; good house; same hands many years; price £400; can be increased.

3.—**BEDFORDSHIRE.**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £600; net profit £200; same hands 2 years; good house; price £525; personally inspected and recommended.

4.—**BOURNEMOUTH** (near).—Retail and Prescribing Business, now much neglected owing to vendor's ill-health; under management; returns, until recently, £500; low rent; price £350, or offer.

5.—**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £700; same hands over 30 years; retiring; low rent, good house; price £550, or valuation.

6.—**BIRKENHEAD** (Main Road).—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £400; vendor having an appointment in South of England will accept £150; good opportunity energetic man.

7.—**LEEDS.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £6 week, capable of increase; rent £15; good house; capital position; well-stocked shop; price £120, or valuation.

8.—**WILTSHIRE.**—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; same hands 20 years; returns £5 week; low rent; good house; energetic man would double returns; price £125.

9.—**ESSEX.**—Unopposed Business, Retail and Prescribing trade; returns over £400; full prices; excellent profits; rent £32; good house and garden; price £325; personally inspected.

10.—**LONDON, W.** (Main Road).—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; returns £1,250; net profit £350; low rent, good house; price £750; investigation courted.

## VALUATIONS.

**SPECIAL ATTENTION** is paid to Valuations, which are personally conducted by a member of the firm, in any part of the United Kingdom. Our terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

# THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON

Chemists' Consultants, Investigators, Transfer Agents and Valuers,

9 NEW CANNON ST, MANCHESTER.

FORTY-FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

## FOR DISPOSAL,

A large number of sound Businesses, ingoing ranging from £75 upwards.

Full particulars sent on application, giving idea as to size required and choice of locality.

**NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.**

Telegraphic Address—"TOMTOM."

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(SUCCESSORS TO CROOKER & CO.),

Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, & Accountants,

76 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

(ADJOINING CANNON STREET STATION).

## LONDON.

**S.W.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returning about £400, with good profits; nice residence; price £250.

**W.**—Good class Retail and Dispensing; returning about £700. Handsome well-stocked shop and good house; price £300, or valuation.

**N.**—Retail and Prescribing; returning £300; price £200, or offer.

**W.**—High-class Dispensing; returning £1,300 at good prices; price £300 goodwill and valuation.

**N.E.**—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £700; price £650.

**N.**—Cash Retail Business; returning £650; price £550.

## COUNTRY.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—A Cash Retail and Prescribing trade; returns at full price, £450 a year; price £225.

**YORKSHIRE.**—Cash Retail and Prescribing; returning £1,500; price £1,100, or valuation; terms can be arranged.

**SURREY.**—Light Retail and Prescribing; returning over £400; capable of great increase; price £200.

**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Dispensing and Agricultural Business in first-rate position in the town; returning £550; price £300.

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Good class Country trade; returning over £1,000; price £900, or close offer.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Old-established Family Retail Business; returning nearly £500 a year; rent £32; price £400.

## VALUATIONS PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.

ANOTHER  
SUCCESSFUL  
WEEK.

**FERGUSON & OSBORNE**  
WE ARE  
BUBBLING OVER  
WITH BUYERS.

## NEXT DOOR TO BOW CHURCH.

**YORKSHIRE.**—Good medium-class Retail with Gilbey's agency; nicely fitted, well stocked, double-fronted; returns £900, good house; pleasant locality; price £600.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Unique position; a high-class Dispensing and Retail Business; handsome lofty shop, superior fittings in mahogany; well stocked, and returning over £1,000 yearly; no residence; price £750, or fixed sum for goodwill and valuation.

**LARGE VILLAGE** (3s. fare from London).—Unopposed Light Retail and Prescribing Business; nice shop and excellent house; annual net profits, £182, capable of considerable increase; price £300.

**LONDON, W.**—Good Prescribing and Dispensing Business; well-fitted shop and back shop; clearing £207 net yearly; good residence; ill-health cause of sale; price £425.

**VILLAGE BUSINESS.**—Large population; no opposition; small shop well stocked; returns £7 weekly; convenient 4-roomed house; price £250.

**LONDON** (just outside City).—Capital position; returns £700; good house, partly let off; price £500; several good Specialties, and a valuable Agency.

**VALUATIONS** (25 years' practical experience). Our special system of Stocktaking, without disturbing current trade, should be adopted by all business men. Books Audited and Businesses placed on a sound basis for a moderate and inclusive fee.

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## SITUATIONS OPEN—Cont.

**MART** Junior; must be a good Salesman and systematic worker, with some knowledge of Store trade preferred. T., 50 Mayfield Road, ston, N.E.

**WANTED**, an Assistant (qualified) to take charge of a suburban business (North); temporary. Apply personally, at once, to Bird, 30 Broadway, Crouch End, N.

**SSISTANT** required early in June, for about two months; 22; indoors; accustomed to good-class trade; could arrange part-time if red. State full particulars, Ferress, 48 East Street, Brighton.

**WANTED**, immediately, a smart, qualified Assistant, about 23; outdoors; one accustomed to high-class Store business and desiring a manancy preferred. Apply, 44 Harrington Road, South Kensington, S.W.

**WANTED**, a Gentleman, having other commission, to push a few articles that will command a ready sale in London; also one wanted the South Coast. Apply, P.W., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Cannon Street, E.C.

**WANTED**, immediately, a good all-round Assistant, about 24, in a Dispensing and Light Retail business. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, enclosing photo, to A. H. Adams, Chemist, Parnosa et, Maida Vale, London, W.

**MANAGER** wanted, for Surgeon's Retail, with knowledge of Surgery work; must understand Drug trade; qualification not essential; liberal salary to suitable man. Address, 262/19, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**UB-EDITOR** required for an established Monthly Journal; a young man with a knowledge of the Drug trade, willing to work, and make self useful as outdoor representative as well, preferred. State salary, experience, &c., by letter, to "Sub," at Shelley's, 38 Gracechurch St., E.C.

**IMMEDIATELY**, as Branch Manager; from 30 to 35; must be qualified, married, and accustomed to good-class business; good house (furnished) and gas will be provided; personal application preferred, y letter full particulars must be given. W. M. Bishop, 47 Perry Hill, ford, S.E.

**WANTED**, a smart, energetic, gentlemanly Assistant, about 30, of good appearance and address, accustomed to a good-class Dispensing and busy Retail business. State age, height, salary required (out-ers), references and full particulars, send photo, to 262/10, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**REQUIRED**, immediately, a qualified, businesslike Assistant, not under 25; must be of good appearance and address, accustomed to Cash trading, and capable of taking charge; salary £100 per annum (doors) and commission. Apply, with full particulars and photo, to toden, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

**MAJOR** Student; 24; few hours a day. "Delta," 41 Princes Square, S.E.

**UNIOR**; 19½; tall; Liverpool or district. F. Dale, c/o Mr. Hinkley, Seacombe.

**MANAGER** or Senior; 35; South Coast. H., 144 Stockwell Park Road, Brixton.

**TEMPORARY**, Manager or Senior; qualified. "Chemist," 13 Madooc Street, Llandudno.

**UNIOR**; 19; 3½ years' good experience; good Dispenser. Kieft, 36 Western Street, Swansea.

**UNIOR**; 20; height 5 ft. 11 in.; 5 years' experience. H. Wing, 3 Willow Walk, Cambridge.

**OCUM** or Manager; qualified; aged 37; abstainer. "Chemists," 116 St. James Road, Holloway.

**OCUM**; Extractor, Prescriber; aged 40; steady; reference; open dates. "Nemo," Topps, Bury.

**OCUM**, Branch Manager, or Senior; qualified; 23; 6 feet; experienced. A., 8 Vane Street, Hull.

**UNIOR**; 23; Counter; outdoors; time for study; good references. J. K., 708 High Road, Tottenham.

**S** Part-time Assistant in a bracing place, seaside preferred; qualified. Funnell, 3 Felham Terrace, Lewes.

**PART-TIME**; qualified; 24; London or suburbs; major student. "Chemists," Narborough, Leicester.

**SSISTANT**; aged 23; height 5 ft. 10 in.; good references; disengaged. Munton, New Street, Oakham.

**ASSISTANT**; 26; unqualified; London; outdoors preferred; 11 years. Wilson, Mount Pleasant, Downham.

**JUNIOR**; 18; Prelim.; near London preferred; indoors; good reference. Vinec, c/o Hewett, Coves, I.W.

**JUNIOR**, unqualified, 6 years' experience, seeks situation in London. Hickling, c/o March, Chemist, Stamford.

**PART-TIME**, or situation with time for study; 11 years' experience; 26. Smith, Demmings, Cheadle, Cheshire.

**WANTED**, situation as Assistant, in a Mixed Drug business; registered. B., 82 Brunswick Street, Sheffield.

**LOCUM**; disengaged May 27 to June 17; qualified; experienced; good references. "Specs," 390 Strand, W.C.

**LIGHT** Employment.—Locum, Manager, or Senior; 53; qualified; trustworthy. 36 Wrexhamfechan, Wrexham.

**ASSISTANT**; 24½; unqualified; 9 years' experience; London experience. Denton, 131 King's Road, Chelsea.

**ASSISTANT**; 5½ years' first-class experience, London and country; moderate hours. F., 76 Gellatly Road, Nunhead, S.E.

**JUNIOR** or Improver; 3 years' experience in Light Retail and Dispensing. G. R. C., Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.

**ASSISTANT**; 24; good experience; Dispensing, Prescribing; outdoors. "Extractor," 4 Queen's Road, Portsmouth.

**ASSISTANT** or Branch Manager; qualified; 26; tall; Northern Counties preferred. C. N. P., 73 North Road, Durham.

**ASSISTANT**; 27; married; unqualified; good experience; references. "Chemist," 54 Woodland Road, Upper Norwood.

**ASSISTANT** or Traveller; aged 26; 10 years' experience; well up all-round man. "Chemists," 39 Beaumont Street, Liverpool.

**LOCUM**; qualified; references. Morgan, c/o Clarke, Chemist, Malvern. After 27th, 2 Mildmay Villas, Rylands, Hereford.

**JUNIOR**; good Retail and Dispensing; 4 years' experience; 20; 5 ft. 8 in.; good references. Geo. Rosser, 15 New Street, Neath.

**MANAGER** or Senior; aged 29; tall; Major; experienced; exceptional references. George, 20 New Street, Dorset Square, N.W.

**MANAGER**; best experience; 37; qualified; tall. "Roman," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**ASSISTANT** or Branch Manager; disengaged; Minor qualification; aged 29. "Chemist," c/o Bell, 7 Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road.

**ASSISTANT**; outdoors; 20; 5 ft. 9 in.; 5½ years' first-class Dispensing and Retail experience. Atkinson, Fleetwood Street, Southampton.

**LONDON**.—Junior; outdoors; Store preferred; aged 20; Extractor; good experience; excellent references. "Radix," 64 Pillierin Road, N.

**LOCUM-TENENS** or Temporary Assistant; qualified; aged 41; disengaged until June 8. O. M., 149 Junction Road, Upper Holloway, N.

**DISPENSER** or Manager; used to Mixed trade; married; abstainer; 35; qualified; Extractor. "Chemist," 63 Trinity Square, London, S.E.

**JUNIOR**; aged 22; 6 years' experience; outdoors and time for study preferred; disengaged immediately. W. E. Spurrier, Fordingbridge, Salisbury.

**BRANCH** Manager; unqualified; aged 33; outdoors; 5 years last berth. "Nemo," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**TRAVELLER** requires berth, town or country; former preferred. Apply, 56/39, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**ASSISTANT**; 1st June; London; 25; 5 ft. 10½ in.; qualified; good Dispensing experience; no Stores. Watson, Clyde Terrace, Spenny-moor, Durham.

**MANAGER**; temporary or otherwise; disengaged; qualified; good all-round experience; married. "Dens," 54 Middlewood Street, Gorton, Manchester.

**AS** General permanent Assistant; aged 44; good references; country preferred; moderate salary; abstainer; unqualified. Collis, 2 High Street, Cheltenham.

**SURGEON'S** Dispenser, Chemist's Manager, or Locum; married; disengaged June; highest references. "Alpha," Albany Villa, 101 Dover Road, Folkestone.

**AS** Traveller, shortly; accustomed to call on Chemists and Medical men; experienced. 261/29, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.



## SITUATIONS OPEN—Cont.

**EXPORT.**—Shipping clerk (Junior); accustomed to invoicing; must have some knowledge of the Drug trade, and write well. Apply by letter, H. E. Stevenson & Co., 130 Southwark Street, S.E.

**WANTED,** qualified Assistant for light Retail and Dispensing business; indoors; permanency. Apply, stating age, salary required, and references, to King's Pharmacy, High Street, Southend-on-Sea.

**WANTED,** an Assistant not under 23 (qualified preferred), who is thoroughly used to Dispensing and Light Retail. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to E. Silk, Teignmouth, South Devon.

**QUALIFIED** Manager for Branch Business; married preferred; good house; must be thoroughly trustworthy and have good references. Apply, with usual particulars, to F. Kirby, Abington Street, Northampton.

**WHOLESALE** Assistant, to put up Surgeons' orders; must be smart, accurate, and thoroughly reliable. State experience, age, height, references, and enclose photo, to Hicks & Co. (Lim.), Wholesale Druggists, Cardiff.

**SOUTH COAST.**—Wanted, a qualified Locum-Tenens, about 30, from June 18, for a fortnight; must have good references; outdoors. Full particulars to R., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**DRUGGISTS'** Sundries, Surgical Instruments, &c.—Competent man wanted to take entire charge of department, get out catalogue, &c. Address, in confidence, stating age, salary, experience, &c., H. D., 32 Abercorn Place, N.W.

**WANTED,** Manager for Country Retail and Dispensing; Minor qualification; married or single; age about 25; must have good references. Enclose carte, stating salary, experience, and usual particulars, to Sandwith & Clayton, Ascot.

**SEASIDE.**—For few months, a Junior, well up in Dispensing; select Retail; state, in writing in first instance, salary, age, height, &c.; letters unanswered in 3 days consider declined. 9/2, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant wanted, for a Light Retail and Dispensing business; outdoors; half-holiday weekly. State usual particulars, enclosing carte (which will be returned), to Chas. Thompson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

**EVERY** Thursday.—Wanted, a Locum for every Thursday from 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.; must be steady, reliable, and qualified, also to take sole charge during 2 or 3 weeks while on holidays early in August. Apply to E. C. Hutchins, 56 Lower Kebleton Lane, S.E.

**ASSISTANT.**—Young qualified Assistant wanted at once; one competent to be left in sole charge of a brisk Country business preferred; salary outdoors to commence £80. Address, "Vacancy," c/o Messrs. Ismay & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**ABOUT** mid-June, an experienced Assistant, in a first-class Country business, about 20 miles S.E. of London; one who can Extract Teeth preferred; very comfortable home. Apply, personally, or by letter, to W. W. Flood & Co., 206 Borough High Street, S.E.

**WANTED,** an Improver or Junior Assistant; indoors; must be active, steady, and obliging; good references indispensable; hours light. Apply, stating salary required, and usual particulars, to P. J. Ashfield, A.P.S., Chemist and Optician, The County Drug Stores, Crewe.

**LONDON.**—A Junior, of responsible and gentlemanly appearance, in a Dispensing and Prescribing business; indoors; good opportunity for improvement; comfortable home; state full particulars as to height, salary, &c. "Statim," Messrs. Davy, Yates & Co., Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

**WANTED,** qualified Assistant, competent and trustworthy, for cash trade, in Liverpool; aged 25 to 30; indoors; wages £45 to £50 for a start, and with good prospects for an energetic young man. Apply, enclosing photo, to "Crocus," c/o Evans, Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

**IMMEDIATE,** a good all-round experienced Assistant, to manage small Country Branch. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, salary required, &c. (indoors and outdoors), and if possible enclose photo (to be returned), 56/41, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**WANTED,** at once, a qualified man to manage Branch at Bovey Tracey, South Devon; able to Extract Teeth, and good Prescriber; duties light; comfortable house, with every convenience, partly furnished. Apply, with full particulars, to J. H. Bibbings, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Newton Abbot.

**WANTED,** at once, Junior Assistant; age about 22 or 23; qualified preferred; indoors, but exceptionally comfortable; good and progressive salary to suitable man desiring permanency; hours reasonable and half-day weekly; enclose carte, which will be returned. W. E. Clarke, Chemist, Kingston-on-Thames.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant wanted, for North London; age about 25; smart, energetic man taking an interest in his work would be well treated; commission given; state salary, in and outdoors; young married man not objected to. Apply, by letter only in first instance to "Aneroid," P. Newbery & Sons, Newgate Street, E.C.

**WANTED,** by middle June, Second Assistant; about 20 or 21, accustomed to a good-class Retail, Agricultural, and Dispensing business; must be well recommended. Apply, giving usual particulars, salary required (indoors), carte if convenient (to be returned), Churchman preferred. Thomas Sellers, Chemist, Coventry.

**SENIOR,** at Midsummer, for North London; indoor; aged 25 to 30. Minor qualification; energetic reliable man, accustomed to brisk Retail trade, with good references, will be liberally treated with. Apply by letter, with full particulars (enclosing photo if convenient), to Mr. Nicoll, Messrs. Baiss Bros., 4 Jewry Street, E.C.

**WANTED,** qualified Chemist for Cash Stores; must be quick and obliging; good Salesman; a thoroughly reliable Chemist might expect the management of a Branch Store within a reasonable period; good character indispensable. Reference and salary required to Hnil Drug Company, Limited, 34 Whitefriargate, Hull.

**NO SUNDAY DUTY.**—Wanted, at once, competent and trustworthy Assistant (qualified), for Cash business close to City; one accustomed to London trade and Store prices preferred. Apply, by letter, enclosing photo, stating age, height, references, and salary required, to N. E., c/o Messrs. Baiss Bros., Jewry Street, E.C.

**COMPETENT** Junior required immediately; gentlemanly appearance and address essential; one able to extract teeth preferred. Apply, enclosing photo (which will be returned), with full particulars as to age, height, salary (indoors), and references to Sewell & Co., Chemists and Mineral-water Manufacturers, Herne Bay, Kent.

**SMART** Assistant, qualified preferred, for June 11; aged about 25. Light Mixed business; hours 8 to 8, except Saturday; no Sunday work; one day off at 2 P.M.; apartments provided, live in otherwise; another Assistant kept; highest references wanted and given; enclose photo. State salary, &c., to E. B. Ford, Pontypool.

**MANAGER,** qualified, for Mixed Country business; energetic and good business man; Extractor; one seeking permanency preferred; no Sunday duty; weekly half-holiday. Full particulars, salary required, outdoors, age, if married, photo, and if abstainer, Directors, The Hednesford Drug Company, Limited, Station Street, Hednesford.

**ASSISTANT** (smart, gentlemanly, of good address) wanted; not over 30 years of age; qualified preferred; indoors; only single men; house; light work; permanency; good references indispensable. Apply, stating salary required, to "Chemist," Old Town Hall, Hackney, London. Country applicants please enclose carte, which will be returned.

**QUALIFIED** Junior (outdoors) for Mixed business; hours 8.15 to 7.30, Saturdays excepted; no Sunday duty; Senior kept. State age, height, references, salary, and when disengaged, enclosing carte if possible. Reade Brothers & Co. (Limited), Chemists, Wolverhampton. Applications not answered in three days may be considered declined.

**WANTED,** qualified Managing Assistant (about 30), in Retail business; state where last employed, for low long salary, required, with unfurnished rooms; must be well recommended; married man seeking permanency preferred; Sunday duty after 6 P.M.; letters not answered in 4 days declined. A. Saunders, 40 Orford Road, Walthamstow.

**WANTED,** in June, a gentlemanly Assistant about 25; must be an energetic Counterman, good Salesman, accurate and reliable Dispenser, and used to a Mixed Agricultural business; 3 employed in shop; undeniable references indispensable; qualified preferred. Apply, stating age, height, salary, &c., enclosing photo, to J. Wellington, Chemist, Oakham.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant; outdoors; used to Store trade and able to take management of Dispensing department and Prescribe, in working-class neighbourhood; state age, salary required, references, which must be from last employer; half-day holiday; no Sunday duty. Apply, J. E. Todd, North-Western Drug Stores, Limited, 212 Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness.

**RANGOON.**—Chemists' Assistant required, holding Minor qualification: age not to exceed 24 years; must have had good General experience; salary, 175r. per month first year, 200r. per month second year, 230r. third year, 275r. fourth year; outdoors; four years' agreement, second-class passage paid out. Address, with full particulars, "Rangoon," c/o Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, London, E.C.

**IMMEDIATELY.**—Assistant to manage small Retail Branch; one qualified and with knowledge of Photographic trade preferred; aged about 30; must be good Prescriber, Tooth Extractor, and salesman; also steady, energetic, and trustworthy. Apply, stating experience, salary (outdoors), references, and full particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned), to "cheuicus," 3 Hainton Terrace, Grimsby.

**WANTED,** for a Dispensary in Singapore, Straits Settlements, and Assistant, about 22, who has, in addition to ordinary Dispensing knowledge (qualification no object), a thorough practical knowledge of making Aërat and Soda Waters, and the working of a Gas-engin Machine; engagement 3 years; rising salary and commission. 218/19, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**CHANCE** for Ability.—The proprietor of large provincial business wants a thoroughly active, reliable business man, seeking a permanency; he must be of gentlemanly appearance, manners and address sober and industrious (none other need apply); to the right man a liberal progressive salary, and, if proved capable of entire management, prospect of future interest in the business; energy, not capital, needed. Applicant please state age, height, salary expected, previous experience, with full particulars, enclosing photo, to "Medicines," 157 Queen Victoria Street, London.



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**BUSINESS** for Sale, flourishing town in Durham, population increasing; price reasonable, about £280. Apply, H. Ford, Pharmacy, and, Yorkshire.

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**LARGE** Business at valuation; returns £500; rent £26, on lease; robbable amount of ingoing about £200; corner shop; fairly fitted. Thos. Tomlinson & Son, 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester.

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**Sale**, a good Prescribing and Retail Business in South Wales; splendidly fitted and well stocked; very few patents, and good obtained; proprietor giving up on account of ill-health, and is prepared to sell at a fair price. Address, 253/35, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**AND**.—A good-class Prescribing, Compounding, and Retail Business for disposal, South of Ireland; returns £600 at full profits; price £400; bona-fide inquirers with adequate means at immediate disposal only treated with. Address, "Medical," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**DON** (good-class suburb).—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; turns £700; net profit £300 after paying all expenses; double-corner shop; fully stocked and well fitted; good house and garden; rental, on lease; price £625. "Ferri," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**TH** vacancy, London Suburb, S.E.; very good nucleus of business in a rising suburb; comfortable house and garden, held at low small sum only required; stock and fixtures at valuation; about good opening for a small capital. Apply, 55/69, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**ERPOOL**.—A bargain, in consequence of serious illness; old-established Cash Retail and Dispensing Business; in present hands; quarter of a century; handsome corner shop, in capital position; packed; in active hands returns could be doubled. Address, "Inc," c/o Evans & Co., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

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**MANDING** corner in increasing London suburb; modernly fitted and well stocked; no immediate opposition; splendid opening in Photography; if converted into up-to-date stores, could be nearly doubled at once; large house at low rent; about required. Apply, B. C. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, on Street, E.C.

**DS**.—Nicely fitted shop, central position; main thoroughfare; working-class neighbourhood; Light Retail and Prescribing Business; prosperous condition; takings over £1,000, increasing annually; cility for expansion; rent with living house £32; profits good; low; investigation courted; lowest £650; a bargain; owner "Apis" Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds.

**Sold**, at valuation, an old-established Country Business in Norfolk; commodious and convenient premises, with garden and stable; good-class Family and Agricultural trade, returning £750, with good profits; the present proprietor has had the business years, and the sole reason for selling is failing health and old years. For full particulars, apply to Smith & Sons, Wholesale, Norwich.

**CESTERSHIRE**.—Profitable ready-money Retail, Prescribing Business; low rent; main thoroughfare; manufacturing market 4,000 population, increasing; returns £400; several good paying parties; splendid opportunity for Stores, which would treble takings; price £130 inclusive; proprietor going abroad; bona-fide buyers only; no agents. "Integrity," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**MANCHESTER**.—In a leading thoroughfare (working-class population); established 1845; proprietor retiring after 21 years through ill-health; large corner shop, warehouse, and cellars; good nine-roomed house, separate entrance; returns £700; rent £40; there is a Dispensary appointment attached, value £50 a year, which would be transferred; price £500, half of which could remain at interest. Apply, "M., c/o Messrs. Wyleys, Coventry. (Messrs. Wyleys can recommend this as a genuine business.)

## BUSINESSES WANTED.

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**BUSINESS** required in suburb of London or provinces, making a return of £800 to £1,400, and a net profit of £250 to £400; must be genuine; good cash price paid for a sound business. Address, J. C., Richmond Cottage, Snmmerhill Road, West Green, Middlesex.

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**APPRENTICE**.—A gentlemanly Youth, either at once or in a month or two; passed preliminary preferred; exceptional facilities, and, to a really eligible applicant, a moderate premium only required. Barton, Chemist, Edge Lane, Liverpool.

**APPRENTICE** (outdoors).—Dentistry.—A qualified Dental Surgeon has a vacancy in his laboratory for a respectable youth; every branch of mechanical Dentistry theoretically and practically taught; personal supervision; premium according to time served. Address, L. D. S., 181 Edgware Road, London, W.

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**WANTED**, a good Junior. Send particulars, with photo, to Doubleday, Chemist, Dorking.

**WANTED**, a qualified Assistant. Apply personally, C. J. Miles, 166 Edgware Road, W.

**JUNIOR**, in good Country business; comfortable home; short hours. Send photo, with terms, to F. Downing, Llanccston.

**AN** Assistant, Minor qualification, for good-class Dispensing business; indoors. Apply, W. C. Richardson, Chemist, Blackpool.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant wanted, 23 to 26 (outdoors). P. Davidson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 342 High Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

**MANAGER**, qualified, with an immediate view to purchase; Cash trade. "Chemist," 163 and 165 Bloomsbury Street, Birmingham.

**WANTED**, an Assistant, about 22 or 23 years old, with Minor qualification. Apply, with full particulars, to Glaisyer & Kemp, Brighton.

**AN** Assistant; indoors; qualified; for good-class Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars, to Jno. Hallaway, 5 Devonshire Street, Carlisle.

**WANTED**, qualified Junior (outdoors), for Dispensing, Retail, &c.; salary 35s. weekly. Apply, W. G. Jones & Co., 25 Bayswater Terrace, W.

**JUNIOR** Assistant for Mixed business; indoors; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating full particulars, to E. Walters, Chemist, Barker Street Pharmacy, Oldham.

**JUNIOR**; indoors; good Counterman and fair Dispenser. State full particulars, salary expected, carte if convenient, G. L. Douthwaite, Newport, Shropshire.

**WANTED**, an indoor Assistant; one accustomed to a Country trade and seeking a permanency preferred. Full particulars to P. Williams, Horsbarn, Sussex.

**JUNIOR** Assistant, who has had London experience; indoors; must be well recommended. Apply, personally if possible, and state full particulars, Read, 90 Victoria Street, S.W.

**H. M. GROSE**, Pharmacist, Swansea, is in want of a qualified Assistant as second hand; a knowledge of Welsh desirable. Full particulars, with photo, which will be returned.



## SITUATIONS WANTED—Cont.

**MANAGER** to small Retail, or Dispenser to Institution; qualified; experienced. Ready, 63 Ledbury Road, Bayswater, W.

**PILL-MAKING** and Coating; situation required; good all-round experience. A. B., Edgar House, 635 Leytonstone Road, Essex.

**WHOLESALE**; Wet, Dry, any capacity; thoroughly experienced; highest references. H. B., 47 Winston Road, Stoke Newington.

**MANAGER**, Assistant; temporary, permanent; 31; single; competent; disengaged. "Chemicus," 92 Sussex Road, Holloway, N.

**SENIOR** or Branch Manager; outdoors; qualified; good experience; highest references; 29; single; disengaged. "Chemist," New Mill, Gosforth, Cumberland.

**EMPLOYMENT**; Lady, qualified; managed Mixed Country business nine years; household duties not objected to. "Chemist," 25 Old Cavendish Street, London.

**ASSISTANT**; unqualified; temporary or permanent; 20 years' varied experience; aged 40; single; moderate salary; disengaged. Lumbus, Aston, Nantwich.

**ASSISTANT**; 21; 5 years' experience Chemist, 1½ year's Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry; highest references. Henderson, 1 St. Mary Street, Hulme, Manchester.

**ASSISTANT**; 30; married; no children; temporary, permanent, or Dispenser to Surgeon; testimonials; references. "Assistant," c/o Harrison, Chemist, Chiswick.

**JUNIOR**; 22; 5 ft 8 in.; 6½ years' experience, London and country; abstainer; disengaged; excellent references. "Cocaine," Piaspant, Nantgaredig, R.S.O., South Wales.

**TRAVELLER**.—Young man seeks engagement, on salary and commission; any branch of the trade; would use own cycle. H., Stationer, 19 Oldridge Road, Balham.

**TRAVELLER** in Sundries, West of England, South Wales, open to take commission for Drug House. E. P., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**TEMPORARY** or permanent engagement wanted by unqualified Assistant of good experience in London and country; disengaged. A, 15 Liverpool Street, Walworth, S.E.

**MANAGER**; qualified; well up Retail. Prescribing; registered Dentist, with showcase dental chair, instruments; wages, commission on Dentistry. 113 Stoke Newington Road.

**TRAVELLER** seeks re-engagement in the Wholesale Drug trade, in town or suburbs; many years' experience. Apply, F. W., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**AS** Dispenser and Bookkeeper; 19; indoors; London or suburbs preferred; 3 years' experience; small salary only if comfortable home and opportunity for study. X., Mill House, Abingdon, Berks.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant; 25; outdoors; tall; good references; accustomed to Store trade; Hastings or South Coast preferred. 250/13, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**TRAVELLER** (Drugs); good connection West of England, North, and Midlands; highest references; London House preferred. 225/17, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**MANAGER**; married; qualified; good Salesman, Dispenser, Prescriber, and Extractor; wide experience; disengaged. 253/23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**CHEMIST** (Danish), qualified, requires engagement in good West-end house; speaks French and German; winner of triennial Travelling Scholarship from Danish Government. Antou, 62 Doughty Street, W.C.

**WHOLESALE**.—Wanted a position of trust in Wholesale Chemist's and Druggist's; Wet or Dry counter; could do Town Travelling; good references. Reply, "Beta," c/o Messrs. Martin & Co., 24 Farringdon Road, E.C.

**DENTISTRY**.—Qualified man wishes to visit branch where business in fixing Artificial Teeth could be introduced; rent or high commission. "Dentist," c/o Elliot, Stationer, The Pavement, Mill Lane, West Hampstead.

**TRAVELLER**; 12 years' first-class experience; good connection Chemists and Doctors, Birmingham and District; highest references; London House preferred. 260/4, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**AS** Junior in large Dispensing business; London preferred. — W. Johnston, 69 Loughborough Road, S.W., recommends his late Assistant, an English-speaking Dane; only small salary or equivalent required. Address, Bottern, 17 Effra Road, Brixton.

**JUNIOR**; 5 years' experience; disengaged; Photography. T. Dolman, Bath Road, Cheltenham.

**TO** Wholesale Druggists, England.—Advertiser seeks employment as Porter or handy man; would be very useful; has a good knowledge of Drugs; steady, honest, and obliging; security if required. 255/3, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**WHOLESALE** Drug Trade.—Wanted, by young Austrian Gentleman, position in Wholesale House; correspond in German, Italian, and French; Bookkeeping; good experience in first-class Trieste Export and Import House; exceptional references. J. B. K., 14 Jarratt Street, Hull.

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**FRENCH** Pharmaceutical Chemist, aged 35, active, occupying large house, with extensive stores and cellars, in Boulogne, wishes to communicate with an English Wholesale house, dealing in Drugs, Chemicals, or Pharmaceutical Specialties, desirous of utilising the advantages which may result from the fabrication on French territory of certain Chemical Products, Medicaments, or Patent Medicines; he would be prepared to superintend fabrication, manage branch or dépôt, and attend to reforwarding of goods for France and the Continent generally; first-class references and security. Address, in English or French, Orange & Taylor, Boulogne-sur-Mer.

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